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HARRIS SEEDS

1920

"From the Grower to the Sower"



JOSEPH HARRIS CO.

MORETON FARM - COLDWATER, N. Y.

Free Seeds Worth 25c with a \$1.00 Order

If your order includes seeds in packets, paid for at our regular list price, amounting to \$1.00 you may select extra seeds in packets to the value of 25c and they will be sent free with the other seeds.

We do not allow any extra seeds unless the order includes seeds in packets to the amount of at least \$1.00. If the seeds ordered in packets amount to \$2.00 you may select extra seeds in packets to the amount of 70 cents. **This offer does not apply to collections of seeds sold at reduced price or "Special offers" for a number of packets at less than regular list price.** We can give no extra seeds with these collections.

PLEASE NOTE. This offer applies to orders for seeds in packets only and not to seeds ordered by the ounce, ¼ pound, 2 pounds, ½ pint, pint or quart. The extra seeds selected must be in packets only (not ounces, pounds, etc.) Please put the extra seeds you select separate on the order from the seeds you pay for. Do not include any "Special offers" at reduced prices.)

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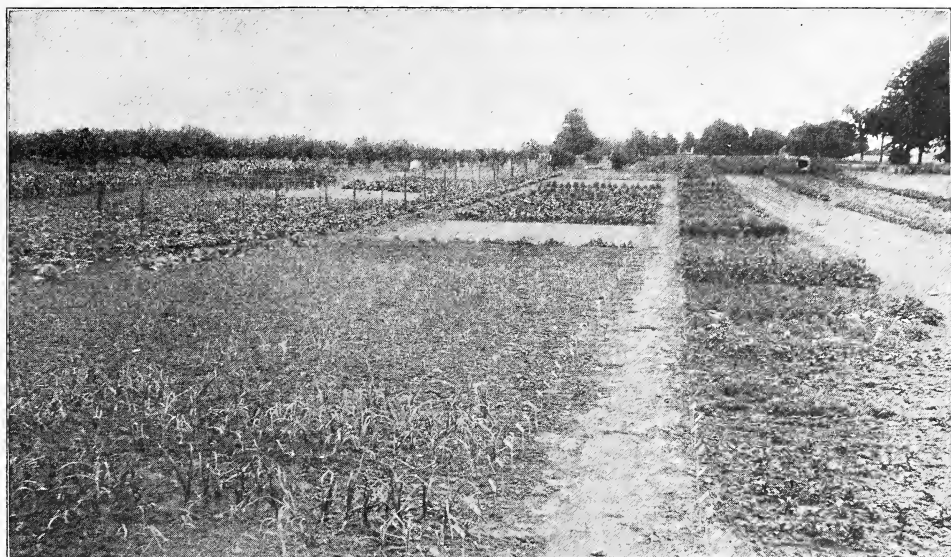
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A View of a Small Part of Our Trial Grounds

WHY BUY HARRIS' SEEDS?

IF you have not used Harris' seed in the past this is a very natural question and deserves a straight forward answer.

Here are some of the reasons why you should use them.

Harris' Seeds are all tested and the percentage that grow is *marked on the label* so the purchaser can tell just how thick to sow the seed. This is an advantage no other seedsman gives you.

Harris' Seeds are *home grown* and are raised with far more care than ordinary seeds that are raised in large quantities by growers who want to get *quantity* rather than *quality*. They therefore produce *better crops of better quality*.

Harris' Seeds are sold *direct from the grower to the sower*. Many of the seeds we sell are raised on Moreton Farm and pass directly from our hands to yours. This does away with many of the chances of getting seeds that are old or of inferior quality.

Harris' Seeds are *grown in the north* and are therefore much better for the northern parts of the country than seeds raised further south. Crops mature *earlier* and *yield more*.

Harris' Seeds *always grow* if given proper conditions. Every lot of seed being tested and the results of the test being marked on the label of each package, there is no chance of getting seeds that will not grow.

Harris' Seeds are sold at *lower prices* than *equally good* seeds can be procured elsewhere (if indeed such can be procured at all!)

TRIAL GROUNDS

Next to raising highly bred seeds the most important thing on Moreton Farm is the trial garden. Here a sample from every lot of seed we raise, or have raised for us, is sown and a careful record kept of the results.

We also sow samples of a great many different kinds of seeds procured from various sources which are compared with other varieties of the same class. In this way we can tell whether a new kind is really of any value or not.

We find that a great many so-called new kinds are merely old varieties with new names, or are possibly new kinds, but which are in no way superior to other varieties already in common use.

Sometimes we find a really valuable new variety, which is of course offered to our customers as soon as we can raise a supply of seed.

If we do not offer some varieties highly praised by some other dealers, it is because we have not found them to be any better than the kinds we already offer.

TRUE DESCRIPTIONS

The description of varieties given in this catalogue are made from notes taken on our own grounds, and are as true as we can make them. The illustrations are made from photographs taken largely at Moreton Farm, and truly represent actual plants, flowers, etc., as they grow here.



THE GARDEN FOR PLEASURE AND PROFIT

Every one who has any land wants to raise something on it. During the past few years more people have raised vegetables than ever before and many have found pleasure and profit in doing it.

Aside from the satisfaction in having ones own fresh vegetables and fruit and the wonderful difference in quality from those that are usually purchased, there is real economy in having a good garden in these times of high prices.

It is remarkable how much some people can raise on a small piece of ground. By sowing some other crop as soon as one is off the ground the amount produced can often be more than doubted.

People living in the country where plenty of land is available should have a garden large enough to raise an abundant supply of vegetables and flowers all through the season. That is one of the advantages of country life, and any one who neglects the garden does not avail himself of his privileges. It may require some time to take care of a garden, but it is often time that would otherwise be spent on farm crops which are far less profitable. What is the use of spending two hours to earn a dollar and then spend it for vegetables that it would require only one hour's time to raise? This is done every day, especially in the country.

Where space for a garden is limited care should be taken that only such vegetables that require comparatively little room should be grown. Among such are beans, carrots, cabbage, swiss chard, kohlrabi, lettuce, peppers, parsnips, radish, spinach, salsify, etc. Crops like Hubbard

squash, one hill of which would cover 400 square feet of ground, should be avoided.

Some good things—It is always a pleasure to raise something that is better than can be procured in market.

If you want really delicious cabbage, far more delicate than the kind you can buy, raise some "Stanley." Use it when the heads are still quite soft and green. "Long Season" is a delicious beet that keeps sweet and very tender all through the season and well into the winter. It would not sell in market because it is not handsome to look at, but it is delicious to get.

The "Scotia" bean, as many of our customers know, is far superior to ordinary string beans.

Little fresh carrots about as big as your little finger are quite different things from the large wilted ones commonly sold in the stores in the fall. Sow some in July for fall use.

The Italian Vegetable Marrow squash is a wonderful improvement over common summer squash if fried, and "Quality" is drier and sweeter than any other winter squash we know of.

You perhaps have a prejudice against swede turnips or ruta bagas, but when you have used the "Matomber" you will no longer regard them as strong and coarse turnips. It is fine grained, quite dry and of mild, sweet flavor.

The "Bender" Muskmelon will well repay the extra care it requires to raise good melons of any kind. If you have good loam soil and a sunny situation you can raise melons.

Do not forget to sow some Witloof Chicory or "French Endive." It is delicious salad for winter use and it is easily raised. See page 10.

WHAT TO RAISE IN A COMPLETE VEGETABLE GARDEN

Below we make some suggestions as to what to plant and about the quantities required by an ordinary family.

ASPARAGUS. Set out 100 to 200 roots, 2 feet apart, rows 4 feet apart.

BEETS. About 40 feet of row, 1 oz. of seed required. Make a second sowing in July for late use and canning, or sow "Long Season" beet, which remains tender all through the season.

BEANS. About 30 feet of row of Wax or green pod varieties for early use, Webber Wax or Full Measure; $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. seed of each. 15 hills Scotia, for later use. 150 feet of row, Burpee's Bush Lima, using 1 qt. seed; or if preferred, 25 hills Pole Limas, Early Leviathan, 1 pt. of seed required.

SWEET CORN. About 50 hills each Mayflower, Pocahontas or Harris' Extra Early, Buttercup or Golden Bantam, Minims' Hybrid, Country Gentleman and Egyptian. If you want to prolong the season still more plant Minims' Hybrid or Buttercup 3 weeks later than the main crop. $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. of seed of each kind.

CUCUMBERS. 10 hills Earliest of All or Early White Spine for very early, and 10 hills Davis Perfect or Harris' Perfection for later.

CELERY. 100 or 200 plants each of Golden Self-Blanching and French's Success. 1 pkt. seed of each kind. Better buy the plants than try to raise them.

CABBAGE. If early cabbage is desired plants must be started in frames in February or March, but for late crop the seed is sown in May. We recommend Early Jersey Wakefield or Copenhagen Market for first early (forced plants); Stanley or Enkhuizen Glory for late summer and fall use, and Savoy for late fall and winter use. 1 pkt. seed of each or 50 plants of early and 100 plants of late kinds. (We can furnish cabbage plants. See Plant Department on last pages.)

CAULIFLOWER. 50 plants Snowball, 1 pkt. seed, or buy the plants.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS. 50 plants, 1 pkt. seed.

SWISS CHARD, for greens, 20 feet of row, 1 pkt. seed.

CARROTS. If used as a vegetable, 25 feet of row; if merely for flavoring, 10 feet of row, 1 pkt. seed. Chantenay is the best variety.

EGG PLANT. 12 to 15 plants, 1 pkt. seed, Black Beauty.

KOHL RABI. Early White Vienna, 1 pkt.

LETTUCE. Plants for early crop should be started in frames. Golden Queen (early), Holyrood Hot Weather, Deacon, Iceberg and Salamander are best heading varieties. 2 pkts. seed.

MUSKMELONS. Those who have good soil and a sunny situation can raise fine muskmelons. For early, Emerald Gem is excellent. For late, Admiral Togo, Irondequoit and Bender's Surprise are fine. 15 hills of early and 20 hills of late will be enough. 2 pkts. early, 3 pkts. late.

WATERMELONS. We do not advise amateur gardeners to raise watermelons in the Northern states unless they have light soil and plenty of room. Harris' Earliest and Hungarian Honey are good for the North, and Halbert Honey or Kleckley Sweets for further South.

OKRA. 20 feet of row, 1 oz. seed.

ONIONS. Green onions for early spring are raised by planting small sets. Set out a quart of white sets about 2 inches apart in the row. If dry onions are required for winter use sow 1 oz. of seed in the spring. Round Yellow Danvers and Ebenezer are good kinds.

POTATOES. For early, 300 to 500 feet of row; Early Six Weeks, Irish Cobbler or White Hebron. For late, Green Mountain, Jr., or Golden Rural, both of fine quality.

PEAS. If an abundance of peas is desired, so as to have them every day during pea season, it will require the following: 1 qt. (100 feet of row) Surprise, 1 qt. Thomas Laxton or Laxtonian, 1 qt. Advancer, 1 qt. Alderman or Heroine, 1 qt. Horsford's Market Garden. Sow 3 or 4 weeks later 1 qt. Horsford's. These varieties will mature in the order named and will give a constant supply of green peas as long as they last.

PEPPER. 1 doz. plants each of Harris' Earliest or Crimson Giant and Giant Cayenne, 1 pkt. each.

PARSNIPS. 25 feet of row, 1 oz. of seed.

PARSLEY. 10 feet of row, 1 pkt.

RADISH. For forcing in frames the round extra early varieties are best, and many use them for open ground also. It is well to sow some radish seed in August for fall use.

RHUBARB. 1 doz. roots set 3 feet apart.

SPINACH. 100 feet of row will produce a good lot of spinach if it is on rich ground and the plants thinned out to 3 or 4 inches apart. 1 oz. Viroflay, 1 oz. Eskimo or Long Season for spring sowing and 1 oz. Eskimo for wintering over. Sown September 1st, spinach will be ready for use in the late fall and will last over winter with slight protection and be available for use as soon as the snow goes off in the spring.

SQUASH. For summer use 8 or 10 hills Early Bush Crookneck and Mammoth White Bush Scallop or Italian Vegetable Marrow. For fall and winter, Boston Marrow and Delicious, or the new Quality squash are excellent. 1 pkt. seed of each variety.

SALSIFY. 50 feet of row, 1 oz. of seed.

TOMATOES. 25 plants of an early variety, Earliana, John Baer or Bonny Best, and 50 plants of a late kind, such as Stone or Success.

TURNIPS. Red Top White Globe and Yellow Stone are excellent kinds. Sow in August. 1 pkt. seed of each kind. For winter use sow Macomber in July.

HERBS FOR FLAVORING. Every garden should have some Sage, Thyme, Summer Savoy and Sweet Marjoram.

WITLOOF CHICORY or "FRENCH ENDIVIE." Sow 50 to 100 feet of row, 1 oz. of seed. Roots should be dug and forced during the winter.

See Collections of Vegetable Seeds, page 12.



ABOUT ORDERING, SHIPPING, Etc.

Making Out the Order. An order blank which is attached to this catalogue on the last page will be found convenient to use. Please write your **name very distinctly** and give your full postoffice address, and also state **how you wish the seeds sent**, whether by mail, express, or freight. If the seeds, etc., are to be sent by freight or express give your nearest **railroad station** or express office, if different from your postoffice.

How to Send Money. Money is most conveniently and safely sent in the form of a postoffice money order, express order or check. We will accept personal checks without exchange. Small amounts may be sent in postage stamps; it is not safe to send silver.

Orders Promptly Filled. We usually fill orders the day after they are received. This applies to orders for seeds that can be sent at any time during the winter. If the order includes potatoes, onion sets, plants, etc., which cannot be safely sent in cold weather, we are obliged to hold the order until it is safe to ship. **Please state on such an order** whether we are to send the seed at once and make a second shipment of the perishable articles later, or hold the seeds until it is safe to send all in one shipment.

Shall We Substitute? We are sometimes out of the variety ordered, especially late in the season. Some of our customers prefer to have us send some other kind which in our judgement is equally good, while others wish us to return the money sent, or first notify them that we are out and hold the order for their answer. This, of course, involves delay in forwarding the seeds.

Please state on the order whether we shall substitute or not. We do not substitute unless instructed to do so, except in the case of small quantities where we know the purchaser would prefer to have some other equally good or better knid, rather than none at all.

"If some of the goods are gone, or for any reason cannot be shipped, you may change the order to suit you and it will suit me. I know from former experience."—Mr. P. B. VanDoren, Naples, N. Y.

Money Promptly Returned. If we are out of any seeds or plants wanted we return the money sent for them without delay, unless permission is given on the order to substitute some other kind.

WHAT WE GUARANTEE

We assume all the risk of the seeds, plants, etc., we sell reaching the purchaser in good condition. Should any seed bought of us fail to grow under favorable conditions, or not prove to be true to name, we will refund the money paid for them.

If seeds or plants are lost or destroyed while on the way to the purchaser we will replace them without charge, or refund the money paid for them at our option.

WHAT WE DO NOT GUARANTEE

We do not guarantee that the purchaser will get a crop from the seeds, nor will we be in any way responsible for loss of a crop. We are willing to refund the money paid for the seeds if they are not as represented, but we do not assume any responsibility for the crop.

NOTICE:—All our seeds and plants are sold on the distinct understanding and with the agreement by the purchaser that we will not be liable for any loss or damage that may occur by reason of the failure of seeds or plants to grow or to be of the variety or quality ordered. We will not accept or fill orders on any other terms.

JOSEPH HARRIS CO.

Seeds Sent Cheaply By Parcel Post and Express

The cost of sending seeds is now much lower than it used to be some years ago.

People living east of Illinois and north of North Carolina can get their seeds delivered at their doors at a cost only one to four cents per pound, depending upon the distance.

Express charges are lower than parcel post on all packages weighing 20 pounds or more, and to places where the postage is over 2c per pound the express rates are lower on packages weighing 10 pounds or more.

When seeds are sent by express the charges need not be prepaid, but when sent by parcel post the charges must be put on the package in stamps the same as ordinary mail.

Seeds can only be sent by express to a place on a railroad. By parcel post a package can be sent to any postoffice, whether on a railroad or not.

When seeds are ordered sent by parcel post the necessary amount for postage must be sent with the order.

This does not apply to seeds ordered in packets and ounces, which will be sent by parcel post when ordered at our catalogue prices, without any additional charge.

Express charges on seeds and plants to various cities. To places near these towns the charges will be about the same:

	25 lb.	50 lb.	100 lb.
Albany, N. Y.	.42	.63	1.03
Augusta, Me.	.55	.89	1.57
Baltimore, Md.	.45	.68	1.15
Boston, Mass.	.46	.73	1.24
Buffalo, N. Y.	.31	.42	.63
Cleveland, O.	.42	.63	1.03
Cincinnati, O.	.53	.85	1.48
Concord, N. H.	.49	.76	1.32
Detroit, Mich.	.46	.73	1.24
Fitchburg, Mass.	.46	.73	1.24
Harrisburg, Pa.	.42	.63	1.03
Jamestown, N. Y.	.36	.52	.82
Kalamazoo, Mich.	.51	.80	1.41
New Haven, Conn.	.46	.73	1.24
New York City	.43	.63	1.08
Norfolk, Va.	.63	1.03	1.86
Pittsburg, Pa.	.42	.63	1.03
Philadelphia, Pa.	.46	.73	1.24
Syracuse, N. Y.	.31	.42	.63
Utica, N. Y.	.34	.47	.75
Watertown, N. Y.	.34	.47	.75

Heavy Shipments By Freight

When shipped by freight the seeds will usually be longer on the way than when sent by express, but the charges are much lower when the weight is 100 pounds or more.

It costs just as much to send 10 pounds by freight as 100 pounds, so small lots should be sent by express.

For any considerable distance the charges on any package, however small, would be 35c or 40c. For instance, the rate from here to New York on potatoes is 25c per 100 lbs., so that 200 lbs. would go for 50c, while any smaller package, say 20 lbs., would cost 45c. It takes usually much longer to get things through when shipped by freight than by express, so if there is any reason for avoiding delay, and the package is not too heavy (over 100 lbs.) it is best to have seeds and plants sent by express.

We can ship by the following railroads from Coldwater and Rochester:

New York Central; West Shore; Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg; Lehigh Valley; Erie; Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh; Pennsylvania.

Please state on your order whether we are to ship by freight or express. If left to our judgment, please state how soon you will need the seeds.

Parcel Post Map



The above map shows the principal cities and in what zone they are located. It will be easy for our customers to tell from the map in what zone they live, and by referring to the table of rates below the exact cost of postage on a package of any weight up to 50 pounds can be ascertained. The states not shown on the map are in the zones given below. By referring to the table of rates you can see just what the postage will be on a package of any weight.

Table of Rates for Parcel Post

Weight	Zone No. 2	Zone No. 3	Zone No. 4	Zone No. 5	Zone No. 6	Zone No. 7	Zone No. 8
Under 1 lb	\$0.05	\$0.06	\$0.07	\$0.08	\$0.09	\$0.11	\$0.12
Under 2 lb	.06	.08	.11	.14	.17	.21	.24
3	.07	.10	.15	.20	.25	.31	.36
4	.08	.12	.19	.26	.33	.41	.48
5	.09	.14	.23	.32	.41	.51	.60
6	.10	.16	.27	.38	.49	.61	.72
7	.11	.18	.31	.44	.57	.71	.84
8	.12	.20	.35	.50	.65	.81	.96
9	.13	.22	.39	.56	.73	.91	1.08
10	.14	.24	.43	.62	.81	1.01	1.20
11	.15	.26	.47	.68	.89	1.11	1.32
12	.16	.28	.51	.74	.97	1.21	1.44
13	.17	.30	.55	.80	1.05	1.31	1.56
14	.18	.32	.59	.86	1.13	1.41	1.68
15	.19	.34	.63	.92	1.21	1.51	1.80
16	.20	.36	.67	.98	1.29	1.61	1.92
17	.21	.38	.71	1.04	1.37	1.71	2.04
18	.22	.40	.75	1.10	1.45	1.81	2.16
19	.23	.42	.79	1.16	1.53	1.91	2.28
20	.24	.44	.83	1.22	1.61	2.01	2.40
21	.25						
22	.26						
23	.27						
24	.28						
25	.29						
26	.30						
27	.31						
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42	.46						
43	.47						
44	.48						
45	.49						
46	.50						
47	.51						
48	.52						
49	.53						
50	.54						

IMPORTANT

If you want seeds or plants sent by parcel post it is necessary that the amount of money required to prepay the postage be sent with the order. If the money is not sent it may cause delay in filling the order.

TO FIND OUT HOW MUCH THE SEEDS WILL WEIGH. Add up the weights of all seeds over 1 ounce, calling a pint 1 pound, and quart 2 pounds each. Packets and ounces need not be considered as we make no extra charge for postage of these.

REFER TO THE MAP ABOVE and see in what zone you live. For instance it will be seen that if you live in the western half of Connecticut you are in the third zone, but if in the eastern half in the fourth zone.

NOW REFER TO THE TABLE OF RATES and you will easily find the exact postage for any weight in any particular zone.

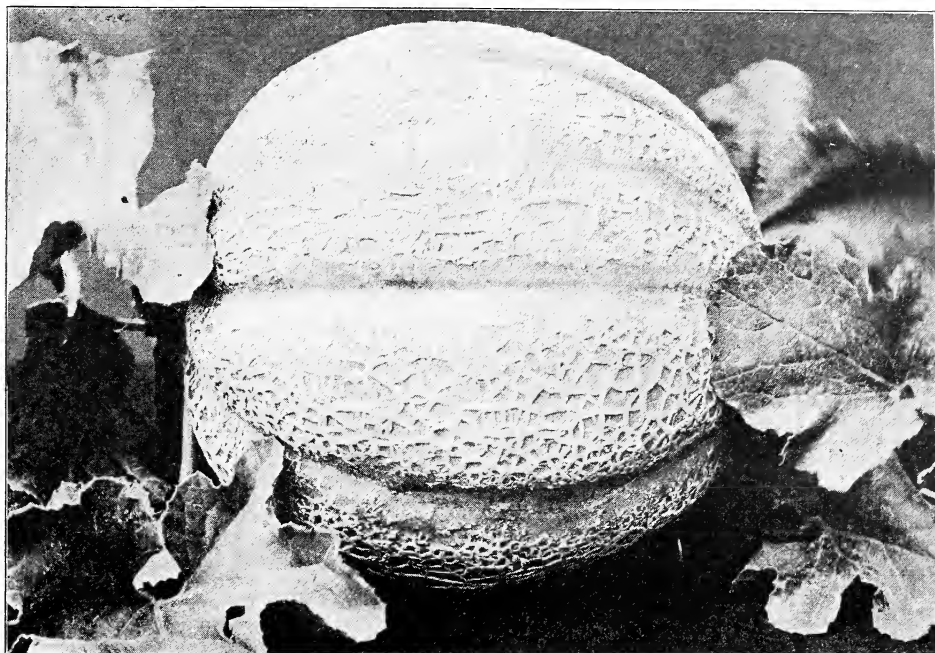
THE STATES NAMED BELOW are in the zones given.

Zone	Zone
Alabama.....No. 5	Montana.....No. 7
Arizona.....No. 8	Nevada.....No. 7
Arkansas.....No. 5	New Mexico.....No. 7
California.....No. 8	Oregon.....No. 8
Colorado.....No. 7	South Carolina.....No. 5
Florida.....No. 6	South Dakota.....No. 6
Georgia.....No. 5	Texas, Eastern part.....No. 6
Idaho.....No. 8	Texas, Western part.....No. 7
Louisiana.....No. 6	Washington.....No. 8
Mississippi.....No. 5	Wyoming.....No. 7

To places in the second and third zones packages weighing 70 pounds can be mailed. To all other zones only 50 pounds can be sent in one package. Larger amounts of seeds can be sent by making two or more packages, but will go cheaper by express.



SOME NEW AND SUPERIOR VARIETIES OF VEGETABLES



BENDER'S SURPRISE MUSKMELON

We do not know of any large muskmelon or canteloupe quite equal to the Bender melon. It has exquisitely fine flavor; it grows to a large size and the melons are very firm and keep for a week after being picked.

The Bender melon ripens medium early. Planted in the open ground last season May 19th, the melons began to ripen Aug. 21st. Practically the whole crop matured before frost injured the vines.

Mr. Bender's melons have a wide reputation for high quality among clubs and the best hotels. The seed was never offered by any dealer for a long time, but the public now has an opportunity to get seed that is of the genuine Bender strain which we have grown and selected for three years.

The flesh is deep orange, colored very thick, deliciously sweet and of high flavor.

The melons are of oval shape, light green with coarse netting. When ripe the melons turn a golden tint which shows through the netting and gives the fruit a very attractive appearance.

The size of the melons averages quite large, many weighing 10 pounds.

A valuable point about these melons is that they will keep in good condition five or six days after picking, and actually improve in flavor during that time. The flesh is so firm and thick that the melons remain firm and in good condition much longer than other large melons of this class. For market and shipping this is an important consideration.

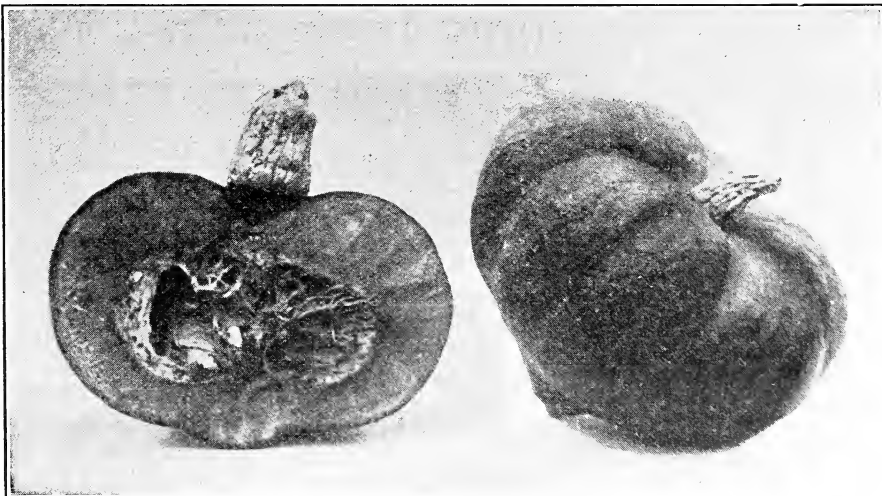
We offer seed of our own growing, and of a very fine, selected strain that will produce melons of uniform shape and high quality. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.15; 1b. \$4.50.

QUALITY SQUASH

We called this new squash "Quality" because of its delicious quality when cooked.

It is not a large squash nor more prolific than other kinds, but the "real test of a pudding is in the eating," and so it is with a squash. After eating this new kind we are quite sure all will agree with us that it is the best squash they have ever eaten.

The thick orange yellow flesh cooks as dry as a good sweet potato, and is sweeter and finer flavored than any other kind we know of. The fruit is of medium size, weighs from 5 to 10 pounds and is of peculiar shape, as shown in the photograph to right. The outside shell is green, thin and hard, while the flesh is very thick, deep orange in color and fine grained, sweet and delicious. It is a winter squash and will keep a long time. Everyone who appreciates squash of high quality should try some of this kind. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c.



The "Quality" Squash



WHIPPLE'S EARLY SWEET CORN

This is a wonderful new early sweet corn. It matures as early as the small eared early kinds and has ears that look like Evergreen.

The ears have 16 to 20 rows of kernels, which are like Evergreen, deep and rather narrow. They are tender, very sweet and delicious. No other early white corn is of such fine quality.

The ears are just the right size to serve on the cob, and we are sure this new corn will become very popular with hotels, clubs and restaurants.

The ears are 7 to 8 inches long and very large around, as they have 16 to 20 rows of good size kernels. Each ear is filled right to the tip.

The ears look like Evergreen of a fine strain, yet they mature two to three weeks earlier.

More than half the stalks have two good ears of almost exactly the same size. The yield per acre is therefore very large.

This corn matures only a few days later than Cory, and fully as early as Pocahontas, and over a week earlier than Howling Mob and similar varieties.

Unlike other early varieties the stalks grow tall and the ears are often 4 feet from the ground.

The possibilities of this corn as a market variety are great. The ears are so large and handsome, the quality so fine, and the yield so heavy, and above all, they mature so early that in the opinion of all the gardeners who have seen it in our trial grounds, this will prove the most profitable corn ever grown.

It will be like having Evergreen corn two weeks earlier than other people, and getting nearly twice as many dozen per acre.

We advise all our customers who raise sweet corn for market to try this new variety. It will prove profitable we are quite sure.

This is also a desirable variety for the home garden, as the quality of this corn is very fine, being tender, sweet and delicious.

We are indebted to Mr. Silas Whipple of Connecticut for this new corn. He has shown great skill as a corn breeder in developing a variety that matures so early and at the same time has such large ears and deep kernels, which we have never seen equalled before in an early corn.

Pkt. 12c; ½ pt. (6 oz.) 25c; pint (¾ lb.) 40c; qt. (1½ lb.) 75c; 4 qts. (6 lbs.) \$2.50; peck \$4.50.

THE OPINION OF OTHERS

"I take this opportunity to congratulate you and Mr. Whipple upon Whipple's Early Sweet Corn. With me it has ripened about with Golden Bantam, but it is eared much heavier and the ears are twice as large. The quality is equal to Country Gentleman and is two or three weeks earlier. It is the best all around corn that I have tried for the northern latitudes."—L. E. Johnson, Richfield Springs, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1919.

"I wish to say that your recommendation of Whipple's Early corn was more than justified, as it seems to be a finely bred strain of the White Evergreen type coming in with Extra Early Pocahontas. Planted May 30th it was ready for market Aug. 2nd."—Wm. M. Kling, Sharon Springs, N. Y., Sept. 7, 1919.

WHIPPLE'S NEW YELLOW SWEET CORN

This is another of Mr. Whipple's production and we think it will prove a very valuable variety.

It is a yellow corn like Golden Bantam and Buttercup, but it is earlier than these varieties and the corn is of equally fine quality and the ears are considerably larger than Golden Bantam.

A corn that is larger than Golden Bantam and nearly a week earlier is going to be a great thing for the market grower as well as the private garden.

We have but a small quantity of corn to offer this season but will probably have much more next year.

Packet 15c; ½ pint 30c; pint 55c.

MIMMS' HYBRID SWEET CORN

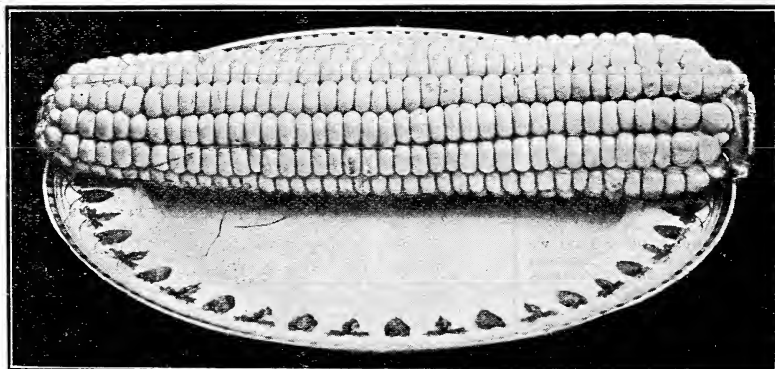
We introduced this corn a few years ago, and it has proved very popular. We do not know of a medium late kind that equals it in size, productiveness and quality.

The ears are 9 to 10 inches long, have 12 to 16 rows, and filled right out to the tip. The corn is snow-white, very tender, sweet and delicious, being far superior to Evergreen and most other white varieties.

This corn matures in mid-season between the early and late varieties, and is one of the very best kinds of its season, both for market and home use.

Many stalks produce two big ears, and the yield is consequently very heavy. The big handsome ears always command the highest prices.

The seed we offer is of a very fine pedigree strain of our own growing and breeding, and will certainly satisfy the most critical gardeners. Pkt. 10c; ½ pt. (6 oz.) 15c; pt. (¾ lb.) 28c; qt. (1½ lbs.) 50c; peck (12 lbs.) \$2.75.



Mimms' Hybrid Sweet Corn



BUTTERCUP SWEET CORN—A Delicious Yellow Corn

For quality—that is, sweetness, flavor and succulence—we have never seen a corn quite equal to the “Buttercup,” unless it is Golden Bantam.

The kernels are as yellow as June butter. The ears are of good length (8 to 10 inches) and have 8 to 12 rows of large kernels of a rich butter yellow, and are most deliciously sweet, succulent and tender. It is medium early and quite prolific.

Compared with Golden Bantam the “Buttercup” has a **larger ear** and is of **equally fine quality** and matures just as early.

The Buttercup contains more sugar than any variety we have tried. Some people think it is almost too sweet.

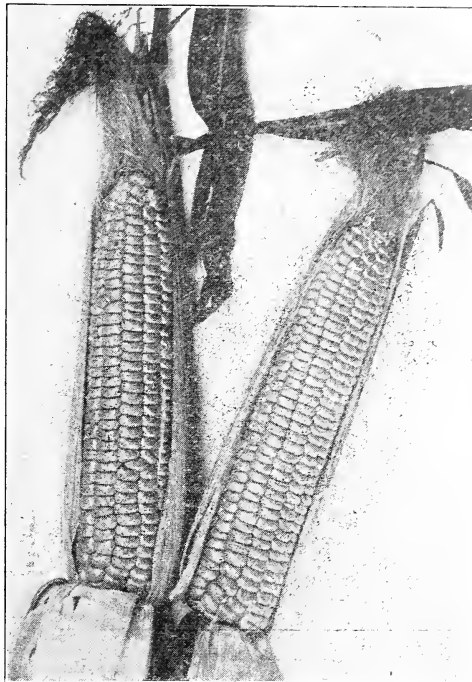
For market the Buttercup is a very profitable corn. There is always a good demand for yellow sweet corn, and the large attractive ears of the Buttercup command a premium over other kinds.

We advise all our customers who appreciate good sweet corn to give the “Buttercup” a place in their gardens this season. **Pkt. 10c; ½ pt. 18c; pt. 30c; qt. (1½ lbs.) 50c; pk. (12 lbs.) \$3.00.**

“I bought from you one pint of Buttercup sweet corn and planted same 4 kernels in a hill. Family of 5 used all we wanted, sold 75 dozen ears at 20c. per dozen—\$15.00. I find this corn better than you recommended.

“It is sweeter than Golden Bantam. I have ears 11 inches long.”—**G. W. Stanton**, Union Center, N. Y.

“I was much pleased with your seeds and prompt service last year. Your Pocahontas sweet corn is very fine and also Buttercup. I have grown Golden Bantam for years, and I think that Buttercup is way ahead of it for sweetness as well as size.”—**Evan J. Robinson**, Alden, N. Y.



Buttercup Sweet Corn

SCOTIA BEAN

If you want the very best, most tender and delicious “string beans,” raise the Scotia.

It is a pole bean and should have some support for the vines, but can be grown without. The pods are long, perfectly round, straight, entirely stringless and of the very **highest quality**.

Many of our customers who have raised the Scotia bean for years know how delicious it is, but those who have not tried it have a treat awaiting them.

The pods of the Scotia when cooked are so much better than any other kind that nothing else will do after once tasting them. They have a rich, melting, buttery flavor possessed by no other bean.

They commence to bear as soon as the early bush beans are gone.

A few hills will produce enough for a family and will bear all through August and September when the earlier bush beans are gone. Plant enough to can—they are delicious; far more rich and tender than any other canned beans we have ever eaten. **Pkt. 10; ½ pt. 25c; pt. 40c; qt. 75c; peack \$4.80.**

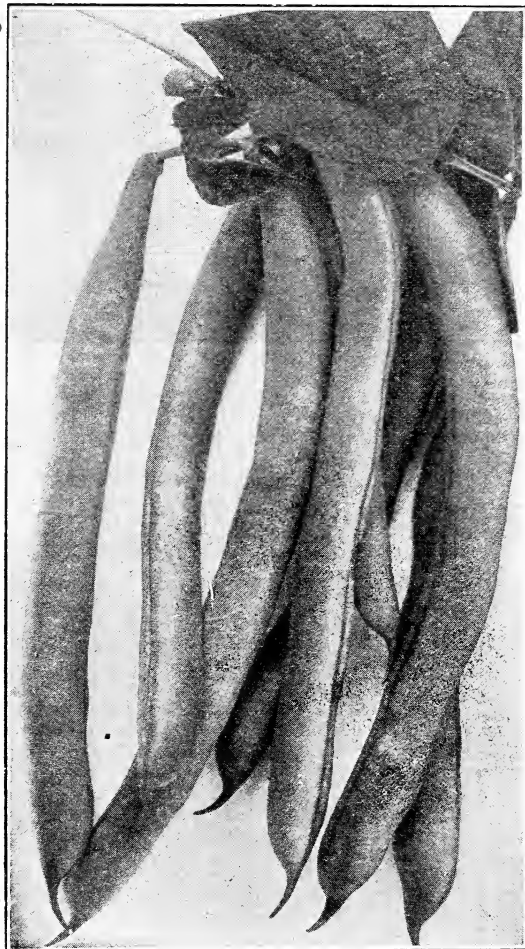
“The picture of the Scotia Bean shown in your March 6, 1918 catalogue is altogether too modest. I have grown the Scotia for the past seventeen years, and there has never been a season when I could not have shown a larger bunch than the one you pictured. It is by far the finest green-podded pole bean on the market. It is especially valuable for preserving by the “cold-pack” process.”—**Rev. Francis E. Webster**, Waltham, Mass.

FULL MEASURE BEAN

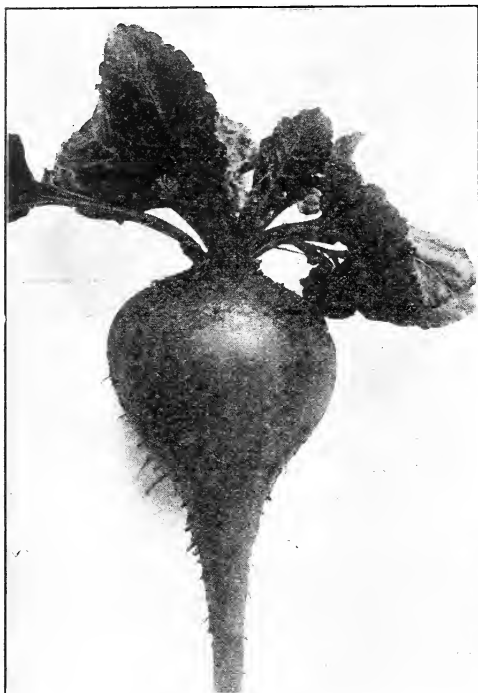
This bean is of the best quality of any dwarf or bush variety we know of. The pods are round, light green, of good length and of superb quality, being perfectly stringless and very tender when cooked.

They mature medium early and the vines are very productive.

We highly recommend this bean for the home garden and market where **quality counts**. **Packet 10c; ½ pt. 20c; pint 35c; qt. 60c; peck \$3.75.**



Scotia Beans



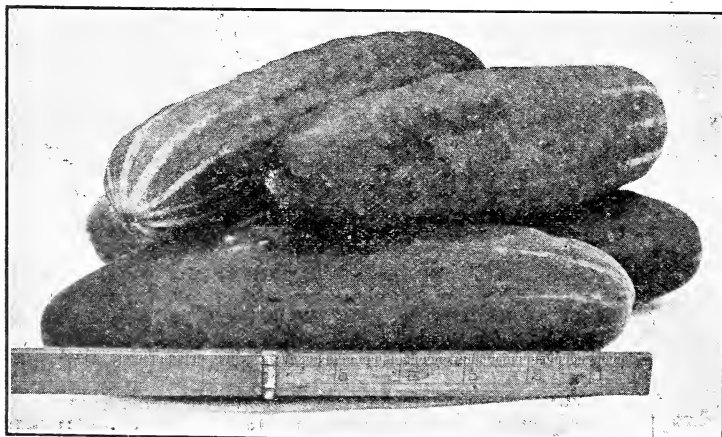
Long Season Beet

STANLEY CABBAGE

The Stanley and some other English varieties of cabbage are just as much superior to the common cabbage grown in this country as sweet corn is to common field corn. In England they call our large flat cabbage "cow cabbages," and do not consider them fit for the table.

The Stanley cabbage properly cooked is a delicious vegetable equal in delicacy of flavor to Brussels Sprouts and Cauliflower. If more people raised the Stanley instead of the common hard white kinds, the humble cabbage would take a front place among the most highly prized vegetables.

The heads of the Stanley do not get very hard and retain their green color well towards the center, resembling the Savoy in this respect. In shape they are pointed like the Wakefield or Winningstadt and mature medium early, so they can be grown both for summer and late fall use. Don't wait until the heads get hard. They are better when somewhat soft, but well formed. **Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c.**



Harris' Perfection Cucumber

"LONG SEASON" BEET

Tender and Delicious the Whole Season Long

If you want a beet that will remain tender and sweet all summer long and well into the winter, try the "Long Season."

This is the best table beet we have ever eaten. It makes no difference whether the beets are young or old, small or large, they are **always** tender and good.

This beet grows slowly and should not be depended upon for early use. But when the early beets are tough and poor the Long Season will be found to be of the finest quality, being even more tender than the young early beets. They remain in perfect condition all the rest of the season and retain their fine quality when stored in a cold place for winter use.

This is not a variety that is suitable for market, as it is not a handsome beet to look at, but for home garden where looks do not count, the Long Season will be found a valuable variety.

The shape of the beet is shown in the photograph reproduced here. The color is very deep red without any light colored rings. The beets when cooked are sweet, tender and delicious, even if allowed to grow very large. Sow some other kind for early use. **Pkt. 10; oz. 25c; 1/4 lb. 70c.**



Stanley Cabbage

HARRIS' PERFECTION CUCUMBER

The fruit is long, straight, smooth and handsome. The color is deep green, with clear white rays on the blossom end. The cucumbers retain this deep green color longer than any kind we know of. The fruit will **average** over a foot long when matured and many reach 15 inches in length.

The cucumbers are crisp, solid and of the very finest quality; medium early and of the very best for the home garden as well as for market. There is no finer cucumber for either purpose. Also fine for pickles, the young fruit being long, slender and deep green.

Gardeners who have tried this variety for forcing report excellent results. We offer seed of our own growing.

Pkt. 10; oz. 35c.



FRENCH ENDIVE

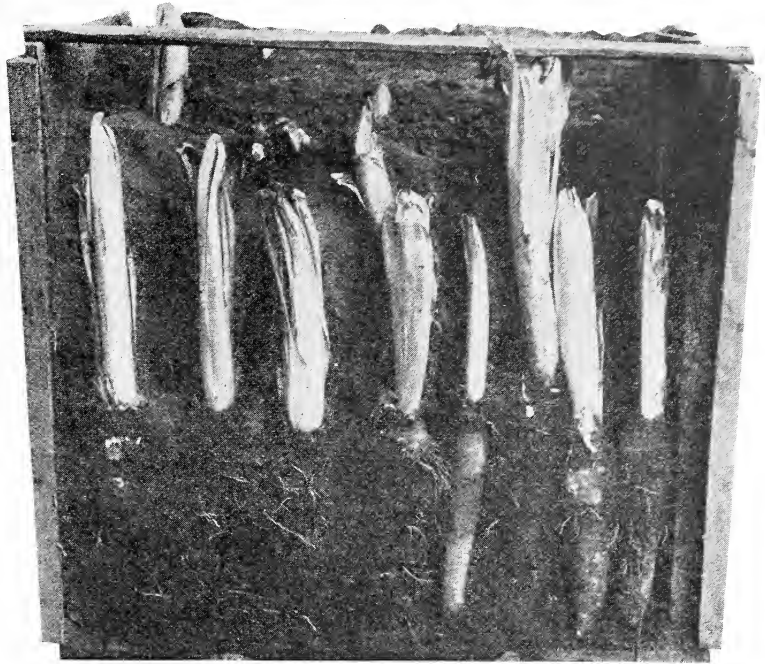
The so-called "French Endive" or more properly Witloof Chicory is a most appetizing and delicious salad which has been for many years popular in France and Belgium, but rarely seen in this country except in the best hotels.

There is no reason, however, why this salad should not be grown by any one who has a garden.

"French Endive" as it is called is really the large white sprouts produced on the roots of Witloof Chicory when they are forced into growth during the winter.

This "Endive" is pure white, very crisp and of a mild slightly bitter flavor and is highly esteemed as a salad. All that is necessary is to raise the roots the same as you would parsnips, and in the fall dig them and plant a small number at a time in a box of earth in a warm cellar, under greenhouse benches, or any place where the temperature is between 50° and 60°.

The photograph shown here gives a good idea of how the roots are forced. One side of the box has been removed to show the roots. The sprouts on these roots were 8 to 9 inches long, which is slightly overgrown.



French Endive

DIRECTIONS FOR RAISING AND FORGING

The plants are as easy to raise as Parsnips or Salsify, for the seed may be sown at the same time, the plants cultivated and the roots dug and stored in the same way and with no more labor or risk.

Sow in the spring in rows 2 feet apart and thin out to 4 inches apart in the row.

In late Fall dig up so as to save at least 8 in. of each main root. Discard roots smaller than $\frac{3}{4}$ in. in diameter, cut off the tops so as to leave the stubs of the leaf stalks about an inch long. Store in a cold, moist cellar, or a "pit" such as used for Potatoes or Turnips. From this storage remove roots for forcing as needed.

Preparatory to forcing trim each root to an even length—all 8 in., 9 in. or 10 in.—so they will be uniformly deep when placed in forcing quarters.

A good place to force Witloof Chicory is in a cellar with a furnace so the temperature is kept at about 55° or 60°. Any old box will do to hold the roots and sand.

Put a little earth in the bottom of the box and then place the roots, crown up, in rows almost touching each other. Put a little earth among the roots to hold them in place. When the box is full put enough earth over the roots to cover them. Water thoroughly and then cover with dry sandy soil about 3 or 4 inches deep.

Examine in two weeks and if the heads or sprouts are coming through the sand, cover with another 3 inches more and leave until the heads come to the surface.

They are then ready to use and may be cut as wanted.

In the meantime other boxes should be filled so as to give a constant supply during the winter months.

The fertility of the sand used is of no importance, and the roots do not require anything except water. No light is required.

It may be necessary to water the roots a second time. This is best done by making a hole down through the top sand and pour the water in without wetting the top soil.

SEED. We offer seed of our own growing of the true Witloof Chicory of a fine strain. **Pkt. 10; oz. 40; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10; lb. \$4.00.**

ROOTS FOR FORCING. We can furnish roots ready to force at the following prices:

1 doz. roots.....	\$0.50; weight packed	2 lbs.
50 roots.....	1.00; weight packed	15 lbs.
100 roots.....	1.75; weight packed	30 lbs.

The roots will be sent promptly on receipt of order, either by express or parcel post. If to be sent by parcel post please add the necessary postage to the prices given above. **Order early.** The roots should be started at once.

EBENEZER ONION

This onion has been raised for many years by a few growers near Ebenezer, New York, and has a local reputation for fine quality and long keeping.

It is the mildest flavored onion we have ever tasted. The flesh is white, firm and of a very delicate flavor. The onions are large, somewhat flattened, yellow skinned and have very small tops. They will keep sound and hard all winter. Those who want a nice mild onion for their own use would do well to try the Ebenezer.

Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.75.



HARRIS' MODEL PARSNIP



Harris' Model Parsnip—Every One a Model. Photographed Exactly as Dug

We have been improving the old Hollow Crown parsnip by careful selection for some years until we have obtained a very fine strain which we call "Harris' Model." The shape is shown in the photograph above.

The parsnips grow to a good length, but not too long. The roots are smooth, snow white, and have practically no side roots or prongs. Their whiteness is quite remarkable and gives the roots a very attractive appearance.

Our seed is grown from transplanted and very carefully selected roots and it will be found far superior to the seed usually sold. **Pkt. 5c; oz. 18c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.40.**

From a very extensive gardener. Oct. 24, 1917.

"I want Harris' Model Parsnip seed the same as you sent me last year. It is as fine as silk."—**Dell Titus, Irondequoit, N. Y.**

"Your New Model Parsnips are head and shoulders above everything else. I have used your seed for a number of years and they beat any seeds I obtained elsewhere, and I have used seed from all the leading Eastern seedsmen."—**L. W. Brotman, Broome County, N. Y.**



HARRIS' EARLIEST PEPPER

Many people have difficulty in getting pepper plants to bear well. This generally is due to the variety of pepper used and the locality where the seed was raised. Southern grown seed will not do for the northern states, nor will the late kinds of pepper produce well here.

Harris' Earliest pepper will bear profusely and the fruit matures very early. We often get a lot of ripe (red) peppers the first part of August. Of course there are plenty of green peppers on the plants long before that date.

The plants are only a foot or 15 inches high and usually produce so many peppers that they seem hardly able to

support them, so thickly are they clustered all over the plant.

The fruit is of good size 3 to 3½ in. high and 2 to 2½ in. in diameter. The flavor is very mild so that the peppers may be eaten like an apple.

If you want peppers and lots of them plant Harris' Earliest.

We offer seed of our own raising on Moreton Farm. It is northern grown and of a pedigree strain. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c; oz. \$1.25; ¼ lb. \$4.00.**



HARDY PERENNIAL SPINACH "Good King Henry"

This hardy "spinach" has been grown in England many years and is highly esteemed there for "greens." It seems to never have been grown to any extent in America and the plants have been very hard to obtain.

We have been fortunate enough to get some plants that have been kept in one family for two or three generations. Mr. James G. Greene of whom we secured the plants says:

"It is ready very early in the spring when it makes the very choicest greens, excelling seed spinach in flavor and tenderness. Everyone who has eaten it praises its delicate flavor and texture."

This spinach comes on late in April and can be used up to the middle of June. The fresh young sprouts when they first come up are particularly good. It comes at a time when there are no "greens" except dandelions, which are of far inferior quality.

Being perfectly hardy this spinach will last for many years, and like an asparagus bed will become more productive as it gets older.

It should be planted on the side or in a corner of the garden where it will not get disturbed.

A dressing of manure each fall will be all the attention it requires. The roots can easily be divided and the planting increased if desired.

For those who do not care to go to the trouble of raising Asparagus this hardy spinach will be very welcome, as it comes at a time when there is no other green vegetable except asparagus to eat.

The roots should be set out 2 feet apart and will soon cover the ground. Weeds should be hoed out the first year or until the spinach gets a good start.

The seed of this spinach does not germinate under ordinary conditions so we offer the roots only.

Good King Henry roots—

1 doz. 60c; weight 2 lbs.

50 roots \$2.00; weight 6 lbs.

Fifty roots would make a good productive bed from which a good supply of greens could be cut next year.

NEW SPINACH—KING OF DENMARK



King of Denmark Spinach

Of all the varieties of spinach raised in our trial grounds the past season the "King of Denmark" stood the longest without running to seed. Not only does it stand a long time, but it is also of quite rapid growth and of a superior quality, being thick, curled or blistered, and very deep green.

This new variety resembles the Long Season spinach, but is larger, grows more rapidly and stands longer without running to seed. This is certainly a valuable variety for spring and summer sowing. Pkt. 10c; oz. 18c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.15.

January 5, 1920.

"Generally speaking all the seeds ordered from you gave fine results. I was especially pleased with the Buttercup Corn which was new to me and I believe it is very much superior to the Golden Bantam."—Wm. B. Snow, Raleigh, N. C.

October 11, 1919.

"Was perfectly satisfied with my orders of seeds and plants. Had 3 heads of Cabbage at the County Fair that weighed over forty pounds. Had every thing there skinned a mile and got first prize."—Chester N. Freer, Kerhonkson, N. Y.

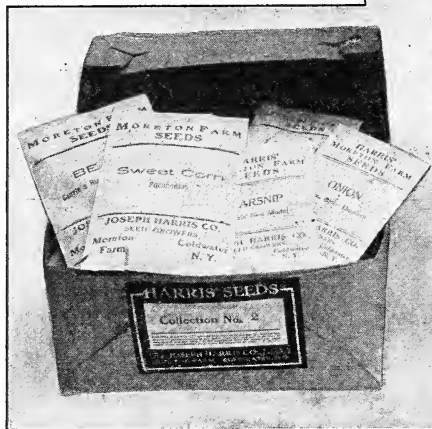


COLLECTIONS OF VEGETABLE SEEDS AT MUCH REDUCED PRICES

Many people do not know enough about the different varieties of vegetables to choose them so as to get the best results. To all the such the collections as given below will be both convenient and economical.

The qualities and varieties are chosen with the aid of our long experience so as to make a garden that will furnish a constant supply of vegetables from the beginning to the end of the season.

We Cannot Make any Changes in these Collections. The collections are put up ready to ship, so we cannot change them in any way; but, of course, anyone may order additional seeds to go with the collection. No discount or premium is allowed on these collections.



COLLECTION No. 1

For a Small Garden. Price 75c. Postpaid

The regular price of these seeds if brought separately would be \$1.05.

This collection contains 1 pkt. of each of the following varieties:

BEET, Detroit Dark Red.....	\$0.05
BEANS, Currie's Rust-proof Black Wax.....	.10
BEANS, Stringless Green Pod.....	.10
CABBAGE, Enkhuizen Glory.....	.10
CARROT, Chantenay.....	.05
CUCUMBER, Early White Spine.....	.05
SWEET CORN, Pocahontas, early.....	.10
SWEET CORN, Mimms' Hybrid, medium late.....	.10
LETTUCE, May King.....	.05
ONIONS, Yellow Danvers.....	.05
RADISH, Early Scarlet Globe.....	.05
PARSNIPS, Harris' New Model.....	.10
SUMMER SQUASH, Early Bush Crookneck.....	.05
SPINACH, Viroflay.....	.05
TURNIP, Purple Top White Globe.....	.05

Regular Price.....\$1.05

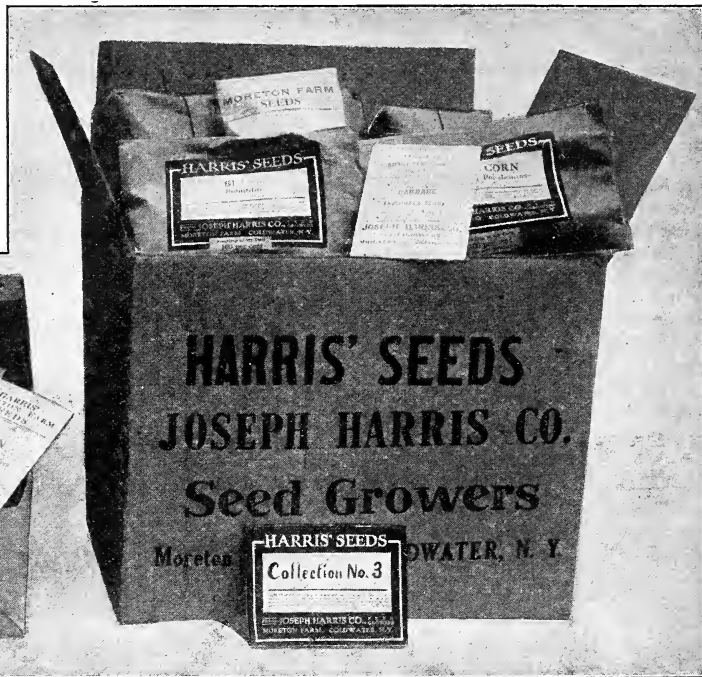
COLLECTION No. 2

For a Good Size Vegetable Garden. Price \$1.65. Postpaid.

The regular price of these seeds bought separately is \$2.21

1 pkt. BEET, Detroit Dark Red.....	\$0.05
1 pkt. BEANS, Currie's Rust-proof Black Wax.....	.10
1 pkt. BEANS, Bountiful.....	.10
1 pkt. SWISS CHARD, Silver Leaf.....	.05
1 pkt. CABBAGE, Enkhuizen Glory.....	.10
1 pkt. CABBAGE, Savoy, for winter.....	.10
1 pkt. CAULIFLOWER, Snowball.....	.15
1 pkt. CARROT, Chantenay.....	.05
1 pkt. CUCUMBER, Early White Spine.....	.05
1 pkt. SWEET CORN, Early Mayflower.....	.10
1 pkt. SWEET CORN, Egyptian, late.....	.10
1 pkt. SWEET CORN, Mimms' Hybrid.....	.10
1 pkt. LETTUCE, Black Seeded Simpson (early).....	.05
1 pkt. LETTUCE, Iceberg (later).....	.05
1 pkt. MUSKMELON, Bender's Surprise.....	.10
1 pkt. ONION, Yellow Globe Danvers.....	.05
1 pkt. PARSNIP, Harris' New Model.....	.10
1 pkt. PARSLEY, Champion Moss Curled.....	.05
1/2 pt. PEAS, Alaska, very early.....	.15
1/2 pt. PEAS, Advancer, medium late.....	.18
1 pkt. RADISH, Early Scarlet Globe.....	.05
1 oz. SPINACH, Eskimo.....	.08
1 pkt. SUMMER SQUASH, Early Bush Crookneck.....	.05
1 pkt. SALSIFY, or Vegetable Oyster.....	.10
1 pkt. TURNIP, Purple Top White Globe.....	.05
1 pkt. TOMATO, Bonny Best.....	.10

Regular Price.....\$2.21



COLLECTION No. 3

For Complete Vegetable Garden. Price \$5.00 by Express Not Prepaid

Regular price if bought separately is \$5.76.

We will send this collection of vegetable seeds by parcel post, pre-paid, as follows:

To places in zone No. 2 on map, page 4.....	\$5.20
To places in zone No. 3 on map, page 4.....	5.30
To places in zone No. 4 on map, page 4.....	5.50
To places in zone No. 5 on map, page 4.....	5.85
1/2 pt. BEANS, Currie's Rust-proof Black Wax.....	\$0.20
1/2 pt. BEANS, Bountiful.....	.18
1 pt. BEANS, Burpee's Bush Lima, New Wonder.....	.40
1 pkt. BEANS, Scotia.....	.10
1 oz. BEET, Detroit Dark Red.....	.12
1 pkt. SWISS CHARD, Silver Leaf.....	.05
1 pkt. CABBAGE, Glory.....	.10
1 pkt. CABBAGE, Savoy, for winter use.....	.10
1 pkt. CARROT, Chantenay.....	.05
1 pkt. CAULIFLOWER, Snowball.....	.15
1 pkt. CELERY, Golden Self-Blanching.....	.10
1/2 pt. SWEET CORN, Early Mayflower, very early.....	.15
1/2 pt. SWEET CORN, Buttercup (medium late).....	.15
1/2 pt. SWEET CORN, Egyptian or Washington Market (late).....	.15
1 pkt. CUCUMBER, Early White Spine.....	.05
1 oz. CUCUMBER, Jersey Pickle (for pickles).....	.15
1 pkt. EGG PLANT, Black Beauty.....	.10
1 pkt. LETTUCE, May King (early).....	.05
1 pkt. LETTUCE, Iceberg.....	.05
1 pkt. MUSKMELON, Bender's Surprise.....	.10
1 pkt. WATERMELON, Harris' Earliest (best for the North).....	.05
1 pkt. ONION, Yellow Globe Danvers.....	.05
1 pkt. ONION, Silver Skin (white).....	.05
1 pkt. PARSLEY, Dwarf Perfection.....	.10
1 oz. PARSNIP, Harris' Model.....	.18
1 qt. PEAS, Surprise, very early.....	.65
1 qt. PEAS, Advancer (medium late).....	.60
1 qt. PEAS, Horsford's Market Garden, late.....	.60
1 pkt. PEPPER, Harris' Earliest.....	.10
1 pkt. PUMPKIN, Small Sugar.....	.05
1 oz. RADISH, Early Scarlet Globe.....	.12
1/2 pt. SALSIFY, or Vegetable Oyster.....	.15
1 oz. SPINACH, Long Season.....	.08
1 oz. SPINACH, Viroflay (early).....	.08
1 pkt. SUMMER SQUASH, Early Bush Crookneck.....	.05
1 pkt. WINTER SQUASH, Delicious.....	.05
1 pkt. TOMATO, John Baer.....	.10
1 pkt. TURNIP, Purple Top White Globe.....	.05
1 pkt. TURNIP, Macomber (Swede) for winter.....	.10

Regular Price.....\$5.76

VEGETABLE SEEDS

GENERAL LIST

Directions for Cultivation.

We issue a little pamphlet called "Cultivation of Vegetables and Flowers," which will be sent free with all orders amounting to 50c or more, if requested.

Artichoke (Ger.)

ARTICHOKE

Carciofo (It.)

The French or Globe Artichoke is largely used as a vegetable and is entirely different from the tuberous or Jerusalem Artichoke. The Globe Artichoke is a perennial and produces the flower buds which are used for food the second year after sowing the seed. North of Virginia the plants require protection in winter. The seed is sown early in the spring. Cover the crowns of the plants with coal ashes as soon as the ground freezes.

LARGE GREEN GLOBE. The standard variety. Pkt. 10c; oz. 70c.

JERUSALEM. Produces bulbs that are used as a vegetable like potatoes. Plant the bulbs in the spring the same as potatoes. The bulbs are ready to use in the late summer and fall. Also extensively planted for hog feed. The hogs will root out the tubers and grow fat on them. Bulbs per qt. 20c; pk. 85c; bu. (50 lbs.) \$2.75.

ASPARAGUS

Spargel (Ger.)

Sparagio (It.)

Asparagus Seeds.

To raise asparagus from the seed the seed should be sown early in the spring.

One ounce of seed will sow 75 feet of row and produce about 250 plants. The plants may be set in the permanent bed when either one or two years old.

GIANT ARGENTEUIL. A French variety with large green stalks tipped with purple. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; 1b. 70c.

PALMETTO. This is one of the best varieties. It produces large, light green shoots early in the season, and is said to be less subject to rust than any other kind. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10; ¼ lb. 18c; 1b. 65c.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

There is nothing so important about raising asparagus as the quality of the roots. The roots sold by many nurserymen are worthless, or worse than that. They are grown from seed sown so thick in the row that they are so crowded they cannot make proper development. Such roots produce small, weak shoots and never make a really good bed. A great many people who do not know what really good roots look like accept these worthless things, and of course, do not get good results, and think they cannot raise asparagus. As a matter of fact if they got really well grown roots they would have had no trouble in establishing a good bed which would yield an abundance of large shoots every year.

We have some really fine, large, strong roots of our own growing both 2-year and 3-year old. If 3-year-old roots are set out this spring a few shoots can be cut next spring, but cutting should not continue more than two weeks. After that time let the tops grow and keep the bed clean. The next spring the bed will yield a good crop and keep yielding more each year for two or three years until it reaches full production.

To start a bed it is only necessary to set out the roots on good soil and give them ordinary care to keep weeds down, etc. No special preparation of the land is necessary. It should be prepared as for planting potatoes and should be made rich by applying a heavy dressing of manure, which should be plowed or spaded in.

The variety used is unimportant. They all produce equally good results if the roots are well grown and given suitable culture.

Full directions for planting will be found in our pamphlet containing culture directions which will be sent with every order if requested.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS. 2 years old; good, strong, well-grown roots. Doz. 30c; 100 roots \$1.50; 500, \$5.00.

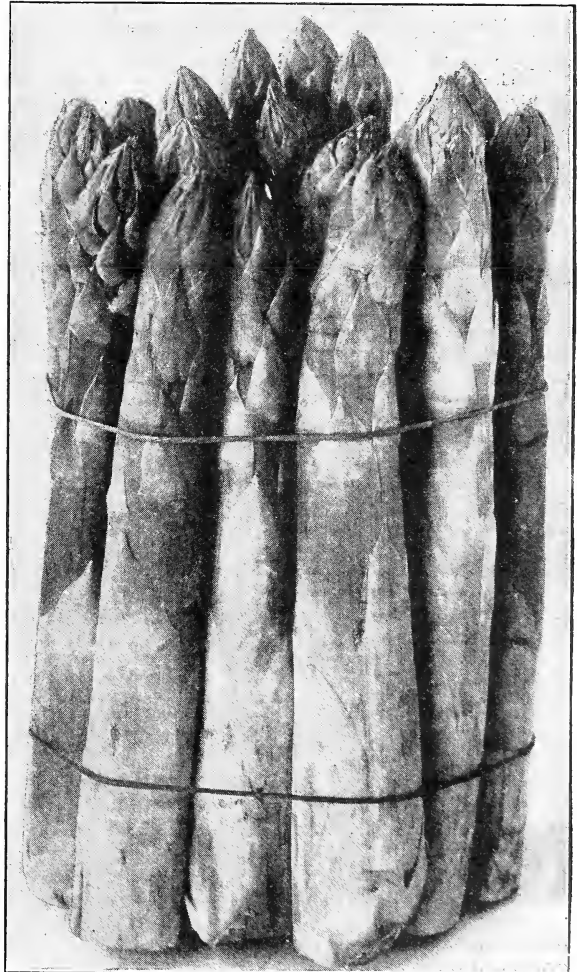
2 years old, extra large selected roots. Doz. 40c; \$2.00 per 100.

3 years old, very large and strong. Doz. 50c; \$2.50 per 100.

Special prices will be quoted on larger lots.

MAKING AN ASPARAGUS BED

After preparing the land as for a garden crop, make shallow trenches 6 or 7 inches deep and 10 to 12 inches wide, four feet apart. This can be done with a plow. In the bottom of the trench place the asparagus roots two feet apart, being careful to spread the roots out flat and cover them so the crown is covered about two inches deep. When the shoots come up cultivate between the rows and gradually fill the trench so that the crowns will eventually be 4 to 5 inches below the surface.



Giant Argenteuil Asparagus



Boonen (Ger.)

BEANS

Faginoli (It.)

Dwarf or Bush Varieties

Being of the easiest culture and taking little room there is no more valuable crop for the home garden than "snap" or "string" beans.

Plant in rows 2 to 2½ feet apart, dropping the seed 2 inches apart, or in groups of 3 or 4 at intervals of a foot in the row. This makes hoeing easier. Do not plant until the ground is warm. In New York state and New England about May 15th is early enough. A pint of seed of Dwarf or Bush varieties will plant 140 feet of row.

Notes on Varieties of Wax or Yellow-Podded Bush Garden Beans

Webber Wax and **Valentine Wax** are the earliest varieties. The **Webber Wax** has long, flat, slightly curved pods of good quality and quite free from rust.

Valentine Wax has round pods of high quality and is very prolific.

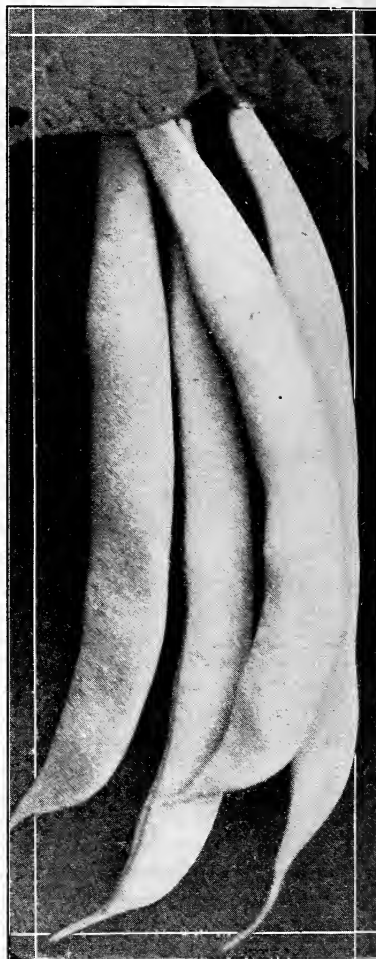
Wardwell's Kidney Wax is early, and has very long pods, while **Round Pod Kidney Wax** differs only in shape of the pods, which are round instead of flat. **Burpee's New Kidney Wax** has narrower and thicker pods than Wardwell's and is more prolific. The **Hodson Wax** is two weeks later, more vigorous and prolific, and is free from rust and blight, but not of the best quality.

Refugee Wax matures the same time as **Hodson Wax**, but has round pods instead of flat, and is of finer quality.

Davis' White Wax is early and prolific, and the pods resemble Wardwell's Kidney Wax, but are not of as good quality. **Currie's Rust-proof** has medium long, thick deep yellow pods of fine quality and nearly rust-proof. The dry beans are black. The **Improved Rust-Proof Golden Wax** has straight, flat pods, rather short, quite free from rust and of fair quality.

WAX OR BUTTER BEANS

	Pkt.	Pt. (lb.)	Qt. ^a	£Pk. (15 lbs.)
WEBBER WAX or "Cracker Jack." One of the earliest and best wax varieties. Pods long, straight, flat, stringless and of good quality. A prolific bearer and quite free from rust....	\$0.12	\$0.40	\$0.70	\$3.90
VALENTINE WAX. Very early, has round light yellow pods of finest quality.....	.12	.40	.75	....
BURPEE'S NEW KIDNEY WAX. Long flat yellow pods of fine quality. Very early and productive.....	.12	.40	.70	4.25
WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX. Very large, flat pods of deep butter yellow. Early and of high quality.....	.12	.40	.70	4.00
ROUND-POD KIDNEY WAX (called also "Brittle Wax"). Like Wardwell's, but has round pods.....	.12	.40	.70	4.25
HODSON WAX. Very prolific, yielding nearly twice as much as other kinds. Quite late; pods long, flat, straight and handsome, but only fair quality.....	.10	.35	.65	3.75
DAVIS' WHITE WAX. Very hardy and prolific, of only fair quality.....	.10	.35	.65	....
IMPROVED RUST-PROOF GOLDEN WAX. Short flat pods of good quality.....	.10	.35	.65	3.75
CURRIE'S RUST-PROOF BLACK WAX (Improved Black Wax). Flat, deep yellow pods of good quality, very hardy and prolific. One of the best wax beans for market.....	.10	.35	.65	3.75
REFUGEE WAX. (Stringless). Very prolific, like the Refugee green-podded bean, but has yellow wax pods which are round, thick, 4½ inches long and of fine quality. Matures a week later than the earliest kinds.....	.10	.35	.65	4.25



Webber Wax or "Cracker Jack" Bean
One of the best wax or yellow podded bush beans. Very early and of good quality.

GREEN PODDED GARDEN BEANS

Stringless Green Pod is one of the earliest and is of fine quality with large round stringless pods, light green and nearly straight. **Giant Stringless Valentine** is more prolific, has large, round, stringless, light green, curved pods of high quality. The **Black Valentine** is just as early, has pods fully as long, but not so thick, and is not of as fine quality, but is very prolific. **Bountiful** has long, slender, flat pods of the finest quality, and perfectly stringless. Continues in bearing a long time and is very prolific.

Full Measure is very prolific, nearly as early as **Bountiful** and has round pods of very high quality. **Refugee** is still later and has long, straight, round, light green pods, of fine quality when young.

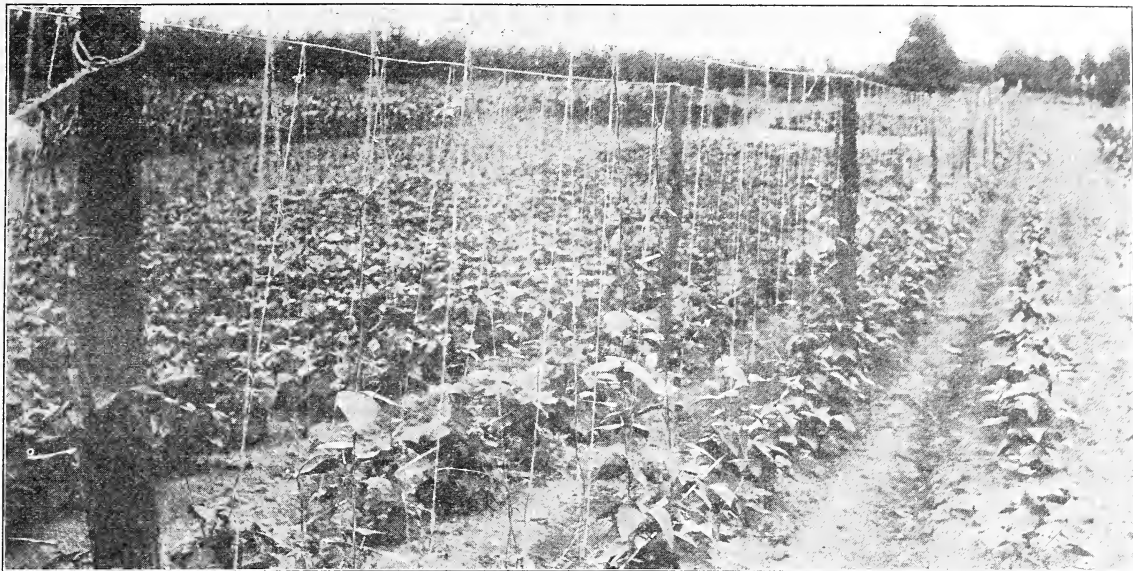
FOR SHELLING GREEN, Dwarf Limas are of the best quality, but are more difficult to raise than **Ruby Dwarf Horticultural** and **Goddard** or **Boston Favorite**, both of which are very hardy, prolific and easily raised, and of fair quality for succotash, but far inferior to Limas.

French Horticultural is later, has larger vines and is more prolific than the **Ruby Dwarf Horticultural**. This is considered the best strain of Dwarf Horticultural beans. The pods are large and of very bright color.

GREEN-PODDED GARDEN BEANS

Four quarts of one variety will be supplied at half peck price

	Pkt.	Pt. (1 lb.)	Qt.	£Pk. (15 lbs.)
FULL MEASURE. Round pods; very prolific; medium early and of finest quality.....	\$0.10	\$0.35	\$0.65	\$3.75
STRINGLESS GREEN POD. Round pods of high quality. Early and productive.....	.10	.35	.60	3.50
GIANT STRINGLESS VALENTINE. The best early green-podded bush bean. Very prolific and of fine quality.....	.10	.35	.60	3.50
BLACK VALENTINE. Very early and prolific and one of the most profitable market varieties, but not of high quality.....	.10	.35	.60	3.25
BOUNTIFUL. Very early, prolific, and one of the very best flat podded beans.....	.10	.35	.60	3.75
IMPROVED ROUND-POD VALENTINE. Extra early, very prolific.....	.10	.35	.60	3.50
REFUGEE, OR 1000 TO 1. Round, light green pods of good quality when young; late.....	.10	.35	.60	3.50
GODDARD OR BOSTON FAVORITE. For shelling green.....	.10	.30	.60	3.75
RUBY DWARF HORTICULTURAL. Better than the old Horticultural.....	.10	.30	.60	3.75
FRENCH HORTICULTURAL. Later and more prolific than the above and grows taller.....	.10	.35	.60	3.75



A Small Part of Our Trial Grounds Showing Method of Supporting Pole Beans

DWARF OR BUSH LIMA BEANS

Bush Limas are more easily raised than the pole varieties, but do not yield quite as much. They do best on rather heavy or "strong" land. Do not plant too early as the seed is apt to rot if the ground is wet and cold. The seed should be planted in rows 3 feet apart and drop two in a place a foot or 18 inches apart. A pint of seed will plant about 100 feet of row. These beans seem to bear better on heavy soil than on light. The land should not be too rich.

BURPEE'S IMPROVED. This early strain of Burpee's Bush Lima has beans of larger size and deeper green color than the old strains and the vines are more true to the bush form with fewer runners. The beans are both larger and thicker than the old form, and the pods are also larger. With us it is not as prolific as the "Wonder" strain. Pkt. 12c; pint 40c; qt. 75c; 4 qts. \$2.50; peck (14 lbs.) \$4.50.

BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA—New Wonder Strain. This improved strain bears larger crops and is earlier than the old and original variety. The beans are large, flat and of fine quality. This is the earliest large podded Lima, and with us the most prolific of the bush type with large pods. Pkt. 12c; pt. 40c; qt. 70c; 4 qts. \$2.25; peck (14 lbs.) \$4.25.

FORDHOOK BUSH LIMA. This is a remarkable improvement on the old Dreer's Bush Lima. It is so much better in every way that it has practically displaced the old variety. The pods are large and the beans are very thick and plump, of fine quality and deep green in color. The vines are vigorous and productive and the beans mature early. Those who prefer the thick "Potato" Limas will find this strain far superior to any other. It is the most profitable variety to raise for market where the beans are sold in the pods. Pkt. 12c; pt. 40c; qt. 75c; 4 qts. \$2.50; pk. (14 lbs.) \$4.50.

DREER'S OR "POTATO" BUSH LIMA. Large, thick, nearly round beans of good quality. Not as large or prolific as Fordhook, which is superior in every respect. Pkt. 12c; pt. 40c; qt. 75c.

HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA. Small, early and prolific; not of as fine quality as Burpee's Bush and Fordhook, but much hardier and more easily raised. Pkt. 10c; pt. 35c; qt. 60c; 4 qts. \$2.00; pk. \$3.75.

POLE LIMA BEANS

These Limas require some support for the vines to climb on. Poles 8 feet long answer very well, but if not available a neat and cheap trellis can be made by placing a strong post at each end of the row and running a strong fence wire at top and bottom. Strings are then run from one wire to the other forming a support for the vines. The string is run back and forth from one wire to the other without tying or cutting. The wire should be drawn tight and the post braced in some way. Plant 3 or 4 seeds in a place about two feet apart. See photograph reproduced here showing a trellis in our trial grounds.

KING OF THE GARDEN LIMA. A very large-podded variety, but not quite as early as Leviathan. Pkt. 10c; pt. 35c; qt. 65c; 4 qts. \$2.25.

Early Leviathan Lima. This is the earliest large-podded pole Lima we know of. The pods are very large and often contain five beans which are of good size and of the finest quality. The pods are produced in clusters and in great abundance. Pkt. 10c; pt. 35c; qt. 65c; 4 qts. \$2.25; pk. \$4.00.

CHALLENGER LIMA. This is an improved strain of the old Dreer's or Potato Lima. The beans are plump, being very thick through, but not quite as large as the flat type like Leviathan. Pkt. 10c; pt. 40c; qt. 75c; 4 qts. \$2.50.

OTHER POLE BEANS

Although not always necessary most of these varieties do best if given some support for the vines.

Scotia. If you want the very best, most tender and delicious "string beans," raise the Scotia. The pods are long, perfectly round, straight, light green, entirely stringless and of the very highest quality. See page 7. Pkt. 10c; ½ pt. 25c; pt. 40c; qt. 75c; peck \$4.80.

Kentucky Wonder. The pods are very long, round, light green, entirely stringless and of high quality. The vines are enormously productive, and the pods mature quite early, being the earliest of the pole varieties. Although the quality of the pods is very fine it is not quite equal to the Scotia. Pkt. 10c; ½ pt. 20c; pt. 35c; qt. 65c; peck \$4.00.

Kentucky Wonder Wax. Like the Kentucky Wonder except that the pods are yellow instead of green. This is the best pole bean with wax pods we know of. It is early, very prolific, and the pods are long, bright yellow and perfectly stringless, and of fine quality. Pkt. 10c; ½ pt. 20c; pt. 35c; qt. 65c; peck \$4.00.

Lazy Wife. Pods five inches long, broad, flat, stringless, and very brittle and of excellent quality. Very productive but matures later than Kentucky Wonder and Scotia. Pkt. 12c; ½ pt. 25c; pt. 40c; qt. 75c.

Golden Cluster Wax. Immense pods eight inches long and ½ inch wide, golden yellow, thick, tender, brittle, stringless and of fine quality as a snap bean. Very prolific and matures in mid-season. Seed white. Pkt. 12c; ½ pt. 28c; pt. 50c; qt. 90c.

Speckled Cranberry or Horticultural. The pods are 5 inches long, deep green, splashed with red when mature. Can be used as snap beans or for shelling green. Pkt. 10c; ½ pt. 25c; pt. 45c; qt. 75c.

Scarlet Runner. Grown principally as an ornamental vine. The flowers are large, being in clusters and are bright scarlet. Pkt. 10c; ½ pt. 25c; pt. 45c.



FIELD BEANS

The following varieties of beans are used for baking, soups, etc., and are grown extensively as field crops. These beans should be planted in rows 28 inches apart, dropping the seed about 10 to the foot of row. A quart will plant from 250 to 300 feet of row, depending on the size of the beans.

Yellow Eye. Medium size white beans with a yellow spot or "eye." Many people consider this the best bean for baking. It produces large crops and matures early, and is less subject to the diseases which often attack other kinds. Pkt. 10c; pt. 25c; qt. 45c; pk. \$2.50.

Boston Marrow or White Marrowfat. Large plump white beans of high quality; very productive on good soil. Pkt. 10c; pt. 30c; qt. 50c; pk. \$2.75.

Marrow Pea or White Navy. Small and very prolific. This is the variety that is most largely grown as a field crop for market. The "Robust" strain described below is much better than the ordinary strain. Pkt. 10c; pt. 25c; qt. 45c; pk. \$2.50.

Red Kidney. Large, red kidney-shaped beans; yields heavily on strong land. Considered one of the most profitable beans to raise for market. Pkt. 10c; pt. 30c; qt. 50c; pk. \$3.00.

White Kidney. Large, white kidney-shaped beans. This bean is of the finest quality when cooked, being far superior to common kinds. Pkt. 10c; pt. 30c; qt. 50c; pk. \$3.00.

NOTE. The prices quoted above for Field Beans are subject to market changes. Please write for price per bushel, naming the kinds and quantities required.

NEW PEA BEAN "ROBUST"

The bean disease called "Mosaic" has so reduced the yield of white beans in this state that many growers who used to get 25 to 30 bushels per acre now get less than 10 bushels, and often the crop is an entire failure.

Fortunately a disease resistant strain of Pea Beans has been developed by Prof. Spragg of the Michigan Experiment Station. A few plants were found that were perfectly free from the Mosaic disease under conditions when other plants were badly affected. By breeding up from these plants a strain has been obtained that is found to yield well under adverse conditions. This strain has been called "Robust."

The bean is practically the same as the common variety of Pea beans, except that the plant is more vigorous and resists disease, and, therefore often yields more than double the common strains, when the mosaic disease is prevalent.

The Robust strain has also proved very resistant to the root-rot disease.

Endorsed by Prof. Reddick.

In a letter to us dated August 20th, 1918, Prof. Donald Reddick of Cornell Agricultural College writes:

"In making the survey for bean diseases I had opportunity to examine a number of fields in which a test row of the Pea bean known as 'Robust' is being tried. Without exception this variety is proving immune to Mosaic. I have seen it growing between rows of Pea beans which showed as high as 100 per cent. infection. * * *

"Present indications are that this variety is so much superior to the other Pea beans, particularly with respect to yield that it should have the widest possible distribution."

In 1918 these beans yielded 17 bu. per acre as against 8 bu. for about 5 bu. per acre of common Pea beans.

Packet (for trial) 10c; pt. 35c; qt. 65c; peck (15 lbs.) \$3.00; bushel (60 lbs.) \$11.00.

Ruebe (Ger.)

BEETS

Barbabetola (It.)

One ounce of seed will sow 60 feet of row. Ten pounds will sow an acre in rows 18 inches apart.

Beets can be sown in the spring, and again a few weeks later for a succession. It is an excellent plan to sow some in July for use in this fall. These young beets can be put in a pit or root cellar and covered with sand, and will keep in nice, tender condition for use in winter.

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN BEET

Harris' Selection

Gardeners who want to raise the finest early beets of perfect shape and color should use Harris' Selected strain of Crosby's Egyptian.

The seed we offer is grown at Moreton Farm where the strain has been bred up for a good many years, improving all the time in uniformity.

The beets are almost perfect globe-shape, and have very small tops and a slender tap root. The color is uniformly deep red, there being practically no light colored beets. They grow rapidly and are excellent for forcing as well as the open ground.

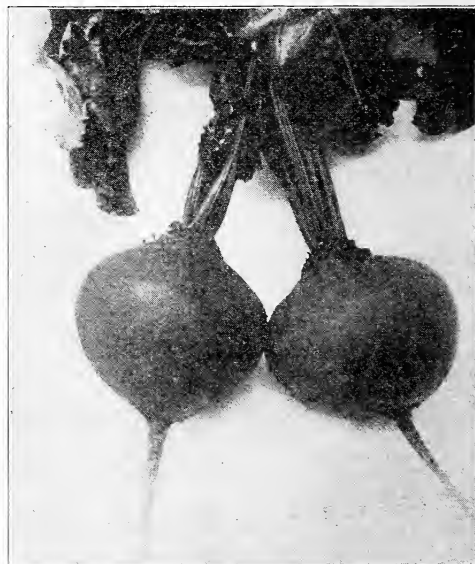
These beets are so finely bred that they do not yield more than half the quantity of seed produced by larger and coarser kinds, so the seed is necessarily more expensive to raise, and will always sell at higher prices. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

"The seed we planted from you last year did splendidly, especially the selected strain of Crosby's Egyptian Beet and Bonny Best tomato. We had the most profitable patch of early beets we ever raised, and early beets have been for several years one of our specialties."—L. W. Humpton, Coatesville, Pa.

Long Season. A valuable variety for fall use. The beets remain tender for a long time. See page 8. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c.

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN BEET. To meet the demand for cheaper seed of this variety we offer some first-class seed, not of our own growing, but grown by a reliable grower in Connecticut. This seed is equal to any stock sold except the special strain of our own growing offered above. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

EGYPTIAN BLOOD TURNIP. This is the old strain of Egyptian beet, having flat beets of very dark red color. This variety is used by many gardeners for forcing and first sowing in the open ground, as it grows rapidly and makes a nice bunching beet of good color and shape very early. The quality of the beets is not as fine as some others. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c.



Crosby's Egyptian Beet

Detroit Dark Red. A medium early globe-shaped beet of excellent quality. It is especially esteemed on account of its dark red color which extends entirely through the beet, and without the light colored rings seen in some varieties. The beet is smooth and handsome and is now being largely used for canning as well as for the market. It retains its good quality even after it gets large, and is an excellent variety on this account for fall use as well as for spring. We have a very fine strain of this beet, being of uniform globe shape, small tops and very dark red. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.



BEETS—Continued

Eclipse. This is one of the earliest and handsomest beets grown. The beets are globe-shaped, smooth and with very small tops, and are of the finest quality. Not of as dark color as Detroit Dark Red but grows more rapidly and are ready for use earlier. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

EDMUNDS' BLOOD TURNIP. The beets grow large, yet remain tender and of good quality for a long time. Larger and a little later than Eclipse. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

LONG SMOOTH BLOOD RED. Roots long, smooth and very dark red, and of high quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

EARLY BLOOD TURNIP. We have an excellent strain of this old favorite. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

EARLY BASSANO. Large, very early and of excellent quality; rather light in color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

CRESS

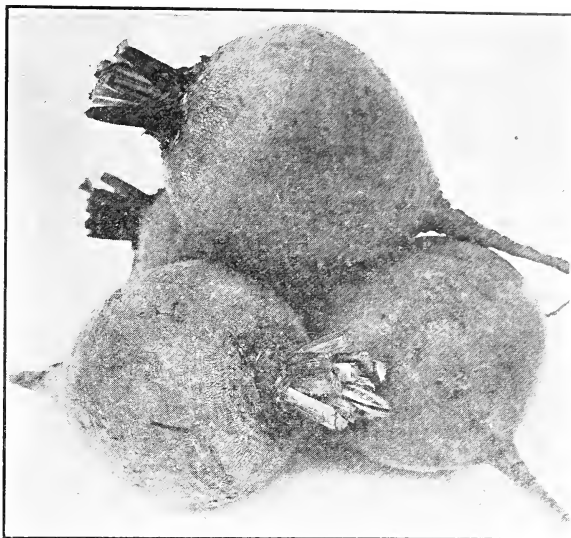
Garten-Kresse (Ger.)

Agretto (It.)

EXTRA FINE CURLED (also called "Peppergrass"). Leaves finely cut and curled, very handsome and a pleasant, pungent flavor. Used largely in salads. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 1.10.

WATER CRESS. This plant is now used very extensively for garnishing and for salads. It can easily be grown on the banks of any small stream or on land that can be flooded with running water. It succeeds best on streams fed by springs that do not dry up in the summer. The seed should be scattered on the muddy banks in the spring or the summer. Water Cress can also be grown in green-houses for winter use and is a profitable crop.

Improved Broad-Leaved Water Cress. Large and better than the common variety. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c.



Eclipse Beet

MANGELS AND SUGAR BEETS

Most economical and valuable food for cattle and sheep

There is no crop more valuable for feeding cows and sheep than mangels and sugar beets. Considering the fact that it is easy to raise 40 tons or more per acre and that the whole root is perfectly digestible, there being no waste as is the case with corn stalks or other coarse fodder, there is no other food more economical. Not only this, but cows fed on mangels during the winter will give more and better milk than they will on any other food. Sheep also are much healthier and ewes with lambs give more milk, and therefore raise better lambs than if fed only dry food. It is the poorest kind of economy to try to get along without them.

DANISH YELLOW GIANT (Sludstrup). This mangel has been found by the Danish Government to yield more and produce more actual food per acre than any other kind now grown. The roots grow to a very large size, of deep yellow color, not as long as Long Red, but larger around and are smooth and handsome, having small tops and very few side roots. They grow over two-thirds above ground, so can be harvested with little trouble.

When different varieties of mangels are planted together the contrast between this new variety and other kinds is very marked, the Danish Yellow Giant being far ahead in size and vigor of growth and yields 100 bushels more per acre than any other kind. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c; 5 lbs. or more at 60c per lb.

Giant Yellow Eckendorf. This mangel resembles the Danish Yellow Giant but is more blunt on the bottom; the roots being nearly the same size the whole length. They grow well above ground so can be raised on poorer and shallower land than the deeper rooted kind. The quality of the beets is high. The color is deep yellow, with white flesh. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

GOLDEN TANKARD. Roots oval in shape, bright yellow outside and the flesh is yellow all the way through. The mangels are large, easily harvested and high food value. We have a very fine selected strain of this variety. The roots grow uniform in shape and the flesh is of a deep yellow color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 55c.

MAMMOTH LONG RED, or Norbiton Giant. This variety has produced the largest yield of any kind of mangel at the field trials held at Cornell University. The quality of the roots for feeding is high. The roots grow very large and keep well. They are quite long, light red in color and grow well out of the ground so are easily harvested. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c; lb. 55c; 5 lbs. or more at 50c per lb.

NEW "HALF-SUGAR" MANGEL. This mangel or giant sugar beet is intermediate between the large mangels and the sugar beets. The roots are white with red tops, and grow to a large size, oval in shape, growing half out of the ground, and have small tops. The roots contain a higher percentage of sugar, and are therefore more valuable for feeding than the larger and coarser mangels. This giant sugar beet yields much larger crops than any other kind of sugar beet and nearly as much per acre as the largest mangels. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 18c; lb. 50c; 5 lbs. or more at 45c per lb.

LANE'S IMPROVED SUGAR BEET. This is a large variety of sugar beet suitable for stock feeding. The roots grow nearly half above ground and are easily pulled. They are of oval shape, white with reddish green top and grow nearly as large as mangels while they contain a much higher percentage of sugar. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

CHICORY

Cichorien-Wurzel (Ger.)

Cicoria selvatica (It.)

Chicory is used for two purposes. The large rooted variety is used as a substitute for coffee, the root being dried and ground, while the variety called "Witloof" is used for salad. Both are easily raised from seed sown in the spring in the open ground.

WITLOOF, or "French Endive." Seed sown in May or June produces roots which, when taken up and placed in sand in a warm dark place, throw out tender white sprouts which are used as a salad. These sprouts are often called "French Endive." See page 9. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10; lb. \$4.00.



Danish Yellow Giant Mangel

SWISS CHARD OR SPINACH BEET

Beisskohl (Ger.)

Bieta (It.)

Swiss Chard is a beet grown for its leaves. The mid-rib when boiled makes delicious greens, or the leaves may be boiled and served as spinach. Sown in the spring the leaves are soon ready to eat and will continue to grow all through the summer and fall. If given a little protection it will survive the winter and make excellent greens early in the spring.

Lucullus. A new variety with curled leaves like a Savoy cabbage. The plant grows nearly 2 feet high and the stem and leaves are very large and of fine quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

Silver Leaf. Large, smooth leaves with silvery white stems which are tender and of fine flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.10.



Danish Improved
Brussels Sprouts

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Rosenkohl (Ger.)

Cavoli di Bruxelles (It.)

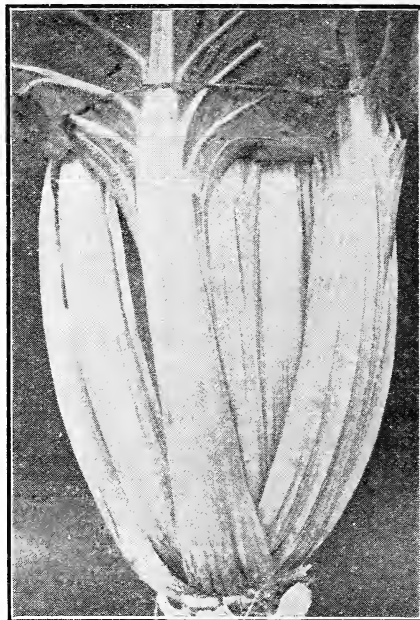
One ounce of seed will produce 3000 plants

A delicious vegetable that is becoming very popular in all large markets. It should be more largely grown in private gardens, as it affords fresh green sprouts in the late fall and winter when other vegetables are gone. It is cultivated like cabbage. Sow the seed in the open ground in May and set out the plants the middle of June 2½ feet apart. The sprouts that grow along the stem are picked off and cooked like cabbage or cauliflower and are very delicate and fine flavored.

DANISH IMPROVED. A fine new variety that produces uniformly nice, solid sprouts. The plant grows medium tall and the stems are often completely covered with the sprouts. This is the most reliable variety we know of. People who have had difficulty in raising good sprouts should try this seed. With us nearly every plant produces a large lot of solid, compact sprouts. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.25.

LONG ISLAND IMPROVED DWARF. A popular variety of Long Island where this vegetable is grown on a large scale for market. Does not produce as solid sprouts nor head as evenly as the Danish Improved. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c.

PLANTS. We can furnish Brussels sprouts plants at proper time for transplanting. See Plant Department, last pages of this catalogue.



Swiss Chard—Silver Leaf

Kraut (Ger.)

CABBAGE

Cayola cappriccio (It.)

One ounce of seed will produce 1000 to 2000 plants sown in open ground, or 3000 if sown in frames. It requires about 6 ounces of seed to produce plants for an acre of ground

METHODS OF CULTURE. To get very early cabbage in the Northern states the seeds should be sown in hotbeds in February or March, or about six weeks before the ground outside is ready to receive the plants. For medium early crop the seed of early kinds like Enkhuizen Glory, Copenhagen Market, Burpee's All Head and Early Spring may be sown in the open ground as early as possible and the plants transplanted as soon as large enough. They will give cabbage ready for use in August if the land is rich and well cultivated. For the late crop the seed should be sown in the Northern states about May 20, and the plants set out July 1. Seed of early varieties may be sown as late as June 10, and will mature a good crop. For late sowing Enkhuizen Glory, Copenhagen Market and Burpee's All Head are excellent varieties.

Early Varieties of Cabbage. Among the earliest kinds the different strains of Wakefield are best known. Early Jersey Wakefield is extremely early and has medium-sized pointed heads. Charleston Wakefield has larger heads, not so pointed as the Jersey Wakefield, and matures a week later. Of the early flat-head kinds Copenhagen Market is the earliest, while Enkhuizen Glory and Burpee's All Head Early are a little later and are often used for planting late for a fall crop. The new Stanley

is of very high quality, being far superior to other kinds for table use.

Late or Main-crop Varieties. Danish Ballhead is now most extensively planted for fall and winter shipping, and is very profitable on good land and under favorable conditions, but it does not yield as much as some of the domestic or flat varieties. It does not succeed south of Pennsylvania. Succession heads evenly and quite early, but cracks badly if not cut as soon as well matured. Volga produces large solid heads and grows so fast that it can be set out late and will produce immense crops.

It has been found profitable in many cases to plant early varieties of flat cabbage for fall market. They produce medium size, hard heads which are preferred in market to the larger heads of the late varieties. For this purpose Burpee's All Head Early is the most popular variety. It has been found very profitable in this locality. Enkhuizen Glory is also excellent for this purpose. It can be set out as late as August 1 on good land. Red Cabbage is used for pickling and is often very profitable to raise for market. The new "Red Danish Stonehead" is an excellent variety. Savoy cabbage is of the finest quality and excellent for home use in the fall and winter.

EARLY VARIETIES

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
STANLEY (New). Medium early and of very fine quality. See page 8.....	\$0.10	\$0.50	\$1.50	—
EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD. The earliest cabbage. Pointed heads of good size, very uniform and compact.....	.10	.45	1.25	\$4.75
CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD. Larger, broader and not so pointed as the above and a few days later. We have a fine strain of this variety. Every plant makes a good large head.....	.10	.45	1.25	4.75
BURPEE'S ALL HEAD EARLY. Medium early; large solid heads, and of very compact growth. One of the best for summer use or for planting late for main crop. We offer seed of the very finest strain which produces even crops of large solid heads.....	.10	.45	1.25	4.75
Henderson's Early Summer. Medium early, flat heads.....	.10	.45	1.25	4.75
Early Spring. Early and very fine; flat heads, solid and compact.....	.10	.45	1.25	4.75



CABBAGE—Continued

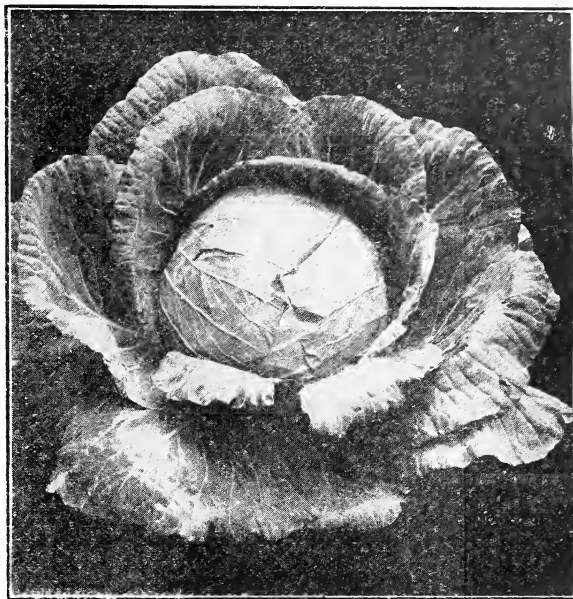
COPENHAGEN MARKET CABBAGE

The **earliest** round head cabbage we know of. As early as Wakefield and larger heads. As round as a ball; very compact with few outside leaves. Heads very uniformly; practically every plant making a good firm head.

The most remarkable point about this cabbage is its uniformity—**every plant** under normal conditions will produce a good, solid head, and every head as like another as two peas in a pod.

This is a profitable cabbage to grow for market and an excellent early variety for the home garden.

This variety is largely grown for kraut and is excellent for this purpose. The heads are of fine quality, tender and without coarseness. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75; lb. \$6.75.



Copenhagen Market Cabbage

ENKHUIZEN GLORY CABBAGE

This cabbage is as early as Charleston Wakefield and grows twice the size. The heads are as round as a ball, very solid and heavy, often weighing 10 pounds or more. It has few outside leaves and will bear close planting.

FOR LATE CROP. This is not only a great cabbage for early market, but it is also a most profitable variety to raise for fall use. If the plants are set out in this locality (western New York) the middle of July the cabbage will mature ready for market in October and immense crops can be raised. On good soil practically **every plant** will produce a large head weighing 8 to 10 pounds, or 20 tons per acre. The heads are about the same shape as Danish Ballhead and nearly as hard, although they will not keep as well when stored over winter.

We have an exceptional fine strain of this cabbage that produces heads of uniform type, large size and very solid, and practically every plant will make a good head. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.50.



Enkhuizen Glory Cabbage—(Photograph)

Jan. 10, 1918

"Please reserve me 4 pounds Enkhuizen Glory cabbage seed, as your last year's seed raised the best cabbage around here. **Every plant headed solid** for first cutting. There was practically no cracked heads."—E. W. Bennett, Victor, N. Y.

"Be sure to send me the same strain of Enkhuizen Glory cabbage that you did last year. I had them all stopped on early cabbage around here last year. I weighed several that went thirteen to fifteen pounds each."—Mr. Arthur G. Ellis, Clinton, N. Y.

IMPORTANT

Good cabbage seed is most important. Many people lost heavily on account of buying poor seed last year.

Harris' cabbage seed can be relied upon not only to **grow** but also to produce the right type of head. You can buy cheaper seed—but can you afford to run the risk?

CABBAGE—Main Crop Varieties

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.	Lb.
Volga. The heads are very large, almost perfectly round like Danish Ballhead. A rapid grower and yields immense crops under favorable conditions	\$0.10	\$0.45	\$1.40	\$5.00
Succession. One of the best medium late kinds. Large flat heads . . . . .	.10	.40	1.25	4.75
All Seasons. Large flat heads. A popular variety for fall use. A heavy yielder . . . . .	.10	.45	1.50	5.50
Surehead. Large deep heads, solid and compact . . . . .	.10	.45	1.50	5.75
Premium Flat Dutch. The old standard Flat Dutch. A first-class, large, late cabbage . . . . .	.10	.40	1.25	4.75
Fottler's Drumhead. Heads large and flat . . . . .	.10	.40	1.25	4.75
Wunningstadt. Pointed heads of medium size, hard and solid. Every plant heads . . . . .	.10	.45	1.50	5.75
RED CABBAGE—Mammoth Rock Red. The largest red variety, heads of good size, deep red and very solid . .	.10	.55	1.60	6.00
RED CABBAGE—Holland Export. A very fine, red cabbage. Heads round, medium size, very hard and deep red color . . . . .	.10	.40	1.25	4.75
RED CABBAGE—Red Danish Stonehead. Very firm heads of medium size. Resembles Danish Ballhead, but not quite so large; heads very evenly . . . . .	.10	.55	1.75	6.75
SAVOY CABBAGE—Sutton's Best of All. Heads large, quite firm for a Savoy and of very fine quality. This cabbage is of much better quality for the table in winter than common kinds . . . . .	.10	.45	1.50	5.75
SAVOY CABBAGE—Perfection Drumhead. Large, moderately firm heads of high quality. One of the best Savoy for market . . . . .	.10	.45	1.40	5.25



Field of Our Danish Ball-head Cabbage, Short Stemmed. (Photograph)

SELECT DANISH BALL-HEAD CABBAGE

Our Danish cabbage seed is grown for us in Denmark by a most careful and scientific grower who has bred up some very fine strains, which are far superior to most of the Danish cabbage seed sold.

We can furnish three distinct strains as follows:

Danish Ball-head, Short Stemmed (called also Danish Round Head). This is the heaviest yielding strain. Crops of 22 tons per acre are not uncommon. The heads are large almost perfectly round and very solid and of good color. Under good average conditions practically every plant produces a solid head. There is no finer strain of Danish cabbage no matter under what name it is sold. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.50.

Danish Ball-head, Intermediate. This strain is much like the short stemmed except that the stems grow a little longer and the heads are a little smaller but harder and deeper green and therefore come out of storage looking better.

There is very little difference in the yield of these two strains and where the cabbage is to be stored until spring we would recommend the Intermediate rather than the short stemmed strain. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.50.

Danish Ball-head, "Solid Emperor." This is the old original Danish cabbage and has tall stems and medium sized, but very hard, dark green heads that keep better than any other kind. The yield is not as heavy as the other two strains described above, but the cabbage often sells for a higher price especially when kept until late in the winter or early spring. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.30; lb. \$5.00.

CHINESE PE-TSAI, or "CELERY CABBAGE"

This vegetable from China has become quite popular among those who know how to use it. It belongs to the cabbage family, but looks more like Cos lettuce. The large mid-ribs of the leaves are perfectly white and are very crisp and tender. It is excellent when used as a salad, but is not so good cooked.

The seed should be sown not earlier than the middle of July in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, and the plants thinned to a foot or 15 inches apart in the rows. If sown early it soon runs to seed and is useless. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.75.

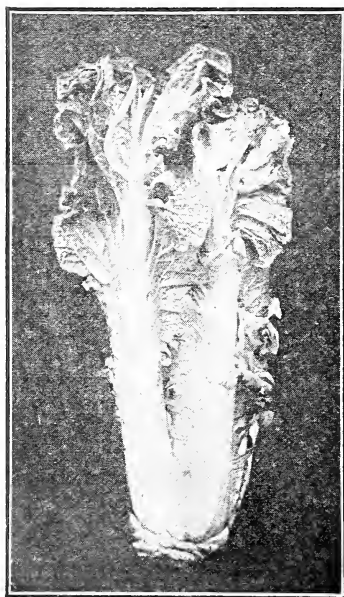
Blumenkohl (Ger.) CAULIFLOWER Cavolfiore (It.)

One ounce of seed will produce 1500 or 2000 plants if sown in open ground, or about 3000 in frames

Early cauliflower is difficult to raise and is not of the best quality, but when the plants are set out in late June or July and the heads form in October there is no difficulty in getting fine, large heads of first-class quality. The seed should be sown in open ground or cold frames about the middle of May or first of June on good soil. When plants are large enough transplant to rich, moist soil. Care must be taken that the plants do not become checked in growth, as that will cause them to head prematurely.

There is nothing so essential to success in raising cauliflower as good seed. The best cauliflower seed is very expensive, but it is worth to the grower ten times as much as cheap and carelessly grown seed. We get the best results from using **Snowball** and **Danish Perfection** for main late crops as well as for early use. The seed we offer is grown with the greatest care, and 99 per cent of the plants will produce fine, compact heads of good size.

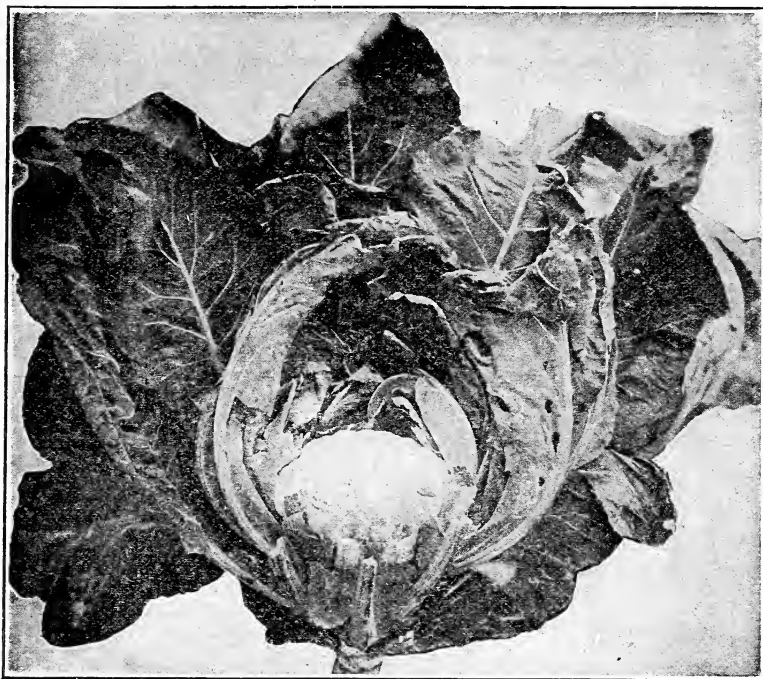
Danish Perfection. A fine new strain of Snowball Cauliflower maturing a week or ten days later. As the plants produce more leaves than the common Snowball the heads are better protected from both sun and frost. The heads are very firm, solid and snow-white and practically every plant will make a good head under favorable conditions. See photograph on opposite page. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 70c; oz. \$2.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$8.50.



Chinese or "Celery" Cabbage



CAULIFLOWER (Continued)



Danish Perfection Cauliflower (See opposite page)

Snowball. "Perfect" strain. Although an early variety, the Snowball is most excellent for late or main crop as well as for forcing and summer use. There is no finer cauliflower than a first-class strain of this variety. The heads are large, heavy and close grained, with no leaves growing through them. There is nothing finer than the strain of Snowball we offer, no matter under what name it is sold, or what price is charged for the seed. Pkt. (250 seeds) 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 65c; oz. \$2.25.

Danish Giant or "Dry-Weather."

This strain of Snowball Cauliflower is especially valuable for high ground, as it is more vigorous than the Early Snowball, and stands dry weather better. The heads are a little larger than Snowball and mature a week or two later and have more leaves to protect them from the sun and frost. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 70c; oz. \$2.50.

ERFURT EARLY DWARF. Not quite as early or fine as Snowball, but is an excellent variety both for early and late crop. It is very reliable in regard to heading, and the heads are solid and compact. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c; oz. \$2.00.

LARGE ALGIERS. Heads of the largest size, white, but not as compact as Snowball. A reliable header, and of very fine quality for table use; not suitable for market. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; oz. \$1.50.

Cabbage and Cauliflower Plants

We can furnish cabbage and cauliflower plants of the most prominent varieties in this list at lowest prices. Plants ready from the middle of April to middle of July. (See price list at back of this catalogue.)

Carotten (Ger.)**CARROTS****Carota (It.)**

One ounce of seed will sow 150 feet of row. It requires 2 to 3 pounds of seed to sow an acre

Carrots can be sown from early spring to the middle of summer. The earlier they are sown the larger the crop as a rule, but late sowings produce nice carrots for table use or market in the fall. These young carrots are delicious, being far more tender than older and larger roots.

CARROTS FOR FEEDING. Carrots are of a high value for feeding cows, horses and sheep, and as very large crops can be grown on a small piece of ground, it pays remarkably well to raise at least a small plot of them every year. They are of great benefit to cows and horses in the fall and winter. One of the best varieties for this purpose is Danvers Half Long. It is more easily harvested than the longer carrots and yields fully as many bushels per acre and on some soils it yields more than a longer variety. A larger yield can be obtained by sowing Mastodon or White Vosges. The carrots, however, are white, and some people prefer the yellow kinds.

Chantenay. The most popular carrot for table use and market. The roots grow 5 to 6 inches long, tapering only slightly and quite square or stump-rooted at the bottom. The color is deep orange and the roots are fine grained, smooth as a bottle and of the finest quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 85c; 5 lbs. or more at 80c per lb.

Danvers Half Long. The roots taper a little more at the bottom than Chantenay and grow about two inches longer being seven to eight inches in length. This variety is very valuable for stock feeding as well as for market. Very heavy yields are often obtained with this carrot. A thousand bushels per acre is not at all unusual. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c; 5 lbs. or more at 75c per lb.

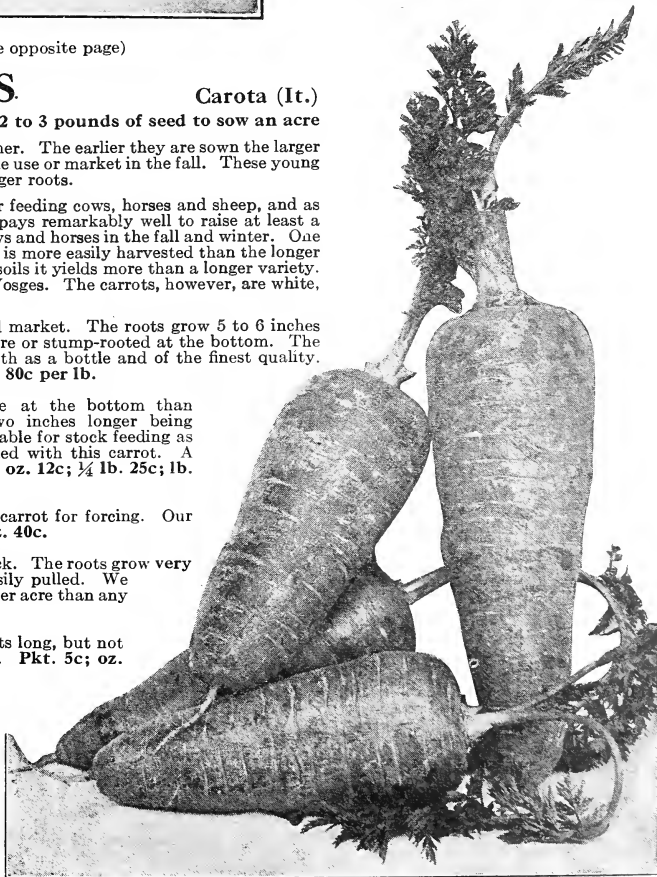
EARLY FRENCH SHORT HORN. The earliest and best carrot for forcing. Our seed is of the finest strain for hothouse use. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c.

MASTODON, or White Vosges. A large white carrot for stock. The roots grow very large, but being thick and not too long, they can be easily pulled. We think this variety will yield more good, nutritious carrots per acre than any other variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 90c.

LONG ORANGE. We have a fine strain of this variety; roots long, but not too tapering; smooth and straight. An immense yielder. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.10.

OXHEART, or GUERANDE. A short, thick carrot often nearly as large around as it is long. Excellent for table use or bunching for the market. Matures early. Can be easily pulled by hand and will yield nearly as much as the longer varieties. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.10.

No half ounces can be furnished of any seeds the price of which is less than 30c per ounce.



Chantenay

Danvers

Sellerie (Ger.)

CELERY

Sedano (It.)

One ounce of seed will produce about 4000 plants

Celery is easily raised. The trouble most unskilled gardeners experience is in raising the plants. In the North the seed must be sown very early in the spring, as soon as the ground is free from frost.

The plants should be transplanted in July in rows 3½ or 4 feet apart, and 6 to 8 inches in the row. Any good, rich, moist soil will raise celery.

We give full directions for culture with every order for seed if requested. We sell plants ready in June and July at low prices. See prices at back of catalogue.



Golden Self-Blanching Celery Blanched With Boards—Board Turned Down to Show the Stalks

Varieties. For fall and early winter use **Golden Self-Blanching** is one of the best varieties. **White Plume** is handsome to look at, but not of very good quality, and must be used early as it does not keep very well. The new "**Easy Blanching**" blanches quickly and keeps much better than **White Plume**, and is of finer quality. **Golden Rose** is like **Golden Self-Blanching** but has a red or pink tinge and is of much better quality.

For keeping in the winter **French's Success** is the best variety we know of. It will keep until spring. **Columbia** blanches quicker and can be used earlier in the winter and is of fine quality, but does not keep quite as long. **Giant Pascal** is also good, and has very broad, thick stalks, and keeps well.

Golden Self-Blanching. The best celery for fall and early winter use. Blanches easily and has a rich nutty flavor. The stalks are of medium length, quite thick, solid and crisp.

When blanched the stalks are creamy white, while the leaves turn a beautiful golden yellow.

This is the best early celery for the home garden as well as for market. It can be easily blanched by placing boards on each side the row for fall use, and will blanch perfectly in the cellar or pit when stored for winter use.

There is often difficulty in getting really good seed of this variety. Much of the seed sold produces soft or "hollow" stalks, which are useless for any purpose.

The seed we offer was grown in France by the originator, and it is true to name and of highest quality. Pkt. 10c; oz. \$1.00; ¼ lb. \$3.50; lb. \$12.50.

Golden Self-Blanching. American grown. The same variety as described above, but this seed was grown in California instead of France. The celery is of a little taller growth, but otherwise the same as the French grown seed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.75; lb. \$6.00.

Golden Rose. Much like **Golden Self-Blanching** except that the stalks are tinged with pink and they require a little longer to blanch and keep better. We highly recommend this variety for the home garden to store for early winter use. The stalks are of superb quality being crisp, solid and of a peculiar nutty flavor. Crop of seed failed.

Easy Blanching, or **Sanford Superb.** A new celery that resembles the **Golden Self-Blanching** but the leaves are green and the stalks blanch white instead of yellow. The stalks have the same form and heavy heart of the **Golden Self-Blanching**, and blanch very quickly like that variety, but keep better and can be used after the **Self-Blanching** is gone.

This is really a fine celery for use in the late fall and winter, as it keeps well and is of fine quality, being crisp, solid and without stringiness.

The seed we offer is of a very fine strain and true to name. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c; ¼ lb. \$2.50; lb. \$8.50.

French's Success. The best celery for winter storing. This celery keeps in perfect condition all winter if properly stored. Many gardeners keep it until spring and get high prices for it.

The stalks are of medium length, very compact with a well developed heart which forms early. It is very crisp and solid and of superb quality. Blanches perfectly white and is extremely brittle and without stringiness. The stalks never grow hollow or soft when Harris' seed is used.

Some other dealers are offering **French's Success** celery seed grown in California which is very inferior to our selected strain which is grown here at Moreton Farm from the best stalks only. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; ¼ lb. \$1.80; lb. \$7.00.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ Lb.	Lb.
COLUMBIA. A green celery of compact stocky growth, heavy heart and thick, crisp stalks. Blanches easily.	\$0.10	\$0.60	\$1.85	\$6.75
White Plume. Blanches very easily, but of rather poor quality.	.05	.30	.85	3.00
GIANT PASCAL. Broad, thick stalks of good quality, a good variety for winter market.	.05	.30	.75	2.75
GOLDEN HEART (Dwarf). An old kind that has been superseded by better varieties.	.05	.25	.65	2.50
CELERICAC, or Turnip-Rooted Celery. The bulbous roots are used instead of the stalks. Large Smooth				
Prague, the best variety.	.05	.25	.65	2.50
CELERY PLANTS. See price list on last pages of this catalogue.				

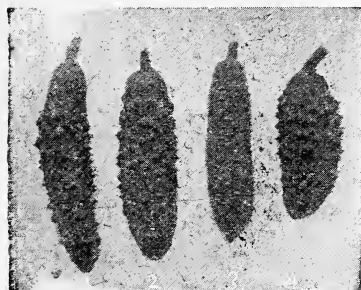


Gurken (Ger.)

CUCUMBERS

Cetriolo (It.)

One ounce of seed will plant about 80 hills or sow 50 feet of row. About 3 lbs. of seed per acre

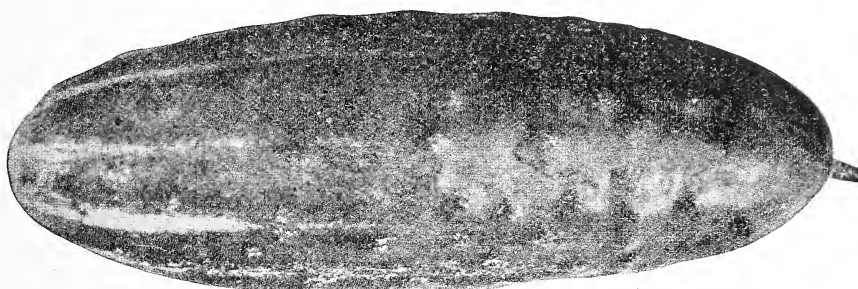


1. Perfect Jersey Pickle. 2. Long Green.
3. Cumberland. 4. Chicago Pickle.

Early Fortune Cucumber.

This is the finest *early* cucumber we know of. It is a White Spine of medium length, very deep green, slightly tapering at both ends and of very fine quality for slicing and pickling.

The vines are vigorous and disease-resistant and remarkably productive. The cucumbers mature earlier than other similar varieties. We highly recommend this new cucumber for the home garden and market. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; 1/4 lb. 40c; lb. \$1.40.



Early Fortune Cucumber

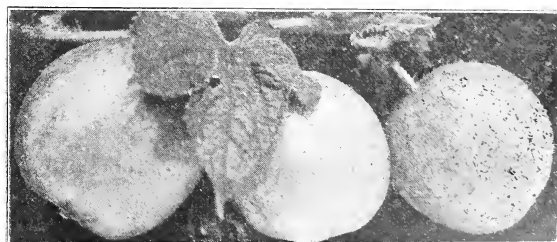
PRICE LIST OF CUCUMBERS

	Pkt.	Oz.	1/4 Lb.	Lb.
Earliest of All. Very early and valuable on this account; 4 to 5 inches long, of the White Spine type.....	\$0.05	\$0.15	\$0.35	\$1.20
HARRIS' PERFECT. A very fine variety. See page 8.....	.10	.35	—	—
DAVIS' PERFECT. An improved strain of White Spine. A very fine cucumber for slicing or market. The fruit is of good length, straight, very deep green, and of fine quality. Matures a little later than Early White Spine and Early Fortune.....	.05	.15	.40	1.40
FORDHOOK FAMOUS. A good long cucumber of the White Spine class; our stock is true to name.....	.05	.15	.35	1.25
EARLY WHITE SPINE. The most popular cucumber. Early, productive and of fine quality for slicing and pickling. Fruit of medium length, bright green with white spines.....	.05	.12	.30	1.10
ARLINGTON WHITE SPINE. Differs from Early White Spine in having fruit more pointed at the ends and deeper green, one of the best for market and pickles.....	.05	.12	.30	1.00
Extra Long White Spine, or Evergreen. A very fine strain with fruit 10 inches long, straight and handsome. The fruit retains its green color even when ripe. A little later than the other two strains of White Spine.....	.05	.12	.30	1.10
Cumberland. Excellent for picking and slicing. Fruit is long, slim and very solid.....	.05	.15	.40	1.40
EMERALD. Long, straight fruit that is perfectly smooth and very dark green. One of the very best kinds for slicing.....	.05	.15	.35	1.30
Cool and Crisp. Fruit dark green, and of a peculiar icy appearance and of fine quality.....	.05	.15	.35	1.20
Japanese Climbing. Vines of very vigorous growth and fruit of first-class quality. Resists blight better than any other kind.....	.05	.15	.40	1.40
Chicago Pickling. Very prolific and one of the most popular kinds for pickles.....	.05	.12	.30	.95
KLONDIKE. Fine for pickles. See description above.....	.05	.12	.30	1.10
PERFECTED JERSEY PICKLE. A fine strain of Long Green which is very prolific and especially adapted to raise for pickles. The young fruit is straight, slender and deep green. One of the best pickling cucumbers.....	.05	.12	.30	.95
IMPROVED LONG GREEN. Fruit long, straight and dark green. Excellent for pickling, slicing and market. Our strain is very much superior to the common Long Green.....	.05	.15	.40	1.40
Everbearing. Fruit short but produced in great abundance, starting very early and continuing late if kept picked.....	.05	.12	.25	.95
Green Prolific, or Boston Pickling. Bears very profusely and is excellent for pickles.....	.05	.12	.25	.95
Early Green Cluster. Short fruit borne in clusters, good for pickles.....	.05	.12	.25	.95
Early Russian. Very early, short fruit of good quality.....	.05	.12	.25	.95
West India Gherkin. Short, prickly fruit, used for pickling.....	.10	.20	.60	—

Lemon Cucumber. This is a real cucumber that grows about the size and shape of a lemon. The flesh is white and has a peculiar sweet flavor, quite different from other cucumbers.

They are highly esteemed by many people both for table use and pickling. The fruit is ready to use when it is just commencing to turn yellow. They may be pickled while green or ripe as preferred.

The Lemon Cucumber is grown the same as other cucumbers. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c.



Lemon Cucumber



Welschkorn (Ger.)

SWEET CORN

Mais (It.)

One quart will plant 400 hills; 8 to 10 quarts will plant an acre.

Good Sweet Corn Seed. Our eastern grown sweet corn is far superior in sweetness and flavor to the same varieties raised from seed grown in the west where a large part of the sweet corn seed sold by other seedmen is grown. We take great pains in curing and drying our seed corn, and we are therefore able to offer seed of strong vitality and highest quality in every way. Our seed is very carefully selected and tested for germination, and the percentage that will grow is marked on each package so that you will run no risk of failure in planting it. It may cost a little more than others, but it is worth very much more.

NOTES ON VARIETIES. Among the earliest varieties of corn we have tried are **Dawn** and **Mayflower**, but the ears are quite small, about 5 inches long. **Harris' Mammoth White Cory**, as we now raise it, is just as early and has larger ears. **Pocahontas** is a few days later, and has much larger ears and is of much finer quality. The new **Whipple's Early** matures a little earlier than **Pocahontas** and has ears which much resemble **Evergreen**. **Harris' Extra Early** is very early and has large ears and is of fine quality. **Golden Bantam** is a small, medium early kind, with yellow kernels; highly esteemed by many people. The new "**Buttercup**" is of fully as fine quality as **Golden Bantam**, and has larger ears. It is the sweetest corn we know of. **Kendel's Early Giant** matures medium early and has large ears but is better for market than home use. **Mimms' Hybrid** has large ears and matures medium late and is of high quality. **Metropolitan** has good size ears, and is medium early and of good quality. **Black Mexican** is medium early and of very fine quality.

Of the late kinds **Hickox Improved** is one of the best. It has large ears which mature a little earlier than **Evergreen** and is of better quality. The latest varieties are **Country Gentleman**, with small ears, having the kernels set irregularly on the cob, and of very fine quality, and **Egyptian** or **Washington Market**, with very large ears and corn that is sweet and good. **Early Mammoth** has very large ears and is of fine quality. **Burpee's White Evergreen** is a fine strain of the old **Stowell's Evergreen**, and is superior to it in size and shape of ear and in appearance, as the corn is very white.

FOR HOME USE. We advise planting the following varieties which will give a constant succession of corn all through the season: **Mayflower**, **Whipple's Early** or **Whipple's New Yellow**, **Mimms' Hybrid**, **Buttercup** or **Golden Bantam**, and **Country Gentleman** or **Egyptian**.

DATES ON WHICH CORN MATURES

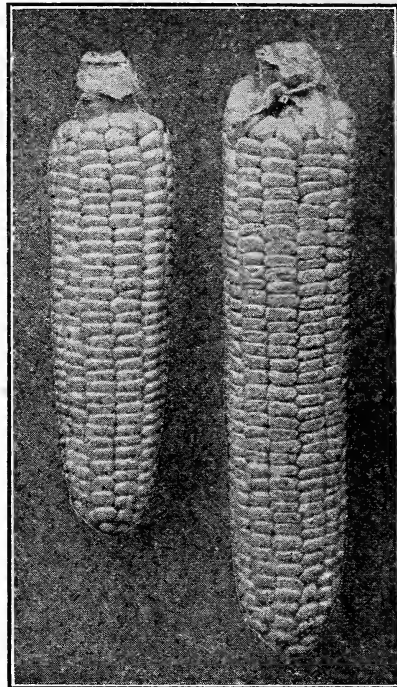
From notes made in our trial grounds the past season (1919) we find that the different varieties were ready for use on the dates given below. All kinds were planted the same day May 20th.

	Ready for Table
Harris' Mammoth White Cory	July 28
Mayflower	30
Extra Early Pocahontas	Aug. 1
Whipple's Early	" 2
Whipple's New Yellow	3
Daybreak	" 4
Harris' Extra Early	" 6
Crosby's Early	" 8
Pocahontas	" 6
Buttercup	" 8
Golden Bantam	" 7
Black Mexican	" 13
Metropolitan	" 13
Kendel's Early Giant	" 15
Howling Mob	" 14
Mimms' Hybrid	" 15
Potter's Excelsior	" 19
Hickox	" 17
Early Mammoth	" 20
Stowell's Evergreen	" 19
Egyptian	" 20

SOME OF THE BEST VARIETIES

See also Pages 6 and 7

Early Mayflower. Among the very early varieties this is one of the best for the home garden where quality is appreciated. No very early corn is of as good quality as the later kinds, but the **Mayflower** is very fine for so early a corn. The ears are small (about 5 inches long) with 10 to 12 rows of pure white kernels. They mature as early as any kind grown, except possibly our **Mammoth White Cory**. See price next page.



White Cory Pocahontas
Showing comparative size of ears

Pocahontas.

We have sold this corn for years and it has so pleased our customers that the sales have nearly doubled every year.

It is a very early corn with large ears. It matures only a few days after the small eared very early kinds and the ears are twice the size. We picked one ear in our seed field the past season that measured 11 in. long! The stalks usually produce two good ears so the yield per acre is immense. This has proved to be one of the most profitable varieties to raise for market and is most excellent for the home garden.

The ears have 8 to 10 rows of large white kernels and are usually filled right out to the tip. The corn is of fine quality, tender and sweet.

The seed we offer is of our own raising and is of a thorough-bred strain which we have been perfecting for a good many years. See price list next page.

New Extra Early Pocahontas. A selection from the **Pocahontas** which matures two or 3 days earlier, but has ears that average an inch shorter. This is a very fine early corn especially for market where a few days makes a lot of difference in the price.

Harris' Extra Early.

This is almost as early as **Mayflower** and has much larger ears and of finer quality. It is one of the very best early varieties. The ears are 6 to 7 inches long, 10 to 12 rowed and well filled. The corn is pure white, very sweet, tender and delicious, being of far better quality than other extra early kinds. See price next page.

Golden Bantam.

This has become the standard for high quality in sweet corn. The ears are 6 to 7 inches long with 8 to 10 rows of deep yellow kernels, which are deliciously sweet and tender. Matures medium early.

The seed we offer is of our own breeding, and is superior to the usual strain of this variety. The ears are large and more uniform, and the stalks produce more. See price next page.

Potter's Excelsior.

One of the very best mid-season varieties. Ears very large, 12 to 14 rows, pure white, and of exceptionally fine quality. A magnificent corn for either market or home use.

Hickox Improved.

A grand medium late corn for market, canning and home use. Long ears, 10 to 12 rows of large white kernels of high quality. Very productive and a profitable corn to raise. See price next page.



PRICE LIST OF SWEET CORN

Four quarts will be sent at half price of a peck.

	Pkt.	½ Pt.	Pt.	Qt. (1½ lbs)	Pk. (12 lbs)
Early Mayflower. Very early and of very good quality. See description preceding page.....	\$0.10	\$0.15	\$0.28	\$0.50	\$3.00
HARRIS' MAMMOTH WHITE CORY. The earliest corn grown. Ears 6 in. long, 10 to 12 rowed. A very profitable market variety.....	.10	.15	.28	.50	3.00
WHIPPLE'S EARLY. A grand new early corn. See page 6.....	.12	.25	.40	.75	4.50
Whipple's New Yellow. A very fine early yellow corn. See page 6.....	.15	.30	.55	...	...
POCAHONTAS. Very early, large ears. One of the best early varieties for home use or market. See preceding page.....	.10	.15	.25	.45	2.75
New EXTRA EARLY Pocahontas. A new strain which is four or five days earlier than the old strain of Pocahontas.....	.10	.15	.28	.50	3.00
HARRIS' EXTRA EARLY. One of the very best extra early varieties. Large ears and pure white kernels of fine quality.....	.10	.15	.28	.50	3.00
GOLDEN BANTAM. Medium early, yellow kernels of fine quality. By many people considered the best flavored sweet corn.....	.10	.18	.30	.50	3.00
BUTTERCUP. The best flavored and sweetest corn we have ever eaten. See page 7.....	.10	.18	.30	.50	3.00
HOWLING MOB. A good mid-season corn. Ears 14 rowed, 8 in. long, well filled. Kernels white and of good quality.....	.10	.15	.25	.45	2.25
MIMMS' HYBRID. A very fine medium late corn. See page 6.....	.10	.15	.25	.45	2.75
Kendel's Early Giant. Large ears and matures early, following closely after the extra early kinds. Very profitable for market. Ears 8 to 10 inches long, 12 to 14 rows.....	.10	.15	.25	.40	2.25
METROPOLITAN. One of the best medium early kinds. Ears 8 to 9 inches long, 10 to 12 rows of snow white kernels of fine quality.....	.10	.15	.25	.40	2.25
Crosby's Early. A fine medium early corn, 10 to 12 rowed, ears of good size and corn is of good quality.....	.10	.15	.25	.40	2.50
Potter's Excelsior, or Squantum. Medium to late, large ears and the quality is of the very best.....	.10	.15	.25	.40	2.25
HICKOX IMPROVED. Very large, 10 to 12 rowed ears, often nearly a foot long. Matures a little earlier than Evergreen, and is of finer quality.....	.10	.15	.25	.40	2.00
BLACK MEXICAN. Many people think that there is no corn quite equal to this in quality. Matures medium early, kernels black when ripe.....	.10	.15	.28	.50	3.00
EARLY MAMMOTH. Not an early variety but a little earlier than late Mammoth, which is a very late kind. Ears of immense size, much longer than Evergreen and the corn is of superior quality. A fine late variety for market and home use.....	.10	.15	.25	.40	2.25
Egyptian, or Washington Market. Very large ears, matures late and is of fine quality. Profitable for market and very good for home use to prolong the season.....	.10	.15	.25	.40	2.25
COUNTRY GENTLEMAN. Late, very prolific, often 3 ears on a stalk, kernels irregular on the cob; quality very fine.....	.10	.15	.25	.40	2.25
EARLY EVERGREEN. A few days earlier than Stowell's with ears a little shorter.....	.10	.15	.25	.40	2.00
STOWELL'S EVERGREEN. Ears 7 to 8 in. long with 10 to 20 rows of long, rather narrow kernels. A popular variety, but not of the highest quality....	.10	.15	.25	.40	2.00
BURPEE'S WHITE EVERGREEN. An improved strain of Stowell's Evergreen with large, snow white kernels and large and handsome ears.....	.10	.15	.25	.40	2.00

POSTAGE MUST BE ADDED to above prices if corn is to be sent by mail (parcel post). The following weights should be allowed: Pint, 1 lb.; quart, 1½ lbs.; peck, 12 lbs. See postage rates, page 4.

POP CORN

WHITE RICE. The ears are 6 to 7 inches long and the kernels are pure white and of large size. Yields well and produces a fine quality of pop corn. Decidedly the best variety to raise on a large scale for market, as it yields best and commands the highest prices. Our strain is very fine. Pkt. 10c; pt. 25c; qt. 40c; pk. \$2.00.

RED BEAUTY. Medium sized ears with small, deep red kernels which look very pretty when popped, the red shell making spots of bright color in contrast to the snow white corn. The stalks produce 3 to 4 ears and the quality of the corn is of the very best. Price same as for White Rice.

BLACK DIAMOND. It is generally conceded that this black variety makes pop corn that is more tender and of better quality than other kinds. If well cured the corn will pop perfectly two or three months after it is harvested. Pkt. 10c; pt. 28c; qt. 50c.

CORN SALAD

Feldsalat (Ger.) **Valeriana (It.)**

Used for "greens" like spinach or as a salad. Can be sown in the spring and fall. Succeeds best when sown in the early spring and in August. Can be sown in September and wintered like spinach if given a little protection.

LARGE ROUND-LEAVED. The best variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

DANDELION

Loewenzahn (Ger.) **Dente di leone (It.)**

The improved cultivated dandelion is a valuable plant for "greens" early in the spring. The seed is sown in the spring and the leaves will be ready to eat the following spring.

LARGE THICK-LEAVED. The most desirable variety, with large, thick leaves of excellent quality. Pkt. 10c; oz. 90c.

ENDIVE

Endivien (Ger.) **Endivia (It.)**

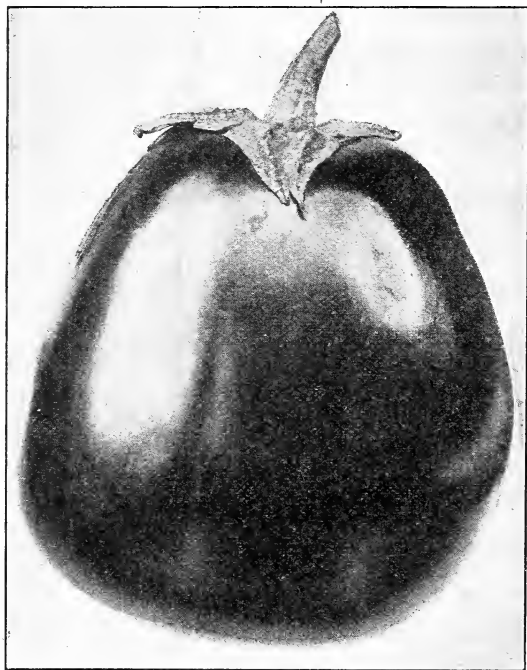
Endive is used for salad, especially in autumn and winter. It is easily grown. For fall and winter use the seed should not be sown until July 1st. Sow in rows 18 to 20 inches apart and thin the plants to a foot apart. To blanch, either cover the center of the plant with a shingle or light board, or draw the outer leaves over the center and tie them.

GREEN CURLED. The leaves are large and finely cut and curled and easily blanch to a creamy white in the center. This is the most popular variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

MOSS CURLED. A beautiful variety, with very finely curled leaves. Blanching perfectly white in the center. Pkt 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

BROAD-LEAVED BATAVIAN (Escarole). Large, thick leaves of fine quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

"FRENCH ENDIVE." See Witloof Chicory, page 9.



EGG PLANT

Eierpflanze (Ger.)

Petronciano (It.)

This is a delicious vegetable which should be in every garden. It is also a profitable market crop. It is cultivated like tomatoes. Care should be taken that the young plants when first set out are not eaten off by potato bugs. The plants should be set out about 2½ feet apart on rich, rather light soil in a warm situation. We can furnish plants if desired.

BLACK BEAUTY. This is a very handsome early and prolific variety. While the fruit is as large as New York Improved it matures earlier, and is of a deeper and richer color. The plants are of robust growth and are very prolific. Being earlier than the New York Improved much larger crops are produced before frost. The strain of this variety we offer is very fine and produces large, handsome fruit. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; ¼ lb. \$1.30; lb. \$5.00.

EXTRA EARLY DWARF PURPLE. A valuable variety. Not large but very early and prolific. Being hardier and earlier than the larger kinds it is valuable for northern latitudes where the seasons are short. Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c.

NEW YORK IMPROVED (Thornless). This is a superb strain of this well-known and popular variety. The fruit grows to the largest size and is of perfect shape and deep purple color. The plants are prolific and of tall, upright growth. Market gardeners will find this the finest strain of New York Improved egg plants grown. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; ¼ lb. \$1.40; lb. \$5.25.

EGG PLANT PLANTS. Ready May 25th. 75c per doz.; 50 plants \$2.50. Weight 2 pounds per dozen. Add postage if to be sent by parcel post.

KOHL RABI

Knollkohl (Ger.)

Cavolo rapa (It.)

Kohl Rabi produces a large bulb on the stem which is used as a vegetable and also for stock feeding. If used while young the bulb when cooked resembles a fine quality of turnip, but somewhat different in flavor. The seed should be sown in June or July in rows about 2 feet apart, and the plants thinned to a foot apart in the rows.

LARGE GREEN. This variety is usually grown for stock. It is also good for the table when young. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb.; \$2.20.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA. The best variety for the table. When the bulbs are of the size of a large apple they are ready for use, and are of excellent quality, being tender and of delicate flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.40.

FENNEL or FENOCCHIO

Florence Fennel is quite distinct from the common sweet fennel used for flavoring. This variety produces a bulb at the surface of the ground which makes an excellent vegetable with a peculiar flavor. It is very largely used in Italy and by Italians in this country. It is grown by sowing the seed in rows 20 inches to 2 feet apart and thinning or transplanting as the plants stand a foot apart in the rows. Sow the seed in rich soil in June. When the plants are half grown drag earth up to them so as to blanch the bulbs. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

GARLIC

Knoblhauch (Ger.)

Agljo (It.)

Used for flavoring. The bulbs are set out like onion sets about 4 inches apart in the row, and covered 2 inches deep. When tops die down take up the bulbs and dry in a shady place. Bulbs only. ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

HORSERADISH

Meer Rettig (Ger.)

Rafano (It.)

Horse Radish is easily grown from sets—small lengths of roots. These sets, if planted in the spring in good, rich soil, will form large roots by fall. The sets should be planted with the small end down and the upper portion 2 inches below the surface.

COMMON VARIETY. 20c per doz.; 90c per 100; \$6.50 per 1000

NEW BOHEMIAN HORSE RADISH. A much superior variety to the common kind. Larger and grows faster. Sets 25c per doz.; \$1.00 per 100; \$7.00 per 1,000.

NOTE. If sets are ordered sent by parcel post, add to the above prices postage for ¾ lb. per doz., or 5 lbs. per 100.

KALE or BORECOLE

Blaetterkohl (Ger.)

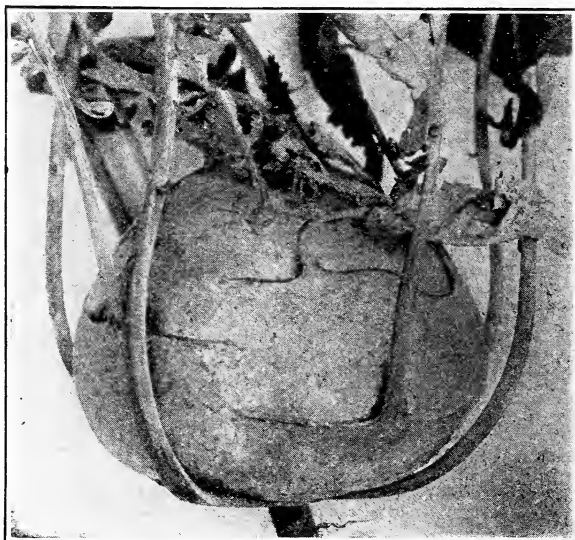
Cavolo rapa (It.)

Kale is used as "greens" during the winter, and is a most welcome dish when other vegetables are gone. The young and tender shoots that come out on the stalks are delicate and delicious when cooked. They are better after a few frosts in the fall. With a little protection, or when the snow is deep, kale will stand the winter without injury. It is grown in the same way as cabbage, but for winter use the seed may be sown as late as July.

DWARF CURLED GREEN. A low growing, spreading variety. The leaves are finely curled and of excellent quality. Often used for garnishing. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.30.

TALL GREEN SCOTCH CURLED. The most popular variety. The plant grows three feet tall and produces an abundance of sprouts the whole length of the tall stem, and they are of the finest quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.35.

SIBERIAN. Also called "Sprouts." A very hardy kale of dwarf growth with broad thick leaves curled on the edges. The color is light bluish green. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.10.



Kohl Rabi—White Vienna



LETTUCE

Kopfsalat (Ger.)

Lattuga (It.)

One ounce of seed will sow 250 feet of row.

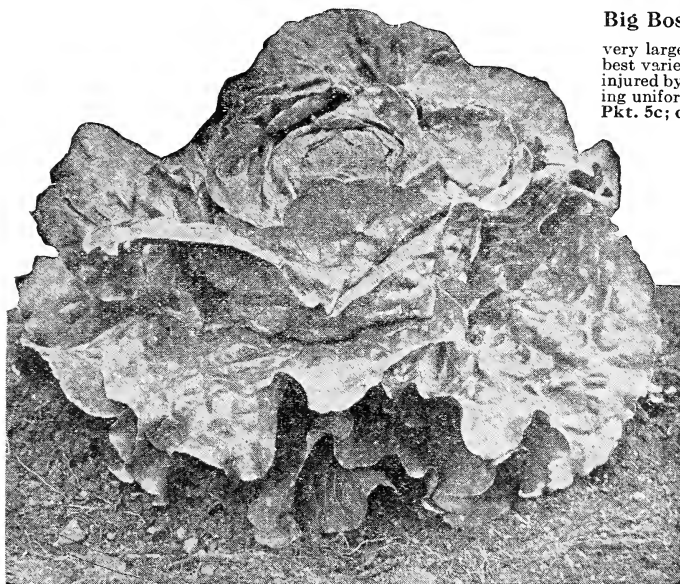
About Varieties. There are two distinct classes of lettuce. One forms heads like cabbage, while the other merely produces loose leaves. Where lettuce is grown in the open ground and allowed to remain thick in the row, as is too often the case, the loose-leaved varieties are the best. Some of the most popular of these are **Black Seeded Simpson**, **Grand Rapids** and **Prize Head**. When really fine lettuce is desired, and where one is willing to take some pains in raising it, the head or cabbage varieties are much the best. For forcing in the hothouse or hotbed, **May King**, **Boston Market**, **Big Boston** and **Golden Queen** are the quickest to form heads, and are usually used for this purpose. For sowing in frames and transplanting to the open ground in the spring, the best varieties are **Holyrood Hot-Weather**, **Deacon**, **Iceberg**, **Salamander** and **Big Boston**. These are also excellent heading varieties for sowing in the open ground early in the spring, and in the late summer and fall. For fall use seed should be sown in this latitude (Western New York) the last of July or first of August. Loose-leaved lettuce is also sown in the summer and fall, the same as the head varieties.

CULTURE. To get fine heads in the open ground it is a good plan to sow the seed in a hotbed or box in the house 3 or 4 weeks before the ground outside is ready. Transplant the seedlings to another box or frame 3 inches apart and set the plants in the open ground when ready a foot apart.

In sowing lettuce seed care should be taken not to cover it over $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep. If covered much deeper it will often fail to come up.

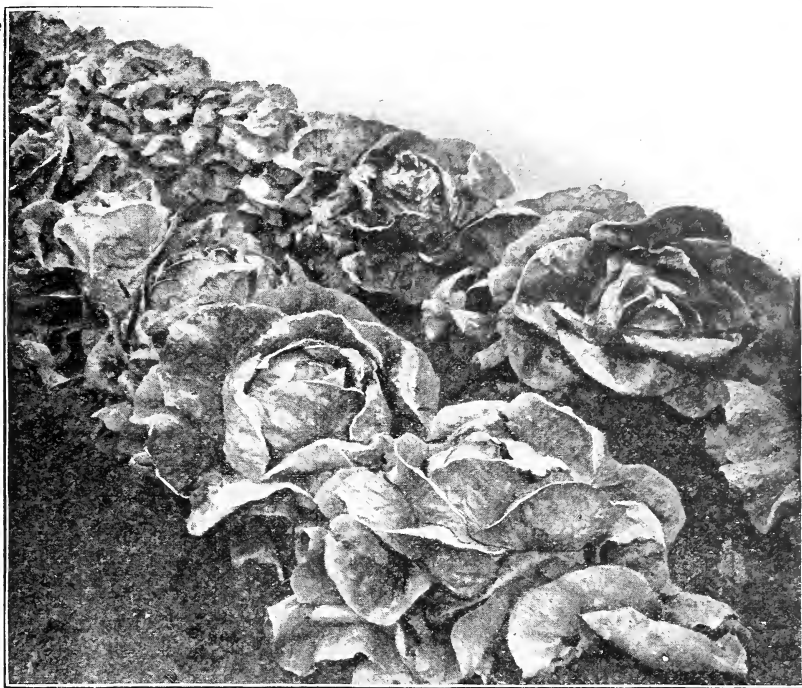
Seed may be sown in the open ground in the early spring or in July. Sow in rows a foot or more apart and thin the plants when small to 8 or 12 inches apart.

Golden Queen. The earliest head lettuce. Form small compact heads a week or ten days earlier than other kinds, and the quality is remarkably fine; the leaves being tender, sweet and nearly white in the center. Does not stand long after heading, but is valuable for early use and forcing. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.



Big Boston Lettuce

The best head lettuce for market. Our selected strain of this variety produces uniformly solid heads of highest quality.



Holyrood Hot-Weather Lettuce

Wayahead. A good early variety. Forms good large heads earlier than other kinds of equal size. The leaves are slightly wrinkled or blistered and are of high quality. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

May King. A very early variety. The heads form very quickly, and are firm and of fine quality. The plant is small and practically all head, the leaves are light green, slightly tinged with brown on the edges, and are very crisp and tender, and a beautiful light yellow color inside the head. The lettuce will produce good solid heads 10 days before other large kinds in the open ground. Also excellent for forcing in greenhouses or hotbeds. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.40.

Big Boston. Forms large compact heads and is one of the most popular varieties for forcing and open ground. It is very largely grown on muck ground in the fall for market. It is the best variety for late crop, as it heads well in cold weather and is not injured by slight freezing. Our strain of this variety is excellent, producing uniformly compact heads and stands well without running to seed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.40.

Holyrood Hot Weather. The heads are very large, quite firm and the leaves are thick, tender and of a deep green blanching to white in the center of the head. This lettuce has a rich buttery flavor like the old "Deacon" lettuce, and stands a long time without running to seed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

Unrivaled. This is also called "Boston Unrivaled" and a dozen other names. The heads resemble Big Boston, but form earlier and do not have the red tinge of that variety. The heads are firm and of high quality. An excellent kind for the home garden and for market. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

"I have been buying seeds for 8 or 10 years and their high quality and freshness have always brought me the greatest satisfaction. I invariably recommend them to friends and neighbors who have farms or gardens and desire something more in the line of seeds than they can get at the country grocery store."—TIMOTHY G. REMICK, Pine Hill, N.Y.

"I have found the Holyrood Hot Weather lettuce to be the best through dry weather and hot sun and it surely is a money maker."—FRANK COOK, Clarkson, N. Y.

No half ounces can be supplied of any seeds of which the price of one ounce is less than 30c.

LETTUCE—Continued

Deacon. We are the original introducers of this magnificent lettuce which has gained for itself great popularity. It is one of the finest of the large heading varieties. The leaves are smooth, thick and tender, and inside the heads are nearly perfectly white and of the finest quality, being crisp, tender and fine flavored and without bitterness or coarseness.

It is important that this lettuce should have plenty of room to grow. Thin out the plants to 10 to 12 inches apart in the rows and you will have magnificent heads. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.40.

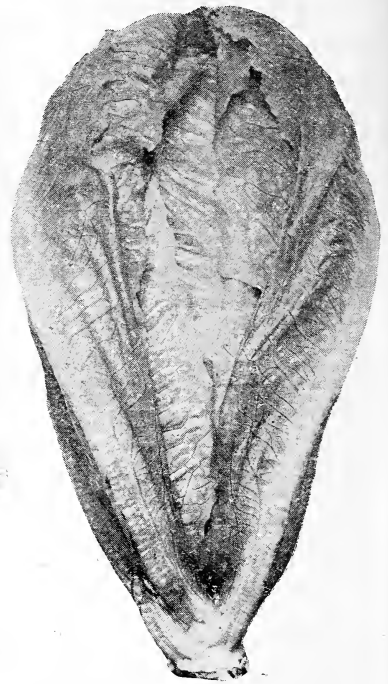
Salamander. One of the best varieties for summer use as it resists hot sun better than most other kinds. It forms large, compact heads of a light green color and of very fine quality. The leaves are more tender than those of most other kinds. We have a fine strain of this popular lettuce which produces heads that are uniformly compact and of the very best quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

Iceberg. One of the best varieties. Heads early and stands without running to seed a long time. The leaves are finely cut and curled, and of an attractive light green, while the center of the head is pure white and remarkably crisp and of fine quality. It is certainly one of the best kinds. We have a very fine strain that heads uniformly solid and compact. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

Prize Head. One of the best of the loose-leaved varieties. The leaves are exceptionally crisp and tender. They are much curled and filled, and the outer edges are tipped with brown. Grows rapidly, and is ready for use early. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.40.

Cos, or Romaine. TRIANON, Self-folding. This improved Cos lettuce makes a compact upright growth, and magnificent large heads often a foot high that blanch perfectly white inside. When well grown on moist land this lettuce is of the finest quality. The mis-rub of the leaves is large, crisp and much resembles celery. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.40.

ECLIPSE COS. Earlier and smaller than the Trianon Cos and more compact. Heads very uniform, and are so compact that they blanch perfectly white inside. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.



Cos Lettuce, Trianon Self-folding

ADDITIONAL VARIETIES OF LETTUCE

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	lb.
BOSTON MARKET, or White Seeded Tennis Ball. An early head lettuce for forcing.	\$0.05	\$0.15	\$0.40	\$1.40
GRAND RAPIDS. Of upright growth, curly leaves. The most popular early lettuce for forcing.	.05	.15	.40	1.40
WONDERFUL (New York). The largest head lettuce; heads nearly as large as a small cabbage and very firm; blanches perfectly white in the center.	.05	.15	.40	1.40
HANSON. Large compact heads.	.05	.15	.35	1.25
TOMHANNOCK. Very large loose heads tinged with brown and curled at the edges.	.05	.15	.35	1.40
BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON. Forms a large bunch of curly leaves which are very tender, especially if used while young.	.05	.15	.35	1.25
EARLY CURLED SIMPSON. Like the above, but smaller and earlier.	.05	.15	.35	1.25



Iceberg Lettuce

Porree (Ger.)

LEEK

Porro (It.)

One ounce of seed will sow 150 feet of row.

Leek is a kind of onion that does not form any bulb, but grows in a long stem, which is blanched by drawing earth around it. When blanched in this way it makes an appetizing salad, or is eaten like green onions. Seed is sown in the spring and the leek is ready to use in the fall.

LARGE AMERICAN FLAG. The most popular variety; grows to a good size, and is straight and uniform, and is of the best quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.75.

MUSTARD for Salad

FORDHOOK FANCY. A new and beautifully curled mustard that is not only very handsome, but is of very mild, pleasant flavor. The leaves are curled and fringed, and the plant remains longer without running to seed than other kinds. This is certainly the finest variety for salads and garnishings. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

GIANT SOUTHERN CURLED. Grows nearly 2 feet high, and has fine curled leaves which are excellent for salad. Very popular in the winter and early spring. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 75c.

WHITE LONDON. Used while young for salad. The seed is used for flavoring pickles. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

"The seeds I got of your house last year were the best I have ever had. The way my garden looked each seed must have come up twice."—MICHAEL SOOK, Meadville, Pa.

"You may be pleased to know that the celery and cauliflower seed I purchased from you last spring gave me 100 per cent better stand than seed from other firms planted under the same conditions."—R. P. LOVETT, Fallsington, Pa.

"I wish to state that the Buttercup sweet corn I purchased from you last year was the finest I have ever eaten. I believe it is far better than Golden Bantam and those who I have let try it say the same thing.

"Anybody who is fond of sweet corn, and thinks that Golden Bantam or some other variety is the best, do not know what they are missing if they have never tried Buttercup."—JOHN W. STEEHLER, 42 Herald St., Rochester, N. Y.

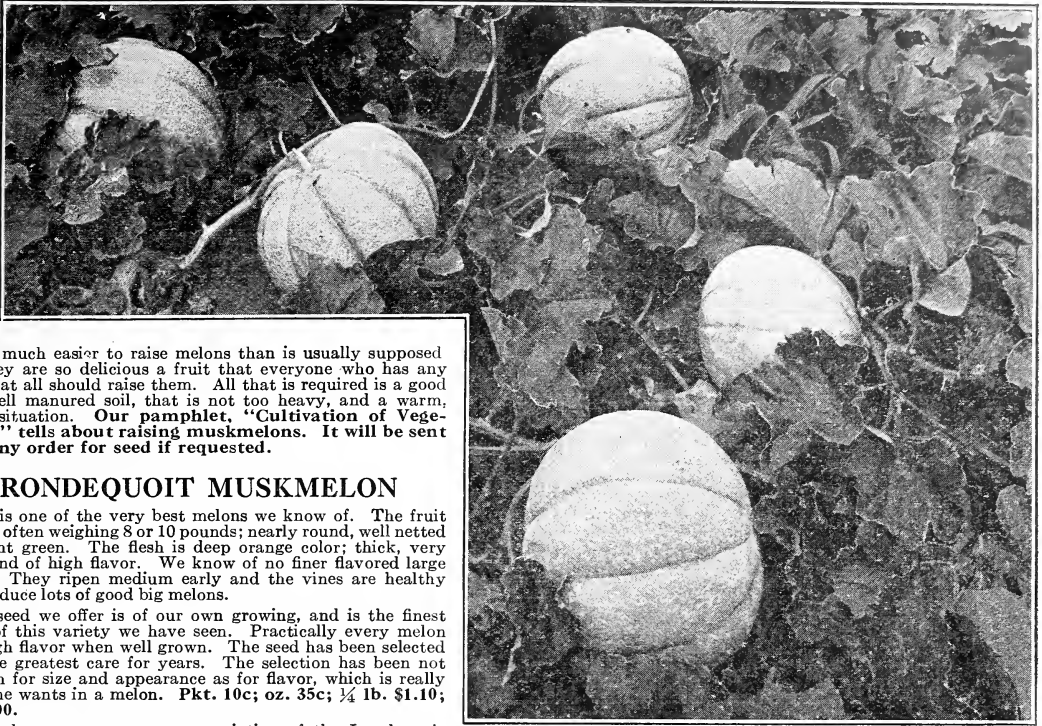


Melone (Ger.)

MUSKMELONS

Popone (It.)

One ounce of seed will plant about 50 hills; 2 or 3 lbs. will plant an acre.



It is much easier to raise melons than is usually supposed and they are so delicious a fruit that everyone who has any garden at all should raise them. All that is required is a good rich, well manured soil, that is not too heavy, and a warm, sunny situation. Our pamphlet, "Cultivation of Vegetables," tells about raising muskmelons. It will be sent with any order for seed if requested.

IRONDEQUOIT MUSKMELON

This is one of the very best melons we know of. The fruit is large, often weighing 8 or 10 pounds; nearly round, well netted and light green. The flesh is deep orange color; thick, very sweet and of high flavor. We know of no finer flavored large melon. They ripen medium early and the vines are healthy and produce lots of good big melons.

The seed we offer is of our own growing, and is the finest strain of this variety we have seen. Practically every melon is of high flavor when well grown. The seed has been selected with the greatest care for years. The selection has been not so much for size and appearance as for flavor, which is really what one wants in a melon. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10; lb. \$4.00.

"First let me express my appreciation of the Irondequoit melon we grew in our home garden last season from the seed obtained from you. I shared some of these seed with a neighbor and we were delighted with the product and enjoyed the luscious fruit. Friends who shared a taste with us pronounced them the finest they had ever eaten."—Myron S. Teller, Kingston, N. Y.

Irondequoit Muskmelon

Bender's Surprise.

A grand melon for market or shipping. see page 5. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.

\$1.20; lb. \$4.50.

Honey Dew.

This melon has become popular in the markets of large cities during the late fall and winter when other melons are gone. The fruit is cream white of medium size and very hard. It will keep two months after picking.

The flesh is of a peculiar green color and is very sweet, but not of high flavor. The melon matures rather late and we do not recommend it for the Northern parts of the country. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.75.

Admiral Togo.

Although not a large melon this is a fine one on account of its delicious flavor and great productiveness. The flesh is of a deep orange yellow and very sweet and of a delicious sprightly flavor, quite distinct from other yellow fleshed kinds. The melons ripen medium early, and are produced so profusely that they nearly cover the ground among the vines. They are oblong and thickly netted, and weigh about 2 pounds each. If a melon of medium or small size is wanted we would recommend the Admiral Togo both for house use and market. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

Emerald Gem.

The earliest and one of the best flavored muskmelons. There are few varieties equal to this for home use. While the fruit is not large, it ripens very early, and each vine produces a large number of melons. The melons are almost round, dark green, slightly ribbed and with little netting. The flesh is orange or salmon colored, thick, sweet and of the very highest flavor. The Emerald Gem can be relied on to produce a good crop of fruit even in unfavorable seasons when other larger and later kinds would fail to ripen. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

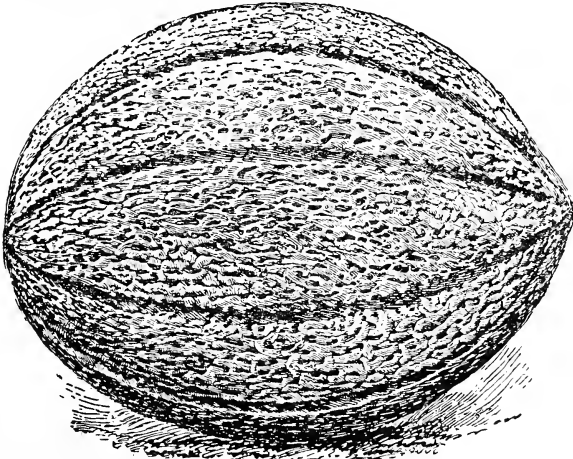
HACKENSACK. A popular green-fleshed melon for market. Round, ribbed, and thickly netted; handsome and of good flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

THE FAMOUS MONTREAL MELON

The melons grown at Montreal has long been famous for their delicious flavor and great size. Sometime ago we were able to get some seed of the very finest strain grown at Montreal. The melons raised from this seed were immense, some weighing 35 lbs. or more.

The flesh is very thick, light green, and when well grown is very sweet and of delicious flavor. The melons are almost perfectly round, heavily netted and have deep ribs.

To get the best results the seed should be sown under glass and the plants set out in the open when danger of frost is over. Plant 5 or 6 seeds in a quart berry box which can be removed when set out. Thin to two plants in a box. Packet 25c.



Admiral Togo Muskmelon

No half ounces of any seed will be supplied unless the price of one ounce is 30c. or more.



MUSKMELONS—Continued

DELICIOUS GOLD LINED ROCKY FORD

This is the finest strain of Rocky Ford melon that we have found. It is not a yellow flesh melon as might be supposed, but a regular green-flesh Rocky Ford melon. The "Gold Lined" refers to a butter-yellow color around the seed cavity which gives the melon an attractive and rich appearance.

The flavor is delicious, being sweet and sprightly. The melons are of medium size, heavily netted and very firm, so they carry well when shipped. They run very uniform in size and quality. The vines are vigorous, hardy and rust resistant.

This is a very fine melon either for home use or shipping. The seed we offer was grown by the originator and will be found of the very high-quality.

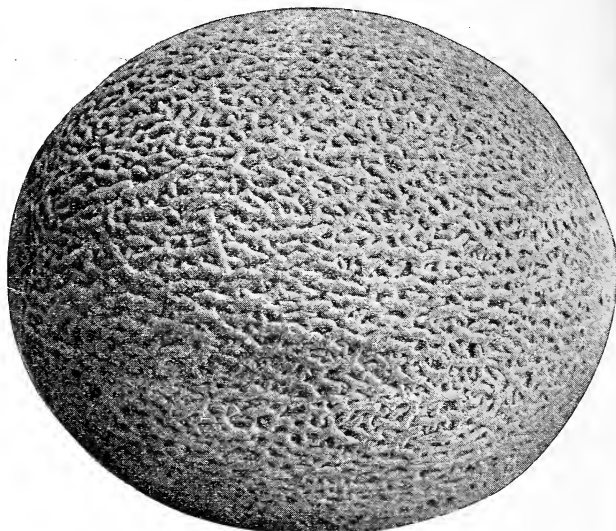
Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.60.

Hoodoo. In spite of its name this is one of the very best small melons for home use or shipping. The melons are almost perfectly round, thickly netted and very firm so they stand shipping well. The flesh is deep orange color, firm, very sweet and of delicious flavor. The vines are vigorous, free from blight and very productive. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.40.

Paul Rose. Fruit of medium size and netted; resembles the Rocky Ford or Netted Gem in appearance, but has deep orange colored flesh like the Osage. In fact this melon is a cross between the Netted Gem and Osage and is two weeks earlier than Osage; somewhat smaller and of even finer quality. The melons average about $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds each and are well netted, very firm, with thick firm flesh and stand up well when shipped. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.35.

Miller's Cream or Osage. This is an excellent melon for home use and also for market where it is known. The fruit grows to a large size, is oblong in shape and dark green with slight netting. The flesh is deep orange color, very thick, deliciously sweet, and high flavored. The melons are uniformly of high quality, which cannot be said of many other varieties. The strain we have is extra early; two weeks earlier than the old Miller's Cream. We highly recommend this variety to all who want good sized melons of very fine quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.40.

Osage, PERFECTED STRAIN. This seed was saved from a remarkably fine strain of this variety that has been perfected by selection for many years by a careful melon grower. It produces melons of uniform size and shape and of high quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c; lb. \$2.00.



Delicious "Gold Lined" Rocky Ford Muskmelon

Rocky Ford. This is the variety which has made Rocky Ford, Colorado, so famous for good melons. It is a fine strain of Netted Gem. The fruit is oval in shape and covered with fine netting. The fruit is of medium size and very uniform. The flesh is very sweet, yet has the peculiar sprightly flavor so much desired in a muskmelon. It is a medium early and prolific. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.10.

Long Island Beauty. A large green flesh melon. The fruit is flattened at the ends, ribbed and closely netted and is very handsome. Not quite so sweet, but is more sprightly and agreeable in flavor than most of the yellow flesh varieties. Ripens early and is one of the best large green-flesh melons. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

Melone (Ger.)

WATERMELON

Popone (It.)

One ounce of seed will plant about 25 hills; 3 lbs. will plant an acre.

Anyone who has light sandy soil can raise good water-melons. Directions for culture will be sent with seed if requested.

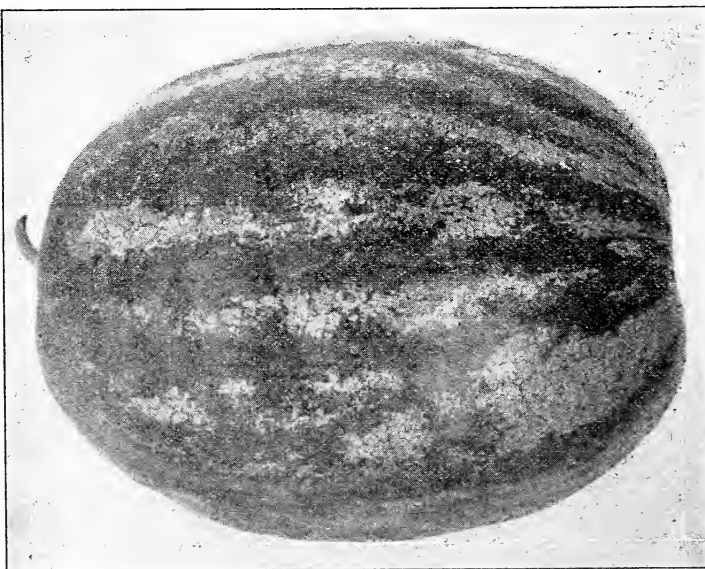
The best varieties to grow depends upon the length of the season. In the North where the summers are short Harris' Earliest and Cole's Early are the most certain to ripen. Farther south larger and better melons can be raised by using Tom Watson, Kleckley Sweets, or Ice Cream (Peerless). These varieties will ripen in southern Connecticut, Long Island, New Jersey, Ohio and southern Michigan.

Harris' Earliest. This melon ripens very early and is the best variety on this account to raise in the northern states. Any one who has light soil in a sunny warm situation can raise these melons. The fruit is oblong and marbled with light and dark green. The flesh is bright red, fine grained and very sweet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.10.

Cole's Early. The melons are not quite as large as Harris' Earliest, but the flesh is of deeper red color and very sweet, crisp and solid. The melons ripen very early and the vines produce lots of them. One of the best watermelons for private gardens in the Northern states. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 90c.

Halbert Honey. A medium early melon, and can be successfully raised in some of the Northern states. The melons are quite long with blunt ends. The color is deep green. The rind is very thin, the rich, deep, red, sugary flesh extending within an inch of the outside shell. The rind is rather thin for a good shipping melon, but for home use or nearby market this is a superb variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

Tom Watson. A long, deep green melon with bright red flesh of high quality; resembles Kleckley Sweets, but has a tougher rind and grows even larger than that variety. It is an ex-



Harris' Earliest Watermelon

cellent variety for shipping and has become very popular in the South within the last two or three years. The seed we offer is Northern grown and of a very fine strain. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 55c.



WATERMELONS—Continued

Kleckley Sweets, or Monte Cristo. This melon has become famous for its **high quality**. There is nothing finer in the way of watermelons than the delicious sweet, high flavored flesh of the "Kleckley Sweets." The melons are long, dark green and with very solid, crisp, bright red flesh with white seeds. It grows to a large size and is **always of superb quality**. It is medium early and can be successfully raised anywhere south of New York State. Our **Northern grown seed is much superior to seed grown in the South.** Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

HUNGARIAN HONEY. One of the very best early melons for home use. The melons not only ripen **early**, but are deliciously sweet, with firm, solid, deep red flesh and small seeds. The fruit is nearly round and medium to small size. Those who want an early melon of **high quality** should plant this variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50

ICE CREAM or PEERLESS (White Seeded). Early, and of delicious flavor. Fruit quite long and light green and grows to a large size. On account of its earliness and fine quality this is a very desirable melon for home use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

MOUNTAIN SWEET. A large, medium early variety that has long been very popular. The melons are oblong in shape, deep green and have bright red flesh of good quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 55c.

CITRON, Colorado Preserving. This melon is used exclusively for making preserves. The rind is thick and clear white, and makes preserves of excellent quality. Cultivation similar to watermelons. The fruit is round, striped and handsomely marbled. This variety has green seeds and is much larger and better than the red seeded citron. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 70c.

OKRA OR GUMBO

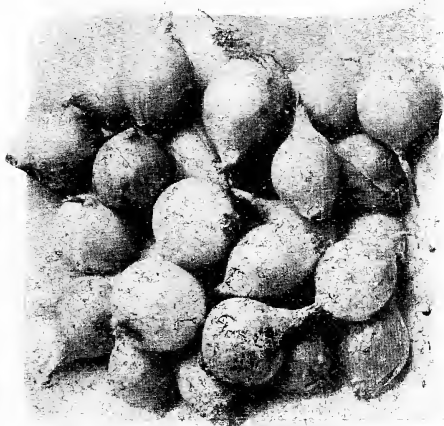
Ocher (Ger.)

Ocra. (It.)

Used for thickening and flavoring soup. The pods contain a large amount of gum, which imparts a thickness and softness as well as flavor to the soup. The pods should be picked before the seeds are developed. Directions for use can be found in any good cook book. The seed should be sown in the open ground when the ground is thoroughly warm. In this latitude about the 1st of June. Sow in rows 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and thin the plants to 18 inches apart. The pods should be picked and dried while young and green.

WHITE VELVET. The pods are large, round and smooth, almost pure white, and of excellent quality. The plant grows 3 feet high. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

PERKINS' LONG POD, Perfected Strain. This variety is now used almost exclusively by the soup canners, as the pods are of a deep green color and of fine quality, and the plant is **very prolific**. The pods are long, and somewhat ribbed or corrugated. The "Perfected" strain we offer is superior to the ordinary strain of this variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 70c.



ABOUT HARRIS' ONION SEED

"We are gathering the finest crop of Yellow Globe Danvers onions I ever raised and want you to save me 3 lbs. of the same strain of seed for next season. I want the very best seed I can get. Don't mind the price."—F. D. MOSHER, Eagle Bridge, N. Y.

"You sent me one pound of Yellow Globe Danvers onion seed last year which you stated were 88% germination test. I think they were nearer 100%.

"Send me seed as good as those of last year and I will be pleased."
KARL HUBER, Oriskany, N. Y.



Perkins' Long Pod Okra

ONION SETS

One quart will set 75 to 100 feet of row, depending upon the size of the sets.

Onions sets are used to produce onions earlier than they can be procured from seed. By using sets, large, ripe onions can be had in July or August, and green "bunching" onions early in the spring.

The prices quoted here per bushel are subject to change without notice. They will probably rule as quoted below. Please write us for prices if you need a considerable quantity. You cannot get as good sets cheaper anywhere.

YELLOW SETS. These sets will give good green onions early and if left to mature will produce large ripe onions later. Qt. (1 lb.) 25c; pk. (8 lbs.) \$1.20; bu. (32 lbs.) \$4.50.

WHITE SETS (Silverskin). These make the nicest looking green onions but are not as good to produce large dry onions as the yellow variety. Qt. (1 lb.); 30c; pk. (8 lbs.) \$1.60; bu. (32 lbs.) \$6.00.

EGYPTIAN or PERENNIAL TREE ONION. This is a distinct variety of onion that when once started will come up every year as soon as the frost is out of the surface soil, and will produce green bunching onions earlier than any other variety, and requires very little care. If the sets are set out in the spring they will divide and produce five or six new green onions the next spring for each set. They do not produce ripe onions. These sets are usually set out in August and September. If set out in the spring the onions are not ready to use until the following spring. Qt. (1 lb.) 25c; pk. (about 7 lbs.) \$1.00.

Postage must be added if sets are to be sent by parcel post.

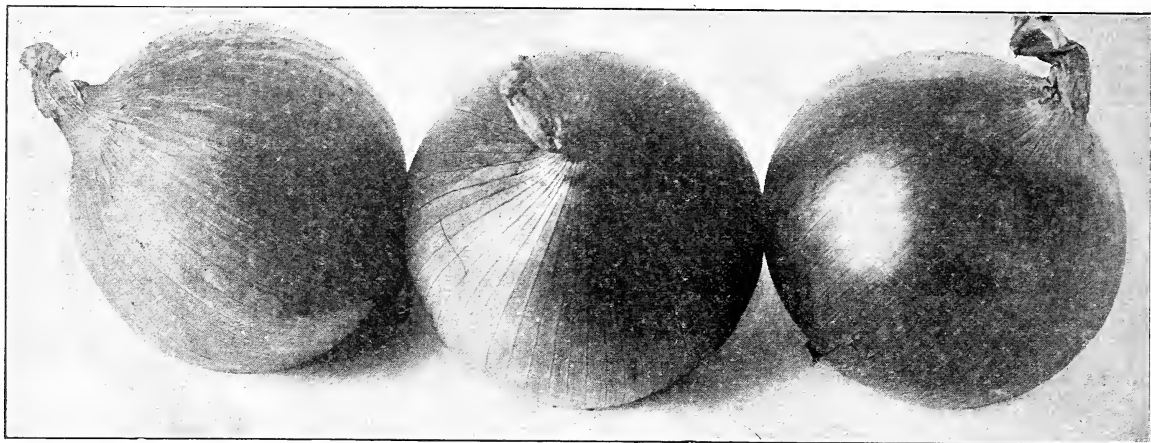


Zwiebel (Ger.)

ONIONS

Cipollo (It.)

One ounce of seed will sow about 150 feet of row. It requires about 6 lbs. seed per acre



Yellow Globe Danvers Onion

Our Onion Seed is all grown from carefully selected onions, all inferior ones being rejected, and will therefore produce much even and better crops of onions than the seed usually sold. To get large crops of good, sound onions of good color and small tops you must have the very best of seed. Cheap, carelessly grown seed will not give such crops, even if it is perfectly fresh and germinates well.

Germination Tests. It is important for an onion grower to know just what per cent of the seed will germinate, so that he can judge how thick to sow in order not to waste the seed or get the crop too thin. All the seed we sell is given thorough tests for germination, and the exact results from such tests are marked on each package of seed so that the purchaser can tell just what proportion of the seed is of good vitality. This ought to be worth a good deal to any grower. We shall be glad to tell any onion grower just how our seed of any varieties he wishes germinates in our tests before he buys the seed.

Onion Culture. Onions are raised in two ways, from the seed and from sets. Seed sown in early spring produces ripe onions in the fall, while sets set out at the same time make green "bunching" onions in a few weeks and dry ripe onions in July or earlier. Sets may be set out in the fall and will produce green onions earlier than when set out in the spring.

To raise good onions from seed the land must be rich and in fine condition. Sow the seed as early as possible in rows 14 inches apart. Weed as soon as the onions appear and keep well cultivated all through the season. Seed may also be sown in a hotbed or greenhouse in February or March and the onions transplanted to the open ground when warm enough. The finest onions are raised in this way. More complete directions for raising onions will be found in our pamphlet on the cultivation of vegetables which is sent free with seeds if requested.

TO RAISE EARLY GREEN ONIONS. Seed sown in June or July will usually produce fair size onions, that if given a little protection will survive the winter and produce nice green onions much earlier than from sets and at much less cost. White Portugal, or Silver Skin, is the best variety for this purpose.

Ebenezer. A very mild onion that keeps all winter. See page 9. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95c; lb. \$3.75.

Yellow Globe Danvers. Harris' Selected Strain. The Yellow Globe Danvers has long been the most popular onion. We have a very fine strain of it which for uniformly fine shape and color and good keeping qualities we think has few equals in this country. This seed will produce onions of perfect globe shape with small necks and deep orange-yellow color. The flesh is creamy-white and of mild flavor. The onions are very firm, keep well and grow to a good size and mature medium early. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.40. 5 lbs. or more at \$2.25 per lb.

Ohio Yellow Globe. This strain of Yellow Danvers onion has been bred up by growers in Ohio and is very popular there and in many other sections. The bulbs are slightly flattened on the bottom, but are otherwise the same as Yellow Globe Danvers. This strain of Yellow Globe onion has been found especially well adapted to muck land. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.40. 5 lbs. or more at \$2.25 per lb.

Round Yellow Danvers. This strain produces bulbs that are flatter than the Globe Danvers, but otherwise similar to that variety. The onion matures a little earlier, which makes this variety desirable where seasons are short. It is also used for raising onion sets. Our seed is first-class in every way and will produce nice, even, well matured onions of best quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.25.

Southport Red Globe, Harris' Special Selected. The largest and handsomest red onion; keeps better than any other kind, and the quality is especially fine.

the onions being of exceptionally mild flavor and very tender when cooked. The onions are of perfect globe shape, deep red, and with small tops. Our strain is very fine, being grown in the East from selected bulbs only. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.75.

Southport Yellow Globe, Special Selected Strain. This onion produces very heavy yields on good soil. The onions are of perfect globe shape and good deep yellow color. They are handsome onions and keep remarkably well. This is the best shaped and best keeper of the yellow globe onions. Our eastern grown seed is much superior to the western seed usually sold. We have an extra selected strain of this variety which produces onions of uniform globe shape and deep yellow color and with very small necks. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.60.



Southport Yellow Globe Onion



ONIONS—Continued

Prizetaker. This variety produces very large and handsome onions of good, bright yellow color and mild flavor. Single bulbs grown under favorable conditions often weigh 2 pounds each, and heavier weights have been attained. The onions are globe-shaped and of very mild, pleasant flavor. While these onions can be grown with perfect success by sowing the seed in the ordinary way in the open ground, yet the largest and finest specimens are obtained by sowing the seed in shallow boxes in February or March, and transplanting to the open ground as soon as the weather is warm enough. The Prizetaker requires two weeks longer to mature than Yellow Globe Danvers. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.40.

Southport White Globe. The bulbs are of perfect globe shape, very firm and solid, perfectly white and of fine quality. In the hands of experienced growers this is a very profitable onion, as it always commands the highest price. To get perfectly white onions the bulbs should be pulled as soon as matured and dried in the shade. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 95c; lb. \$3.75.

EARLY LARGE RED (Flat). This is the earliest large red onion. The bulbs are large around and flattened, and are firm and of fine quality. This onion will yield good crops even where seasons are short and the soil not perfectly adapted to onions, as the bulbs mature very early. Pkt. 5c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.00.

Red Wethersfield. A very large, deep red onion, that matures early and succeeds well everywhere. The bulbs are flattened, very large around, solid and of fine quality. A good keeper. One of the best red onions for home use or market, where a globe-shaped onion is not required. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.65.

AUSTRALIAN BROWN. This is a variety possessing remarkable keeping qualities. These onions have been kept in perfect condition the year around. The onions are of medium size, somewhat flattened, and of a light reddish brown color. They mature very early, being two weeks earlier than Yellow Danvers. The bulbs are very firm and ripen up hard and smooth, with very small necks. The flavor is mild and sweet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.50.

EXTRA EARLY BARLETTA. The handsomest and most perfect white pickling onion grown. When sown thickly the onions grow to about the size of a cherry, perfectly round, pearly white and of very mild flavor. Pkt. 10c; oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.15; lb. \$4.40.

White Portugal, or SILVERSKIN. An early, flat white onion of good size and mild flavor. Excellent for family use or market, matures earlier than Yellow Globe Danvers and keeps fairly well. When the seed is sown thick in a "ribbon row" the onions mature when small and are excellent for pickling, as they are snow white and very firm. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c; lb. \$3.00.

NOTE. This variety may be sown in June or July and left in the ground over winter and will make fine, pure white bunching onions early in the spring at much less cost than sets and just as early.

Pastinake (Ger.) PARSNIPS Pastinaca (It.)

One ounce of seed will sow 150 feet of row

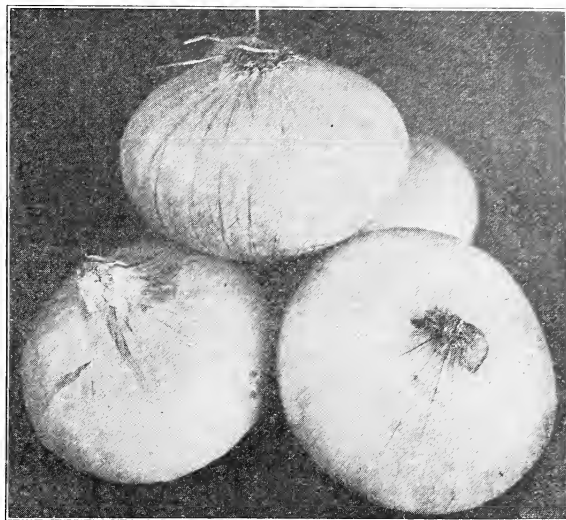
Sow seed in May in rows 2 feet apart and cover the seed only $\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep. Thin the plants to 4 inches apart. The best soil is light sandy loam or muck, but parsnips of good quality can be grown on heavier soil.

Harris' New Model. By very careful selection of roots for seed purposes we have produced a strain that we think is very much superior to that usually sold. The parsnips grow to a medium length and are very smooth, without small roots or prongs, and are snow white, much whiter than other kinds, and therefore more attractive in market. See page 10. Pkt. 5c; oz. 18c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.40.

LONG HOLLOW CROWN. Long, smooth and straight, and of fine quality. We have a fine strain of this popular variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 85c.



Extra Double Curled Parsley



Petersilie (Ger.) PARSLEY Prezzemolo (It.)

One ounce of seed will sow 150 feet of row; 6 lbs. per acre

Sow in the spring or summer where the plants can be left until the following spring. Some plants can be transplanted into boxes of earth and kept in a light cellar window for use during the winter.

Dwarf Perfection. This is without doubt, the finest parsley grown. The plant is of semi-dwarf habit, very compact and of a beautiful bright green, while the leaves are very finely cut and curled. Pkt. 10c; oz. 18c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.40.

CHAMPION, or TRIPLE MOSS CURLED. Makes a strong growth of deep green, finely cut and curled leaves of excellent quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

EXTRA DOUBLE CURLED. Very dark green. The leaves are not quite so finely cut and curled as above kinds. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

HAMBURG, or Turnip-rooted. The roots are used instead of the leaves. The roots are boiled and served like parsnips and have a very pleasant flavor. They can be stored in sand and used all winter. We offer an improved variety called "Thick Sugar," which has nice, smooth, white roots of medium length and large around, and fine sweet flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

PEANUTS

Peanuts can be successfully grown in the North on warm, sandy soil in a sheltered place with a southern exposure. South of Pennsylvania they can be grown on any good light soil.

Peanuts should be planted the same time as corn in rows 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart, dropping the nuts 8 to 10 inches apart. The nuts should be shelled before planting. A dressing of slaked lime or land plaster is of great benefit. When the plants are nearly full grown throw earth up to them the same as "hilling" potatoes. This will cause the nuts to form. **Early Spanish.** The earliest variety and best for the North. Pt. 18c; qt. 30c; pk. \$1.50.

ABOUT HARRIS' ONION SEED

"The Southport Yellow Globe onion seed you sent me last year was A No. 1. I had better than 200 onions on less than $\frac{1}{2}$ of an acre. There was hardly a scullion in the patch."—C. M. BOYD, Reynoldsville, N. Y.

"I will have about 150 bu. of onions from the $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of Yellow Globe Danvers seed got of you. They are the finest in the country."—J. W. SAUSAMAN, Lancaster, N. Y.

"The seeds that I got from you last spring were just as you represented them to be. Your Yellow Globe Danvers onion and Snowball cauliflower and Danish Ball-Head cabbage seed were extra, especially the onions. Such a fine crop that I had them photographed and am sending you one of them."—E. H. CURTIS, Bangor, N. Y.



PEAS

One quart of seed will sow 100 feet of row. Two to three bushels per acre

Seed Peas Scarce! Seed peas are now raised in the northwestern states where there was a prolonged drought the past season and consequently the yield was very small. Some of the larger late kinds did not yield as much as the seed that was sown. We shall try to furnish our customers what they require as far as possible. Please do not order more than actually necessary.

ABOUT VARIETIES

The small early peas, such as **Alaska** and **First and Best**, are valuable principally because of their earliness and hardness. They can be sown while some frost is still in the ground, while if the larger and sweeter peas were sown at the same time the seed would rot.

To get peas as early as possible **Alaska** or **First and Best** should be sown as soon as the frost is out of the ground. For family use, however, it is better to wait a little and sow **Surprise**, which is as early as **Alaska**, and of far better quality. At the same time sow **Thomas Laxton**, **Gradus** or **Laxtonian** and some later kinds to give a succession through the whole season. Some late kind should be sown three weeks after the main planting to prolong the season.

The earliest sweet wrinkled pea is **Surprise**, but the pods are small. **Gradus** and **Thomas Laxton** have much larger pods and are four or five days later. **Nott's Excelsior** is just as early as **Gradus**, but has dwarf vines which need no support.

Laxtonian and **Sutton's Excelsior** are three or four days later than **Gradus**, but have slightly larger pods and dwarf vines. **Laxtonian** has dark green pods while **Sutton's Excelsior** light green.

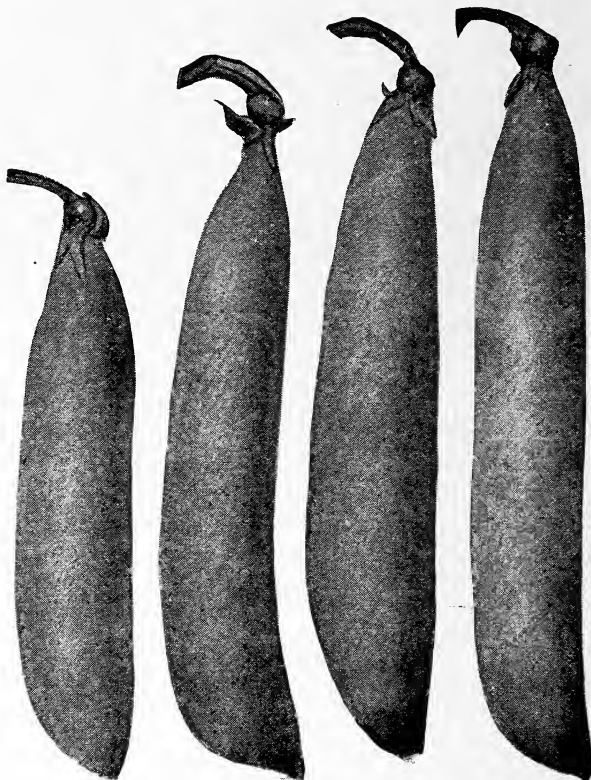
For mid-season to come between the early and late kinds **Advancer** is one of the very best.

Of the later varieties **Alderman** is one of the best, having very large dark green pods and peas of high quality. **Horsford's Market Garden** matures later and is of very fine flavor. This is one of the very sweetest peas grown and wonderfully prolific, but the pods are somewhat small compared with **Alderman**. The actual yield, however, is much more than the large-podded kinds.

Dates when ready to use. The table below gives a record of the dates the different varieties of peas were ready to use the past season as grown in our trial grounds. All varieties were planted at the same time, April 8th.

June 12th.	Alaska, Surprise.
June 13th.	First and Best.
June 16th.	Thomas Laxton, Gradus, Nott's Excelsior.
June 19th.	Little Marvel, Laxtonian.
June 20th.	Sutton's Excelsior.
June 23rd.	Advancer.
July 1st.	Alderman, Duke of Albany.
July 5th.	Dwarf Champion, Stratagem, Horsford's Market Garden, Heroine.

It is easy to pick out varieties which sown at the same time will give a continuous supply of the finest peas for a long time. By sowing some late kind three weeks later the season may be prolonged still further.



Gradus

Heroine

Telephone

Alderman

Some of the Best Varieties of Peas

Surprise or Eclipse. This is the earliest sweet wrinkled pea. Matures as early as **Alaska** and is of far better quality. The pods are of fair size, and the vines are very prolific. One of the best very early peas, and we highly recommend it for family use. See price list next page.

Laxtonian. This new pea has the largest pods of any early variety we know of. The pods and peas are dark green. Pods as large as **Telephone** and mature two weeks earlier. The peas are of the highest quality. The vines are 18 in. tall and need no support. See price list next page.

Thomas Laxton. The pods are of good size and produced in abundance. The peas mature a few days after the very earliest kinds, such as **Alaska** or **First and Best**, but are of so much finer quality that they are well worth waiting for. This is one of the very best early sweet wrinkled peas. See price next page.

Advancer. Matures in mid-season between the early and late kinds. The pods are of medium size but so well filled that they contain just as many peas as the very large pods of such

varieties as **Telephone**, **Alderman**, etc. The vines are of low, stocky growth and yield immense crops. The quality of the peas is of the very best. See price list next page.

Alderman. A very fine pea for main crop. The pods resemble **Telephone**, but are larger, deeper green and better filled, while the vines are of more robust growth and more prolific. It is really an improved **Telephone**. Four feet tall, medium late. See price list next page.

Nott's Excelsior. The earliest dwarf pea. Plant grows only about 18 inches high and needs no support. Pods are of good size and well filled, and the quality of the pea is delicious. One of the best for home use and market. See price next page.

Horsford's Market Garden. A pea of the finest quality, being sweet and very tender and delicious. The pods are of medium size and very compactly filled with peas. The vines are so prolific and covered with pods that the yield is much larger than the large podded kinds. Matures after **Telephone** and **Alderman**, and is valuable to prolong the season. See price next page.

"I have been buying your seeds for 8 or 10 years and their high quality and freshness have always brought me the greatest satisfaction. I invariably recommend them to friends and neighbors who have farms or gardens and desire something better in the line of seeds than they can get at the country grocery store."—TIMOTHY G. REMICK, Pine Hill, N. Y.

"The seeds purchased of you last season were perfectly satisfactory and produced large crops although we had a very dry time of it throughout the summer. We would add that out of four prominent seed concerns tried out by us last season, it gives us pleasure to say yours were the most satisfactory of the whole lot."—J. S. FERGUSON & SON, 12 Jefferson Ave., Danbury, Conn.



PRICE LIST OF PEAS

The figures after the names refer to height of the vines

PEAS—Early Varieties

	½ Pt.	Pt. (1 lb.)	Qt.	4 Qts.	Pk.
ALASKA (2 ft.). The earliest pea. Pods of medium size, well filled.....	\$0.15	\$0.28	\$0.50	\$1.50	\$2.75
FIRST AND BEST, or EARLIEST OF ALL (2 ft.). A fine strain of extra early peas....	.20	.35	.60	2.20	4.00
SURPRISE, or ECLIPSE (20 in.). Earliest sweet wrinkled pea.....	.20	.35	.65	2.10	4.00
LITTLE MARVEL (20 in.). New early dwarf variety; very prolific. Crop failed.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
LAXTONIAN (18 in.). Has very large deep green pods and matures early; see description opposite page.....	.25	.40	.75	2.75	5.25
THOMAS LAXTON (2 ft.). Very early, medium size pods and of highest quality.....	.25	.40	.75	2.75	5.25
NOTT'S EXCELSIOR (15 in.). Earliest dwarf pea. Very fine quality.....	.25	.40	.70	2.60	5.00
SUTTON'S EXCELSIOR (18 in.). Larger than Nott's Excelsior, but four days later. Crop of seed failed.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GRADUS, or "PROSPERITY" (2 ft.). Early, large pods, finest quality. The peas are of delicious flavor and sweetness.....	.25	.45	.80	.....	.....
McLEAN'S LITTLE GEM (15 in.). A medium early pea of high quality, pods of medium size.	.20	.35	.65	2.25	4.00
AMERICAN WONDER (15 in.). Very early dwarf pea. Crop failed.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Medium and Late Varieties

	½ Pt.	Pt.	Qt.	4 Qts.	Pk.
CARTER'S DAISY, or DWARF TELEPHONE (18 in.). An excellent late dwarf pea. Crop of seed failed.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
DWARF CHAMPION (2 ft.). Like Champion of England, but vines do not grow so tall. Very prolific and of high quality.....	.25	.40	.75	2.70	5.00
HORSFORD'S MARKET GARDEN (2 ft.). We know of no pea of finer quality, being very sweet and delicious. It is also very productive. Matures late and is valuable for the home garden to prolong the season. Pods of medium size.....	.20	.35	.60	2.10	4.00
DUKE OF ALBANY, or AMERICAN CHAMPION (4 ft.). Much like Telephone, but better. Large deep green pods, well filled with peas of finest quality, medium late.....	.25	.45	.80	2.85	5.50
ALDERMAN (4½ ft.). An improved Telephone. The best pea of the Telephone type....	.25	.45	.80	2.85	5.50
HEROINE (2½ ft.). One of the best late kinds. Very long pods well filled with delicious sweet, dark green peas.....	.25	.45	.80	.....	.....
TELEPHONE (4 ft.). The standard for quality. Large pods, and quite prolific. Medium late	.25	.45	.80	2.85	5.50
LONG ISLAND MAMMOTH, or TELEGRAPH (4 ft.). Large pods, hardy and prolific. A profitable market pea, but not of the highest quality.....	.25	.40	.75	2.50	4.50
ADVANCER (2 ft.). A very prolific medium late variety. Keeps bearing for a long time and is of fine quality.....	.18	.30	.60	2.00	3.75
CHAMPION OF ENGLAND (4½ ft.). Crop of seed failed.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
IMPROVED STRATAGEM (20 in.). A very large fine pea, strong and stocky, late. The pods are very large and the peas of the finest quality. The vines are short, so need no support..	.25	.40	.75	2.75	5.00
DWARF WHITE MARROWFAT (4 ft.). Does not grow quite as tall as the old Marrow fat, but otherwise the same.....	.15	.28	.50	1.50	2.75
BLACK-EYED MARROWFAT (4½ ft.).....	.15	.28	.50	1.50	2.75
MAMMOTH MELTING SUGAR (4 ft.). Edible pods. The largest and finest of this class. The pods are cooked like string beans. Remove strings before cooking.....	.25	.45	.80	.....	.....

Peas by Parcel Post.

Postage must be added to above prices sufficient to cover the charge for mailing the following weights. See rates, page 4.

1 pint weighs..... 1 lb.
1 quart weighs..... 2 lbs.

4 quarts weigh..... 7 lbs.
1 peck weighs..... 14 lbs.

POTATOES

For description and prices of seed potatoes see page 44.

"FREE DELIVERY" OF SEEDS

Some seedsmen deliver seeds by mail or express free of charge. This sounds well and influences many people to buy of them. But are the seeds delivered "free"? As a matter of fact the cost of sending the seeds by mail or express for a long distance is added to the price so the purchaser really pays the postage or express charges in a disguised form. This is all right for people who live a thousand miles away, but the man who lives 50 or 100 miles from the dealer has to pay as much as though the seeds were to be sent a thousand miles. If you live within 500 miles you can save money by paying your own parcel post or express charges which will be much less than the amount which is added to the price of the seeds when a dealer announces he will deliver the seeds free!

Pfeffer (Ger.)

PEPPERS

Peperone (It.)

One ounce of seed will produce about 1000 plants. Seed should be sown early in the hotbed or greenhouse

Peppers are not difficult to raise if the right seed is used and the plants set out early on rather light rich soil. If the peppers are kept picked before they turn red the plants will produce great numbers during the season.

When sowing pepper seed cover very lightly, keep the soil moist and very warm. The seed will not germinate unless kept warm all the time.

HARRIS' EARLIEST. The earliest sweet pepper. See description page 10. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c; oz. \$1.25.

GIANT CRIMSON. This pepper has proved to be one of the best of the very large fruited sweet varieties. It is as large as Chinese Giant, and is earlier and more prolific. The peppers are often 5 inches high and 4 inches across and are very mild. The peppers are deep green when young and bright scarlet when ripe. A desirable variety for stuffing and mangoes. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; ¼ lb. \$2.00; lb. \$7.50.

NEAPOLITAN. Two weeks earlier than other large kinds. The peppers are of good size, 4 to 5 inches long and 2 inches across. They are produced upright on the plants, and as many as 30 or 40 have been counted on a single plant. The fruit is mild and of sweet pleasant flavor; and the color is light green when young and bright red when ripe. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.75; lb. \$6.00.

CHINESE GIANT. The largest pepper. The fruit often measures 5 to 6 inches high and 4 to 5 inches in diameter. It is a "sweet pepper," being very mild flavored and has thick flesh. An excellent pepper for the South. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; ¼ lb. \$2.25; lb. \$8.00.

SWEET MOUNTAIN. A large red pepper with fruit of good size, about the shape of Bull Nose and resembles that variety closely, but not quite as early. The plant is quite prolific and will produce a great many peppers if they are kept picked before they get ripe. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c; ¼ lb. \$1.85; lb. \$7.00.

RUBY KING. The fruit is 5 to 6 inches long, and 2½ to 3 inches in diameter, bright red when ripe, deep green when young, flesh thick and very mild. We have a very fine selected strain that produces fruit of the largest size, handsome shape and bright red color. With us this produces more peppers than any other very large variety. Harris' Earliest will bear more, but the fruit is not quite so large. Pkt. 10c; oz. 55c; ¼ lb. \$2.00.

Pimiento. Fruit of medium size, pointed or top-shaped, very smooth and glossy; exceptionally thick flesh which is firm, sweet, and of the very best quality for either salads, stuffing, or canning. The plants are quite tall and produce a great many peppers, but they mature quite late, so this variety is better for localities south of New York than further north. The peppers are deep green changing to red when ripe. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.40; lb. \$5.00.

LARGE BELL, or Bull Nose. One of the hardest and earliest varieties. Bright red when ripe, deep green when young; thick flesh, and fairly mild, but more pungent than Ruby King or Giant Crimson. The vines are dwarf and produce a large number of peppers. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.50; lb. \$5.50.

GOLDEN DAWN. The best and largest yellow variety. The peppers are green when young and when ripe are of a beautiful golden yellow, of fine shape, and of sweet, pleasant flavor. Early and very productive. Pkt. 10c; oz. 65c.



Giant Crimson Pepper

CAYENNE. Used for seasoning pickles. The peppers are long and slim, bright red when ripe and of sharp, pungent flavor. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c.

NEW GIANT CAYENNE. Much larger than the old cayenne pepper, and the flavor is equally pungent. This is the best "hot" pepper for flavoring pickles, etc. Pkt. 10c; oz. 55c; ¼ lb. \$1.85.

PEPPER PLANTS. See Plant Department, back pages of this catalogue.

Melonen-Kuerbiss (Ger.)

PUMPKINS

Zucca (It.)



Winter Luxury Pumpkin

SMALL SUGAR. Small, deep yellow pumpkins, ribbed and flattened at the ends. They have good thick, sweet flesh that is excellent for pies. There is always a good demand for these pumpkins in market. They ripen early and the vines are very prolific. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

WINTER LUXURY, or Improved Sugar. Grows a little larger than "Small Sugar," and the fruit is without ribs, lighter yellow and netted like a muskmelon. The flesh is thick and of fine quality, and they will keep all winter, if properly stored. A very fine pumpkin for home use or market. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

LARGE CHEESE or Kentucky Field. Fine grained and sweet. Large fruit, mottled light green and yellow, flattened at the ends. An excellent variety for the South. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 70c.

MAMMOTH POTIRON (also called "King of Mammoths" and "Jumbo"). The largest pumpkin grown, often weighing 100 pounds. Salmon colored skin, flesh thick and of good quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

CONNECTICUT FIELD, or "Big Tom." The common large yellow pumpkin; the best to grow among corn for stock feeding or pies. Our strain of this variety is very fine and produces the largest and handsomest pumpkins. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 70c; 5 lbs. or more at 65c per lb.

We cannot supply half ounces of any seeds of which the price of one ounce is less than 30c.



Radies (Ger.)

RADISH

Ravanello (It.)

One ounce of seed will sow 75 to 100 feet of row

To get good radishes that are not too "hot" in the open ground the soil should be very loose and quite rich. A little nitrate of soda applied as soon as the radishes come up will help a good deal. Sow the seed in rows a foot apart and thin the plants to 2 inches apart. There is no way to prevent injury by maggots except to screen the beds with cheese cloth to keep the flies out.

By sowing radish seed in August or first of September much better radishes can be raised than in the summer, as they are not injured by maggots in the fall.

For sowing in frames or greenhouses **Early Scarlet Globe** is the most popular variety. It is also one of the best in the open ground.

Early Scarlet Globe. A very early globe-shaped radish suitable for forcing or open ground. The radishes are of handsome shape, attractive bright red, and are **crisp, solid and of the finest quality.** They grow so rapidly that under favorable circumstances they may be pulled 20 days from sowing the seed. This is the most popular variety for forcing. Our seed is of the very finest strain, grown from transplanted roots, and will be found unsurpassed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

EARLIEST SCARLET GLOBE SHORTLEAF. Called also "Red Rocket," "Startle," or "20 Days." Grows more oval in shape than the Early Scarlet Globe and is very popular for forcing. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.45.

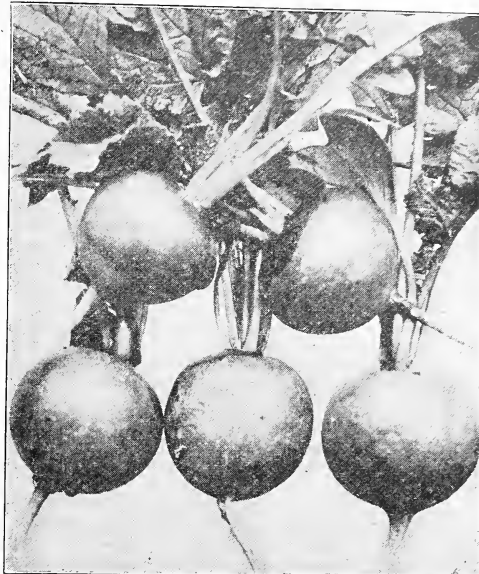
HARRIS' SPECIAL SCARLET FORCING. This radish is not as oval in shape as the Early Scarlet Globe and has smaller tops and matures a day or two earlier. It is a fine round, early radish for the greenhouse or the open ground. The color is very bright scarlet; while the flesh is white, crisp, and of very mild flavor. Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.40.

EARLIEST SCARLET, WHITE-TIPPED. Also called "Rosy Gem" and "Rapid Forcing." This is the same as the Scarlet Forcing, except that each radish is tipped with white, making them very handsome when bunched or on the table. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

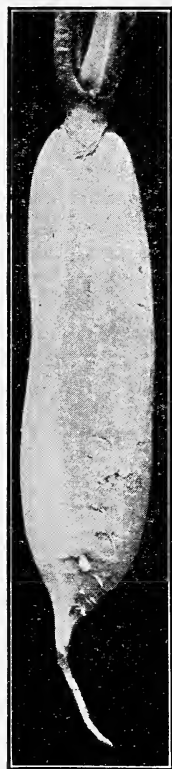
Crimson Giant Globe. A forcing radish that grows much larger than other kinds without becoming hollow or pithy. It can be allowed to grow to twice the size of the other early kinds and still retain its fine quality, being solid and crisp. The radishes are globe-shaped, and very bright crimson with white flesh which is crisp, solid and of mild flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.10.

CHARTIER. The best long red radish. The roots grow 6 to 7 inches long and about 1 inch in diameter. They are smooth, bright red, with white tip. Very handsome and of fine quality. They remain for a long time without getting pithy. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

LONG SCARLET SHORT-TOP. Grows 6 to 8 inches long; is straight, smooth and bright scarlet, and is of the best quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 95c.



Harris' Special Scarlet Forcing Radish



Icicle Radish

French Breakfast. A handsome little olive-shaped radish, very bright red, except a clear white tip on the bottom. Grows very rapidly and is of very fine quality. It is especially well suited for sowing in the open ground and is also a good radish for forcing. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 85c.

Icicle. This beautiful white radish grows with remarkable rapidity, and is valuable for forcing as well as for the open ground. The radishes are long straight, pure white, and nearly the same size the whole length. It is earlier than White Vienna or Lady Finger, and is of very quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

GIANT WHITE STUTTGART. A very large, round, white radish, of good quality, used as a summer and fall variety, as the roots will stand a long time without becoming pithy. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

WHITE STRASBURG. A first-class long, white radish for summer use; will remain crisp and tender even when very large. The roots when ready to use are 4 to 6 inches long, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches in diameter. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 95c.

Lady Finger or White Vienna. Long, pure white radish that grows rapidly and is excellent for forcing or the open ground, being crisp and of finest quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 95c.

No half ounces can be supplied of seeds the price of which is less than 30c.

WINTER RADISHES

These varieties should be sown in July and August. They do not succeed if sown in the spring. They are excellent for fall and winter use, and will keep a long time in sand in the cellar.

CHINESE ROSE. One of the very best varieties. Roots 5 to 6 inches long and 2 inches in diameter. Bright rose color; flesh white, crisp, and of mild flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.10.

LONG BLACK SPANISH. A long, smooth radish nearly the same size at the bottom as the top. The outside is black while the flesh is very white, crisp and of fine quality. Popular in market. Will keep all winter if stored in moist sand. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 95c.

BLACK SPANISH TURNIP. Similar to the above except in shape, which is short and round like a turnip. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 95c.

CALIFORNIA MAMMOTH WHITE. Very large, pure white, roots long, straight and smooth and of better quality than the Chinese White or Celestial. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 95c.

Nov. 4, 1919.

"I am well satisfied with your seeds and your service is prompt and efficient. In fact I am so well satisfied with you that you will get my orders in the future.

"Buttercup corn has no rival for fine quality, Earliana tomato is a very profitable crop. Webber Wax beans have an excellent flavor of their own not commonly found in other beans. Long Season spinach is a very fine variety of spinach, very indifferent to hot, dry weather yet it is sweet and tender.—LESTER FREELAND, Dunkirk, N. Y.



Rhabarber (Ger.)

RHUBARB OR PIEPLANT

Rabarbara (It.)

The roots can be raised from seed sown in the spring, and are ready to transplant to the permanent bed the next spring. The seed must be sown in fine, rich soil, and the seedlings must have good care. The best rhubarb is raised from plants that are propagated by division of roots that are known to be of the most desirable type. Seedlings cannot be relied upon to produce the best results no matter how carefully the seed is raised. **MYATT'S LINNAEUS.** The earliest and best variety. The stalks grow very large, often 2 inches wide, and are light green and scarlet. Pkt.

5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

Rhubarb Roots.

The roots we offer are division of large roots which are known to be of the true Linnaeus variety. 10c each; 75c per doz; \$4.50 per 100. Roots weigh about ¼ lb. each. Add postage if roots are to be sent by parcel post.

Spinat (Ger.)

SPINACH

Spinace (It.)

One ounce of seed will sow 75 feet of row. It requires about 20 pounds of seed per acre

Spinach should be sown as early as possible in the spring. It will be ready for use in four or five weeks after sowing. For fall use sow Aug. 1st, and to winter over sow the seed about September 1st in this latitude, and later farther south.

Spinach runs to seed quickly in hot weather, so the seed should be sown early in the spring or late in the summer in order to avoid having the crop mature in July or August. If sown about August 1st spinach will grow very large and can be used from the first of September until the ground freezes.

NEW ZEALAND spinach will stand hot weather well and give a constant supply of good spinach all through the summer and fall.

"King of Denmark." A very valuable new variety. See page 11. Pkt. 10c; oz.

15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.20.

Eskimo, or Giant Thick Leaf. A fine new variety with thick, deep green leaves of the largest size, and grows very rapidly. Stands well without running to seed. One of the best kinds for either spring or fall sowing. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

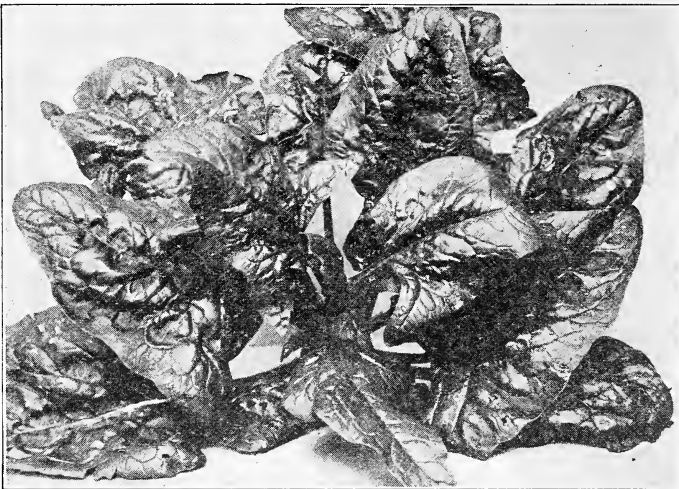
Large Thick-Leaved Viroflay. Very large, thick pointed leaves of good quality. Grows more rapidly than other kinds, so can be used earlier. Plant makes a more upright growth than Long Standing. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

"Long Season" Spinach. This spinach stands longer without running to seed than any other kind. The leaves are very thick and dark green—much deeper in color than other kinds. The plants resemble the Savoy Leaf in appearance, but are darker green, and stand much longer. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

VICTORIA. The leaves are round, thick, broad, dark green and somewhat curled, and are of the best quality. A faster grower than Long Season and can be used earlier, but does not stand so long without running to seed. It is quite hardy and can be sown in the fall for spring use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

NORFOLK SAVOY-LEAVED, (also called **Bloomsdale**). A very handsome variety, with curled or blistered leaves like a Savoy cabbage, and of first-class quality. Runs to seed quickly in hot weather. Used quite extensively for fall sowing to winter over for spring use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 55c.

LONG STANDING (Enkhuizen Strain). Leaves large, thick, round, dark green and of fine quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; ¼ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.



Eskimo Spinach

NEW ZEALAND SPINACH (*Tetragonia expansa*). This is not a true spinach, but a plant that can be used for the same purpose. Produces an abundance of leaves on stems a foot or more in length. Will grow during hot, dry weather when other spinach would be useless, continuing to furnish nice "greens" all summer and fall. Young leaves are picked and separated from the stems and are then very tender and of excellent quality. Soak the seed in warm water 12 hours before sowing, as it is difficult to get it to germinate. Sow the seed in the spring in rows 2 feet apart. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 95c.

SALSIFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTER

Haferwurz (Ger.)

Sassefrica (It.)

One ounce of seed will sow 70 feet of row; 8 to 10 lbs. per acre

"Oyster Plant," as it is often called, is easily grown and is used in the late fall and winter when there are very few fresh vegetables to be had.

The best roots are grown on rather light soil, but good ones can be produced on almost any good garden land. Sow the seed in May in rows 2 feet apart and thin the plants to 3 inches apart. The roots can be used any time in the fall and winter. They will remain in the ground all winter and come out in perfect condition in the spring. Before the ground freezes a supply of roots should be dug and placed in moist sand in the cellar for use in the winter when the ground outside is frozen.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND. An improved variety that grows very large, often measuring 4 to 5 inches around, and of the best quality. Our seed is of an extra large and fine strain. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 75c; lb. \$2.75.

Saurerampfer (Ger.)

SORREL

Zucca (It.)

The improved large-leaved garden sorrel is used as greens like spinach, or for flavoring soup. Sow the seed in the spring in good light soil and thin the plants to 4 inches apart.

IMPROVED BROAD LEAVED. The best variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.50.



Salsify



Kuerbiss (Ger.)

SQUASH

Zucca (It.)

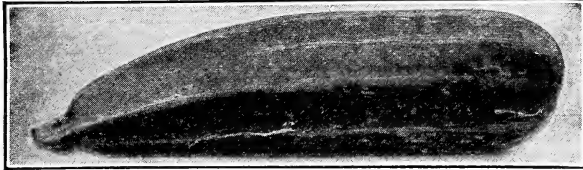
One ounce of seed of summer varieties will plant about 35 hills

One ounce of winter varieties will plant about 20 hills; 3 or 4 lbs. of seed per acre

SUMMER VARIETIES

GIANT CROOKNECK. This improved strain of the old Yellow Summer Crookneck Squash is as early as that variety, while the fruit grows nearly twice the size. The squashes are deep golden yellow, and very warty, but not of quite as good quality as the old kind. Vines of dwarf or bush form. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.40.

EARLY BUSH CROOKNECK. The old popular Yellow Summer Crookneck Squash. It is of fine quality and very hardy. The vines grow only 2 feet long, so can be planted near together. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.30.



Italian Vegetable Marrow

Italian Vegetable Marrow. (Cocozella di Napoli). This is the most delicate and fine flavored summer squash we have ever grown. It is very largely used in Europe and is considered delicious by many travelers who get it while there. The fruit is long and slender, mottled dark and light green. It is used when 10 or 12 inches long and while perfectly green. It should be cut in slices and fried in butter. Try it. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.60.

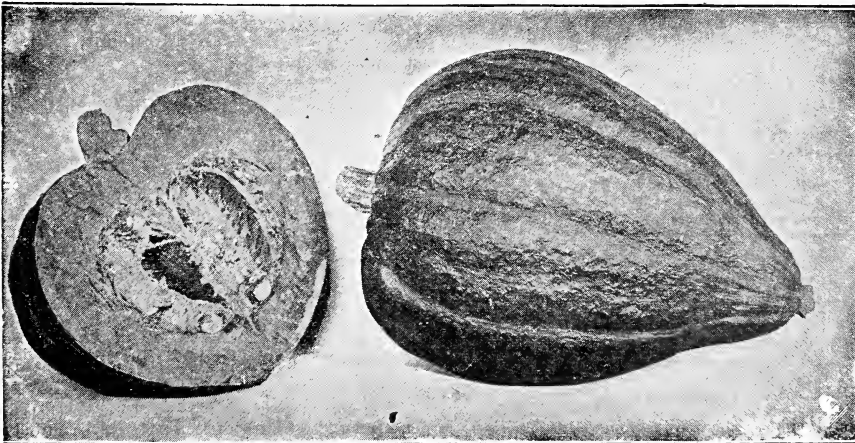
"SUMMER ASPARAGUS." The above described Italian squash is sometimes very absurdly called "Summer Asparagus." It has no resemblance whatever to Asparagus, being a variety of squash. Some people know it by no other name so we would call their attention to the fact that Italian Vegetable Marrow is the same thing. See price above.

MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH SCALLOP. The fruit is round, pure white and scalloped around the edges. This squash is of excellent quality for summer use. Our strain is the Improved Mammoth, which is much larger than the old kind and equally early. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. \$1.10.

EARLY YELLOW BUSH SCALLOP. The same as White Bush Scallop described above, except that the fruit is yellow and has yellow flesh. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.10.

FALL AND WINTER VARIETIES

Hubbard. True Original Strain. There has been a great deal of seed sold of inferior strains of Hubbard squash which have not the fine quality of the old variety. We are therefore glad to be able to offer some seed of a very fine strain of the old stock, which will be found excellent in every way. The fruit grows to a good, large size, yet is heavy and of extra fine quality, cooking dry and without any stringiness. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.45.



The Delicious Squash (Photograph)

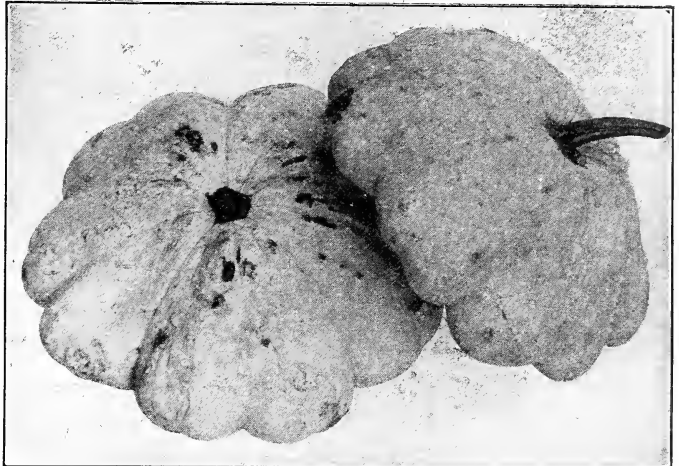
IMPROVED WARTED HUBBARD. This strain of Hubbard squash produces very large fruit covered with warts, and of dark green color. Sells well in the market, as the fruit is very handsome and of the largest size, but is not of as fine quality as the original Hubbard. The seed we offer is a fine strain of the true Chicago Warded Hubbard. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.60.

GOLDEN HUBBARD. Like the true Hubbard, except that the fruit is of a deep orange red, making it very attractive in appearance, and is of a fine quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

QUALITY. A winter squash of very fine quality. See description on page 5.

Delicious. With the exception of the New "Quality" this is the finest flavored winter squash we know of. It is so dry and fine-grained that it resembles a good sweet potato more than ordinary squash. The fruit is not quite as large as Hubbard but is very heavy, and is of far better quality than that variety, being dryer, richer and sweeter. Gardeners find it profitable for market where good quality is appreciated. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c; lb. \$2.00.

BOSTON MARROW. An excellent fall squash, well known and popular in market. Fruit of good size, deep orange yellow, and with thick flesh of good quality. Largely used for canning and making pies for which it is very fine. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.



Mammoth White Bush Scallop Squash

PROLIFIC OR EARLY ORANGE MARROW. Fruit deep orange color, with thick yellow flesh of the finest quality. It is similar to Boston Marrow but of darker color. One of the best squashes for fall or early winter use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 85c.

ESSEX HYBRID. A sweet, fine-grained and high-flavored squash. Flesh very thick, deep yellow and firm. Fruit is round, ribbed and flattened at the ends, and of a salmon-red color when ripe. Has a distinct "button" at the blossom end. Will keep all winter. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

SQUASH BUGS

To protect the squash plants spray them when they first come up with water in which put a small quantity of lime and arsenate of lead. Lime alone will do very well.

No HALF ounce of any seed the price of which is less than 30c per oz. can be supplied



Liebesapfel (Ger.)

TOMATOES

Pomo d' oro (It.)

One ounce of seed will produce 2000 plants

Harris' Special Selected Strains. We have for years made a specialty of raising tomato seed of the best possible quality, and we think our strains of some of the new and standard varieties are as fine as can be found anywhere and far superior to what is usually sold. The seed of these special varieties is all grown on our own farm, and the greatest care is taken to improve the stock by selecting the fruit for seed from the vines that produce the smoothest, earliest and best tomatoes. Gardeners who wish an even crop of smooth fruit should try our seed.

Seed Grown in the North. Our tomato seed is grown in the north near the Canadian border and is very much better for the northern states than seed grown further south.



[Harris' Special EXTRA EARLY Earliana Tomato (Photograph)

NOTES ON VARIETIES. The earliest tomato is **Earliana** which has large smooth fruit, but not quite as well colored as **Bonny Best** and **John Baer**, both of which are a week later, but are more uniform and of better color, all being deep scarlet. Of the pink or purple (crimson) varieties **June Pink** is the earliest, but is not as smooth as **Early Detroit** and **Imperial**, which are both medium early, very smooth and handsome.

New Globe is later and has perfect globe-shaped, large, smooth fruit which is excellent for shipping. **Trucker's Favorite** is another pink variety with large fruit which is more flattened than the **Globe**. **Ponderosa** is very large and solid, but is irregular and does not color well.

Of the late varieties **Stone** and **Success** are quite similar, but **Success** is earlier—both are very smooth, deep red and of high quality.

HARRIS' EXTRA EARLY EARLIANA TOMATO

We have for years bred up this strain of Earliana tomato until we now have it so perfected that it not only ripens earlier than any other kind, but is also much smoother and more regular in size and shape and colors almost perfectly around the stem.

We have had in our trial grounds practically all the early tomatoes that have been offered during the last few years by other seedsmen and have not found one that quite equals our strain of Earliana in earliness, smoothness and good color combined.

This tomato is not only very early, but it is also solid, very "meaty" and of exceptionally fine quality.

If you want the earliest tomatoes for the home garden or market try this special strain of Earliana. It will not disappoint you. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.30; lb. \$5.00.

What Mr. Baker says:

"The Extra Early Earliana tomato seed that you sent me this year was the greatest Earliana that you ever sent me. I had the first ripe tomato on my table the 23rd of June. Sold several quarts before 1st of July for 25c the quart. Am still selling them at the same price. I have got 120 plants in the patch. Have sold from the 120 plants so far over 70 quarts. Some of the specimens weigh one pound each. There are lots of my plant customers tell me they had ripe ones on the 4th of July. Your strain of the Ex. Early Earliana cannot be beat.

—ALEX. BAKER, Montclair, N. J.

"Last year our Extra Early Earliana Tomatoes were extra fine. The plants were in excellent condition when received May 8th. We set them in the ground and July 4th had the best ripe tomatoes we ever raised. They continued to produce bountifully until late in the season."—CRAFT & CO., Crafts, N. Y.

Bonny Best. Harris' Special Strain. A magnificent early variety that should be largely planted for home use and market. The fruit ripens only a week later than Earliana and the plants produce enormous crops which continue to ripen until the vines are killed by frost. The tomatoes are large, as smooth as an apple and of a deep scarlet color which extends right up to the stem without any green tinge. This is one of the very best tomatoes for home use or market. The seed we offer is of our own growing and will be found of the very highest quality, producing the smoothest and most perfect fruit. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.10; lb. \$4.00.

Ponderosa. This is the largest and most solid "meaty" tomato we know of. It is sometimes called "Beefsteak" tomato. As the fruit is irregular in shape and does not color well it is not suitable for market, but is quite popular with many people for the home garden. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.35; lb. \$5.25.

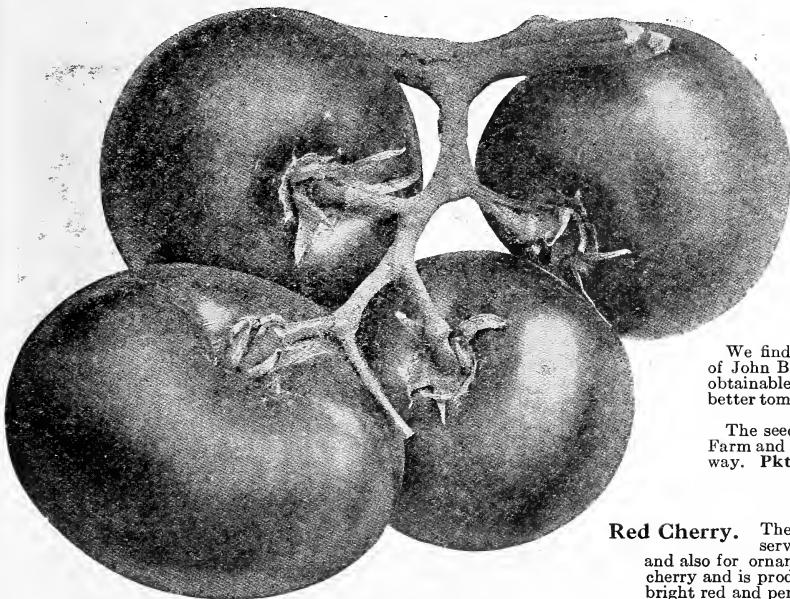
Success Tomato. The best main crop, deep red variety for home use or market. Those who want a deep red, smooth, handsome tomato of good size, either for market, table use or canning, will find the "Success" all that can be desired. It is medium late—not as late as Stone. The fruit is very solid, smooth and colored right up to the stem, with no green tinge and does not crack. Seed of our own growing of a very carefully bred strain. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.75.

New Dwarf Stone. Plants grow dwarf and stocky, like those of Dwarf Champion, and can be set out close together. The fruit is like Stone, solid and deep red, and of fine quality. Ripens a little earlier than Stone. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; ¼ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.75.

Superb Salad. This tomato is just the right size to serve whole in salads. The fruit is perfectly smooth, beautifully colored and it is produced in great abundance. The tomatoes are 1½ to 2 in. across. The color is deep red. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c.



TOMATOES—Continued



JOHN BAER

A grand second early, or main crop variety.

Chalk's Early Jewel. This tomato is not quite as early as Bonny Best, but is a little larger. The fruit is smooth and regular and of large size, solid and of fine quality. The vines are very prolific, and the fruit ripens medium early. Seed of our own raising and of a specially selected strain, far superior to the seed ordinarily sold. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.75.

Stone, Harris' Selected Strain. This is certainly one of the very best large late tomatoes for market, home use or canning. There is a good deal of inferior seed of this variety sold, but we have a strain of our own growing that produces magnificent, large, smooth tomatoes that are of deep scarlet color and very solid, and of fine quality, free from acidity. There is no tomato quite so good for canning. Canned tomatoes made from our strain of Stone are sweeter, more "meaty" and of better flavor than when made from any other variety. Where earliness is not especially desired, this tomato will meet all the requirements of the most critical growers. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.75.

John Baer. This tomato will produce more bushels of large, smooth, handsome, ripe tomatoes per acre than any variety we know of. The reason for this is because the vines are strong and vigorous, the fruit is large and produced in great clusters, and is early enough to ripen the whole crop before frost in a normal season.

The tomatoes are uniformly of good large size, perfectly smooth and regular and of a bright rich scarlet color without any green around the stem. The fruit is very free from cracks and not subject to black rot.

This is one of the best second-early or main crop tomatoes for market and canning.

We find by carefully conducted trials that our strain of John Baer is fully equal to any stock of this variety obtainable and far superior to most of them. It is a better tomato than the new "Baltimore Baer" and "Glory."

The seed we offer is of our own growing on Moreton Farm and will be found of the very highest quality in every way. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.10; lb. \$4.00.

Red Cherry. These pretty little tomatoes are very useful for serving whole in salads, for preserves and pickles and also for ornaments. The fruit is about the size of a large cherry and is produced in clusters of a dozen or more. They are bright red and perfectly smooth. The whole cluster ripens at one time. The vines are very vigorous and produce an astonishing quantity of fruit. Pkt. 5c; oz. 40c.



Red Cherry Tomatoes

ADDITIONAL VARIETIES OF TOMATOES

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ Lb.	Lb.
IMPERIAL. One of the very best pink tomatoes. Large, smooth solid fruit of fine quality, and ripens early.	\$0.05	\$0.30	\$0.90	\$3.75
ENORMOUS. Bright red, fairly smooth and very large. Of rather coarse texture, but still of good quality, and it is so large that many people prefer it to smaller kinds.	.05	.45	—	—
JUNE PINK. Very early pink tomato, resembling the Earliana, except in color.	.05	.30	.90	3.75
GLOBE. One of Livingston's new tomatoes. The fruit is as round as an apple and is firm and of fine quality; color deep pink. One of the best tomatoes of this color. We have a very fine strain, producing fruit of the true globe shape.	.05	.30	.85	3.25
DWARF CHAMPION. The vines are stocky and do not spread like other kinds. Fruit is of medium size, very smooth and of an attractive pink color. Ripens medium early.	.05	.30	.85	3.25
Livingston's Beauty. Very fine, large perfectly smooth, and very handsome tomatoes of a deep pink color. Ripens rather late.	.05	.25	.80	3.00
Livingston's Favorite. Deep red, large and smooth. Very fine strain.	.05	.25	.80	—
Red Pear or Fig. Pear-shaped fruit about one inch in diameter. Sweet and of good flavor and will keep a long time. Wonderfully prolific and useful for preserves.	.05	.40	—	—

YELLOW VARIETIES OF TOMATOES

GOLDEN QUEEN. The best yellow tomato. Large, smooth and of very fine quality, being sweeter than other kinds. The fruit ripens very early and the vines are remarkably prolific.	.05	.40	—	—
Yellow Plum. Small, plum-shaped, bright fruit; fine for preserves.	.05	.40	—	—
Ground Cherry, or Husk Tomato. (Also called Strawberry, or Winter Cherry). Small yellow fruit, inclosed in a husk. It is of peculiar flavor and is used for preserves.	.50	.40	—	—

TOMATO PLANTS

We can furnish tomato plants of superior quality at very moderate prices. See Plant Department last pages of this catalogue.

TURNIPS

One ounce of seed will sow 200 feet of row. It requires from 1½ to 2 lbs. of seed per acre in drills, or 1 to 1½ lbs. broadcast

Turnips do best if sown late in the summer. In the northern states the seed of the quick-growing kinds, like Strap-Leaf and Purple-Top Globe, should be sown about the middle of July or the first of August and the slower kinds a week or two earlier. Farther south turnips may be sown later.

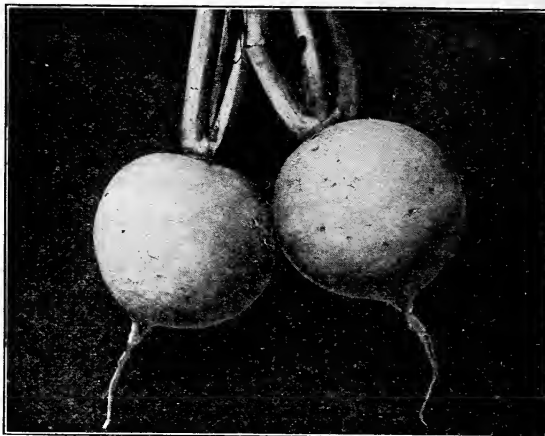
The best results are obtained by sowing the seed thinly in drills 20 to 24 inches apart and thinning the plants so they stand 6 or 8 inches apart in the rows. The seed can also be sown broadcast at the rate of about 1 pound per acre. This can be done with a grass seeder if the seed is mixed with about 4 times as much of fine sand, corn meal, or any similar substances. Turnips do best on rather light, moist soil and are of superior quality when they grow rapidly on rich land.

EARLY WHITE MILAN. This is the earliest variety in cultivation. The bulbs are clear white, smooth and flattened, and much resemble the Purple-Top Strap-Leaf, but grow even faster than that variety, and are ready two weeks earlier. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

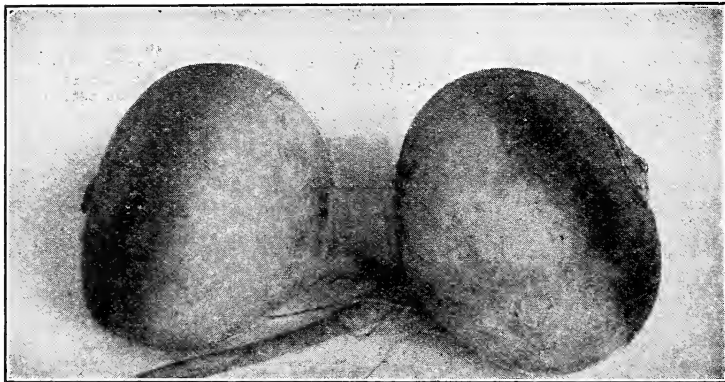
PURPLE-TOP MILAN. Same as the White Milan except that it has purple tops. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

SNOWBALL. A handsome, round, pure white turnip of fine quality. It is perfectly round, snow-white, has small tops and grows very rapidly and often gets very large. One of the best pure white turnips. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 95c.

Yellow Stone. This turnip is of the best quality for table use of any of the early varieties. It is almost perfectly round or globe-shaped, perfectly smooth, light amber in color and very fine grained, sweet and cooks dry and of mild flavor. Will keep a long time. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.



Snowball Turnip



Purple-Top White Globe Turnip

Purple-Top Strap-Leaf. The old favorite variety for summer and autumn use. The turnips are flat, clear white, with purple top. They grow very rapidly and are of good quality. Seed sown in July and August produces fine large turnips in the fall. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c.

PURPLE-TOP WHITE GLOBE. Large, pure white, globe-shaped, with purplish red top. Very handsome, heavy yielder and early. A profitable turnip for market and excellent for table use. This turnip is the same as the Purple Top Strap-Leaf, except that it is globe-shaped instead of flat and requires a little more time to grow. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

WHITE FLAT DUTCH. Very early, pure white, flat, and of good quality. A good turnip for market or home use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. 95c.

WHITE EGG. An oval or globe-shaped white turnip, with pure white skin and of fine table qualities. It is popular in market and excellent for home use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

GOLDEN BALL. A handsome, early yellow turnip, as round as a ball, with smooth, golden yellow skin, and fine-grained yellow flesh. An excellent early yellow turnip for table use, and market. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

YELLOW ABERDEEN. A large, globe-shaped yellow turnip with purple top. Fine for use in the fall or early winter, or for stock feeding. A heavy cropper. The seed should be sown the last of June for fall use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

COW HORN. A long white turnip largely used for stock feeding, as it yields very large crops. It is also of first-class quality for table use. It is a rapid grower, and can be sown late. Often sown in corn fields after late cultivating. The turnips grow more than half above ground and are easily pulled. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 80c; 5 lbs. or more at 75c; per lb.

TURNIPS FOR MARKET AND STOCK FEEDING

Turnips are generally raised as a second crop on land that would otherwise not be used. They require little attention and therefore cost little to produce. Any one who raises sheep, cows or pigs can feed turnips to advantage. Often the price obtained in market is much more than the turnips are worth for stock food. They should then, of course, be marketed. But if the crop happens to be abundant and the market price low the grower can then feed the turnips and get much more out of them than it cost to produce the crop. The crop is a profitable one in either case.

There is always a good demand for Ruta Bagas or Swede turnip during the late fall and winter. These turnips require more labor to produce than the summer strap-leaf varieties but the yield is much heavier and the market price higher. They always bring good prices when well grown. They are also excellent for feeding during the winter and are very largely grown for that purpose. They should be raised on well drained, medium light soil. It is an excellent plan to ridge the land with a small plow and sow the seed on top of the ridge. The largest and finest turnips are raised in this way.



RUTA BAGAS OR SWEDE TURNIPS

The ruta bagas, or Swede turnips, require longer to mature than the common kinds and should be sown earlier. To get heavy crops of large turnips sow the seed June 15 to July 10 in rows 2 to 2½ feet apart. Thin the plants to a foot apart and keep free from weeds. These turnips make excellent winter feed for sheep and should be more largely grown for this purpose.

For table use Ruta Bagas can be sown later and will be of better quality, but not as large as when sown early. These turnips keep well and may be stored in the cellar in moist sand or in pits for use during the winter.

Macomber, A turnip of quality. This is a Swede turnip that has been grown in Rhode Island for some years, and is greatly esteemed for its fine quality.

Ruta Bagas are often rather coarse, but the Macomber is as sweet and fine grained as a good squash. We have never tasted a turnip of any kind of such fine quality as this.

The turnips are white with purple tops, smooth, round and handsome with practically no neck and small tops.

The flesh is white, fine grained, sweet and of mild flavor. They will keep all winter and remain in fine condition for the table if properly stored.

We highly recommend this turnip for the home garden or market where quality is appreciated.

To get the best results the seed should be sown about the middle or last of June in the Northern states. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c; ¼ lb. \$1.50.

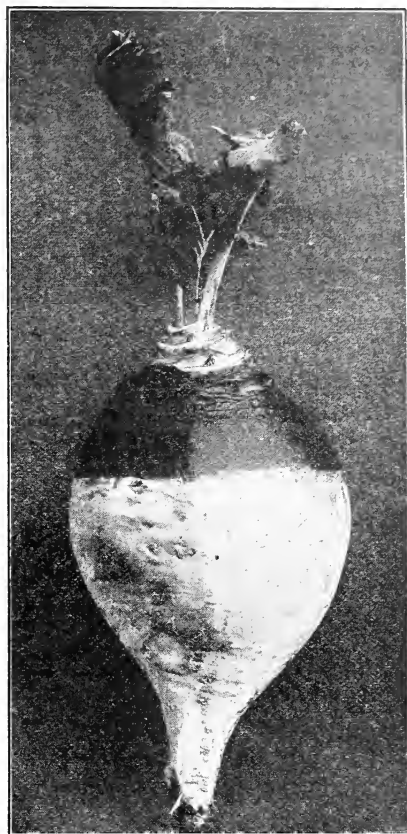
WHITE SHORT TOP. This is a very handsome white ruta бага, with remarkably short tops and no "neck." Turnips are light green on top and pure white on the bottom and grow to a good size, and are of fine quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 45c; lb. \$1.65.

Imperial Purple-Top, Long Island Improved. This is a fine strain of yellow purple-top ruta бага, having smooth, handsome bulbs of good quality. The turnips are almost perfectly round, smooth, and bright yellow, with purple top. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.10.

PERFECTION SELECTED SWEDE. A very fine selected strain of yellow purple-top ruta бага similar to the above, but finer bred. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.40.

READSTONE. When well grown this is a fine table turnip. It belongs to the ruta бага or Swede turnip class but is smaller and earlier than the ordinary ruta бага. The turnips are oval in shape with white skin and flesh and small tops. When well grown this turnip is of fine quality. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

ITE SWEET OR FRENCH. A globe-shaped white ruta бага with green top, and of excellent quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.20.



Macomber Swede Turnip

TOBACCO

In the North it is best to sow tobacco seed in a hot bed, greenhouse or in a box in the house in March or April and transplant the seedlings once before setting out in the open ground which should not be done until danger of frost is past. Set the plants in rows 3½ feet apart.

CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF. The most popular variety for the northern states. Very hardy. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.00.

YELLOW ORONOKA. A very popular light colored tobacco. Matures early and cures easily and makes a fine quality tobacco. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.00.

HAVANA. The finest Cuban tobacco, so famous for cigars. Leaf thin, long and used principally for cigar wrappers. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c.

AROMATIC AND SWEET HERBS

BASIL. Used for flavoring soups and sauces. Plant about 18 inches high. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

BORAGE. Often used for the pasture. Sow in spring in the open ground. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

CARAWAY. Hardy biennial seeding the second year after sowing. Sow in spring or fall. Very easily grown. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c.

CORIANDER. The young green leaves are used for flavoring soups, salads, etc. Sow in the spring in the open ground. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c.

DILL. Used for flavoring cucumber pickles, etc. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 25c; lb. 85c.

LAVENDER. Used for its perfume. It is a hardy plant and will last for years. The seed is slow to germinate and people often fail to get it to start. It should be covered very little if at all. Pkt. 10c; oz. 50c.

SWEET MARJORAM. Very valuable for seasoning dressing for poultry, imparting a very agreeable and pleasant flavor. Easily grown from seed sown in the open ground in the spring. The tops of the branches should be picked off while young and tender and dried in bunches for use in the winter. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 85c.

ROSEMARY. A perennial that will last for years when once started. Sow in the spring in the open ground where the plants are to remain. Crop of seed failed.

SUMMER SAVORY. Easily grown by sowing seed in the open ground in the spring. Plant grows about 13 in. high with small, narrow leaves, which are dried on the stems and used for seasoning. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.50.

FENNEL. The leaves are used for flavoring. Easily raised. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; ¼ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

SAGE, Broad-Leaved. When once started will last for years. Should be in every garden. Sow in the open ground and thin the plants to six inches apart. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; ¼ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.50.

THYME. Start the seed in a box in the house or hotbed, or sow in the open ground early in the spring. Do not cover the seed, but press it into the soil. The plant will survive the winter if given a little protection. Pkt. 10c; oz. 40c; ¼ lb. \$1.00.

PLANTS

Holt's Mammoth Sage. This variety of sage does not seed, so we can offer only the plants. The leaves grow much larger than the common sage, and are of superior quality. The plants are perfectly hardy and will stand the winter without protection. They make a very large growth, a single plant spreading out two or three feet across. By far the best sage for all purposes. Plants 12c each; \$1.25 per dozen. Weight for mailing ¼ pound each, 3 lbs. per doz.

SPEARMINT. Every one should have a bed of mint in a corner of the garden. Very easily raised. Plants 10c each; doz. 50c.

CHIVES. Used for flavoring soups, salads, etc. Clumps of bulbs 12c each; doz. \$1.00.

Tarragon. A highly esteemed plant for flavoring salads, soups, pickles, etc., to which it imparts a delicious flavor. "Tarragon vinegar" is made by infusion of the leaves in common vinegar. The plant is a hardy perennial and will last for a long time when once established.

PLANTS, pot grown, 20c each; doz. \$2.00.

SEED POTATOES

THE PRICES HERE GIVEN are for the potatoes carefully put up for shipment and delivered to freight house or express office without extra charge, but the purchaser is to pay the freight or express charges. We reserve the right to advance prices if our stocks get very low. The prices are subject to market changes. Please write for prices on lots of 3 sacks or more.

POTATOES SHIPPED IN SACKS OR BARRELS. We can ship potatoes either in barrels or in sacks. Sacks hold the same quantity as barrels (165 lbs.). We make no charge for sacks, but owing to the high cost of barrels we have to charge 35c per barrel extra when potatoes are ordered shipped in wooden barrels.

SHIPPING SEASON. It is usually safe to ship potatoes from here about March 20. We can ship earlier in paper-lined barrels, if our customers wish us to do so, with little risk, but we will not hold ourselves responsible for loss by freezing if the potatoes are ordered sent earlier than in our judgment it is safe to ship them.

HALF BUSHELS and half pecks will be sent at half the bushel and peck price. We will send two or three different varieties in a barrel without extra charge, but cannot send more than one variety in a sack.

ORDER EARLY. We always run out of some varieties of early potatoes before planting time, so to be sure to get what you want order early. When orders are sent late in the season please mention whether we may substitute some other kind if sold out of the variety wanted. We will book orders at any time and ship the potatoes when safe to do so.

EARLY VARIETIES OF POTATOES

White Hebron. Those who remember the old Beauty of Hebron potato will welcome this new white variety of the same class.

This potato is of **exceptionally fine quality**, cooking dry and mealy, and without any strong taste.

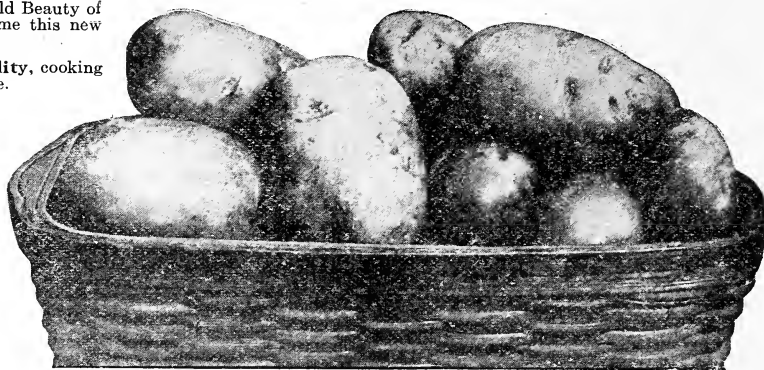
The new White Hebron is a remarkably vigorous grower, having strong, healthy vines, free from blight or disease of any kind. While the vines do not die down as soon as some other kinds, yet the potatoes grow so rapidly that they reach a marketable size nearly if not quite as early as any kind grown.

In yield it is among the best of the early varieties. We have raised 250 bushels per acre.

The potatoes are medium long, with smooth white skin and numerous shallow eyes, and are of high quality.

FIRST SIZE. Pk. 95c; bu. \$3.50.

SECOND SIZE. Bu. \$3.00.



Early Surprise. A valuable new variety.

Early Michigan. This potato is only medium early, maturing with Early Rose, but it yields much better than the extra early kinds and is of fine quality. The potatoes are pure white, round, smooth and handsome. The vines are vigorous and healthy and produce large crops. Pk. 85c; bu. \$3.00.

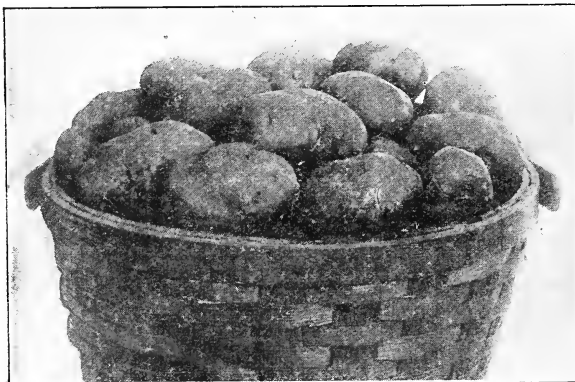
Early Surprise. We are very much impressed with the value of this new potato. While not a strictly early variety it grows rapidly and if planted early will produce big, smooth, white potatoes only two or three weeks later than the extra early kinds that do not yield over half as much. This will prove a profitable variety to market between the early and late crop. It will yield as much as almost any late kind, and the potatoes are pure white, round, smooth and attractive in appearance and of fine quality. The vines are vigorous and healthy and usually produce 6 to 8 good large potatoes per hill. It is not difficult to get 200 bushels per acre and the potatoes are so smooth and handsome that they bring the highest prices. Pk. 80c; bu. \$2.85; sack (165 lbs.) \$7.80.

Irish Cobbler. The most popular and largely planted early potatoes. Round, pure white, extra early and of best quality. Grows uniformly large, there being fewer small potatoes than in any other early kind. There are a great many potatoes being sold for Irish Cobbler that are not that variety at all. The seed we offer is pure and true to name. Pk. 80c; bu. \$3.00; sack (165 lbs.) \$8.00. Second size \$7.50 per sack.

Early Six-Weeks. This variety resembles the Early Ohio so closely that it is hard to tell them apart. With us, however, the Six-Weeks is a better yielder than the Ohio and fully as early. Some growers think it is earlier. It sets more potatoes in a hill than the Ohio and yields better. It is fully as early as any variety we know of and yields better than other kinds equally early. The vines are small and ripen down early so the crop can be dug and removed from the land in time to plant some other crop. The potatoes are oval with blunt ends and with light pink skin. Pk. 85c; bu. \$3.00.

"I have dug a few Early Six-Weeks potatoes and they are fine. One hill of six quarts, another had ten large fine potatoes and ten about like hens' eggs. They will grow more yet."—Leo B. Pearsall.

LATE AND MAIN CROP VARIETIES



Golden Rural Potatoes

Golden Rural. This is practically a "blight proof" potato.

The vines grow with remarkable vigor, with thick stout stalks, and heavy deep green leaves, and completely cover the ground. The potatoes are round, flattened and of a beautiful golden russet color with very few and shallow eyes. People who have trouble with potatoes blighting and not yielding well should raise some of these new Golden Rurals. The vines will keep healthy and green until the potatoes are fully matured, or until they are killed by frost. The Golden Rural will yield good crops where other varieties would be complete failures. The potatoes are not over large, 7 to 9 in a hill, practically all of nice size for table use, 1-3 to ½ pound each. This is a late variety and should be planted before June 1st to get a fully matured crop. Pk. 90c; bu. \$3.20; sack (165 lbs.) \$8.50.

"I think the Golden Rurals are the best yielders in all seasons and under different conditions of soil. I have grown as high as 300 bu. to the acre of this variety."—Fred Bennett.

"That 'Todd's Wonder' I got of you is some potato! Five bushels from a plot 20 x 30 ft., so poor grass would not grow on it." L. S. Knechtel, Athol, Mass.



POTATOES—Continued

Heavy Weight. A grand new potato that has yielded better crops for the last two years than any other kind we know of. One field in this locality in which were planted side by side Heavy Weights and Dibble Russets produced 227 bu. per acre of the Heavy Weights and 105 bu. of the Russets per acre the past season.

It looks now as though this potato would yield more than any other kind grown in this locality (Western New York). Possibly it may not do as well on all soils in all climates, but it evidently is a great potato and should be given a thorough trial.

The potatoes are round to oblong, have fairly numerous medium shallow eyes, purple sprouts, and smooth white skin. The vines are rather stocky and very vigorous and resistant to disease. Pk. 85c; bu. \$3.25; sack \$8.50.

Million Dollar. A round, white potato with purple sprouts belonging to the Rural class. It is one of the very best of this class, yielding from 25 to 50 bushels more per acre than other similar kinds. The vines are vigorous and healthy, and the potatoes grow rapidly, set early and produce good crops under unfavorable conditions. Many growers think there is nothing quite equal to the Million Dollar. Pk. 75c; bu. \$2.95; sack (165 lbs.) \$8.00.

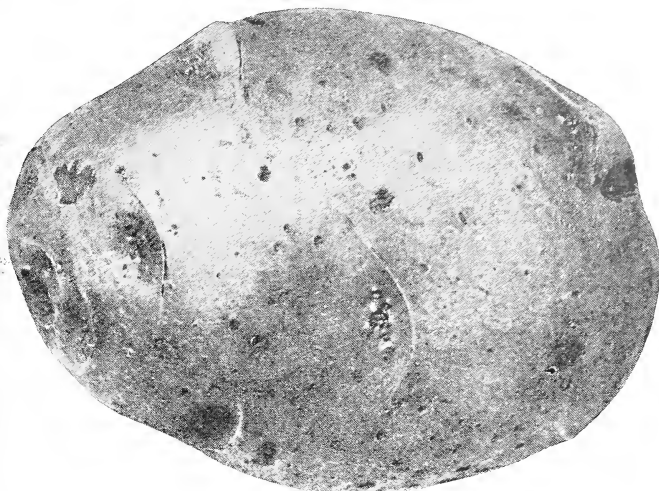
Dibble's Russet. A very hardy, vigorous potato produces good yields even when seasons are unfavorable and other varieties give poor returns. The potatoes are round, smooth skin, white, but have a russet netting which gives the potato a slight brownish tint. The vines are strong, vigorous and have purple stems and large dark green leaves. There are usually 6 to 8 good, large potatoes in a hill. The quality of the potatoes is good, but not equal to Green Mountain, Jr., and some other similar kinds.

The seed we offer was grown here and is from a field that yielded heavy crops free from disease. Pk. 75c; bu. \$2.85; sack \$7.75.

Pan American. A very fine potato of the Rural class. The tubers are round, flattened, eyes very shallow, and skin pure white. They are of excellent quality.

This is one of the very best potatoes, main crop potatoes both in yield and fine quality. The potatoes average of medium size very few being too large and they are very smooth and handsome. Pk. 85c; bu. \$3.25.

Green Mountain, Jr. A seedling of the well-known Green Mountain and is an improvement on that variety, being of greater health and vigor; resists blight better and is of equally fine quality. The potatoes are round, white, and have a slightly russet skin, like the old Green Mountain. This potato is of very high quality for table use and we strongly recommend it to those who want to raise potatoes of the best quality for their own use or market. The potatoes when cooked are perfectly white, dry, light and floury. Our seed was selected by the "hill-unit" system and is consequently pure, healthy and vigorous. This potato often yields immense crops, 250 bu. per acre being not uncommon in this locality. Pk. 85c; bu. \$3.30.



Heavy Weight Potato

Washington. A very handsome, smooth, white potato, oval in shape and with shallow eyes. Matures medium early and yields immense crops on light soil. Does especially well in southern Pennsylvania and New Jersey and farther south. Pk. 80c; bu. \$3.00.

Todd's Wonder. This is a selection from World's Wonder made by Chas. L. Todd of Otsego Co., N. Y. By adapting the tuber-unit method of selection Mr. Todd eliminated all weak or diseased potatoes and kept only those that produced the maximum yields. The strain produced is so much better than the original World's Wonder that we called it "Todd's Wonder."

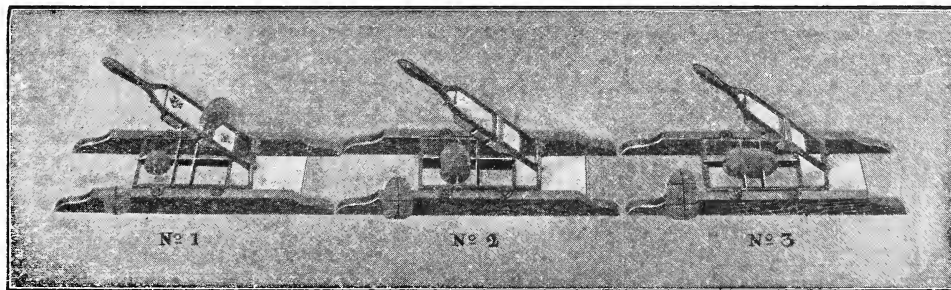
This potato produces immense yields and has proved a profitable variety. The vines are very vigorous, almost immune to blight, remaining green and healthy long after other kinds have died down.

This is an excellent variety for rather strong medium heavy soil, which is rather too heavy for some other kinds. On such land it often yields 300 bushels per acre.

The potatoes are oblong to round, pure white, smooth and average of large size. This is a purple-stem variety of the Rural class.

Pk. 75c; bu. \$2.80; sack \$7.00.

HARRIS' SEED POTATO CUTTER



No. 1 shows how a small potato is cut into two pieces, and also how the seed end is cut off if desired.

No. 2 shows how medium-sized potatoes are cut into four pieces.

No. 3 shows how large potatoes are cut into six pieces.

This is the only really satisfactory Potato Cutter we have ever used. With it a man can cut five times as many potatoes in a day as by hand and cut them any way desired. The cutter is placed on top of a bushel crate or barrel so that the potatoes fall into it when cut. When cutting, the level is raised with one hand and a potato placed on the knives with the other in such a position as will cut it in as many pieces as desired. (See picture above.) By a simple movement of the hand the potato is cut and falls into the box below.

To take off the "seed end" the potato is simply drawn over the knife blade on top of the plate as shown in Fig. No. 1. The pieces fall on a plate and are kept separate from the rest of the cut potatoes. This cutter will pay for itself in a day. A large grower cannot afford to be without one. The cutter is 2 feet long and 8 inches wide; weight 8 lbs. Price \$3.75.

Try one of these cutters. If you don't like it send it back in good condition within 5 days and we will give you back the money if you will tell us why you don't like it. No potato grower who has ever tried one of the cutters would be without it for five times the price.



FARM AND FIELD SEEDS



Better Seeds. To get the largest yield which the land is capable of producing we must use the best varieties and the best seed of those varieties. If there are better kinds of oats, corn, etc., than you are raising you want them. The best is not too good for the progressive farmer of these times.

Prices for farm produce never were so big. It pays to get every extra bushel possible. It is the extra bushels that bring the profit. The seed is not the only thing that effects the yield; but if really high class seed of the right variety is used it goes a long way towards making a big crop. Certainly the largest yields cannot be made without such seed.

We are constantly trying new kinds and improving old ones and we are now in a position to furnish some very fine stocks of corn, oats, etc., that are far superior to ordinary seed.

Prices. The prices here quoted are for the seeds very thoroughly cleaned and put up in bags for which we make no charge.

BARLEY

There is no cheaper or better feed than barley for hogs, cattle and horses. It can be raised at much less expense and labor than corn and is of equal food value. An acre of barley will often produce nearly as much as an acre of corn and the expense of raising it is less than half.

Sow very early on good land after corn or potatoes. Fertilize if the land is not rich.

Wisconsin Pedigree. This is a "thoroughbred" strain of Odebrucker six-rowed barley bred up at the Wisconsin Experiment Station by selecting the best plants and saving seed from them. The result of this careful breeding is that the barley produces uniformly large, well-filled heads on strong, vigorous plants and therefore yields much more than the common kinds. The grain is large, plump and heavy. We offer some very fine seed grown direct from pedigree stock. It will certainly pay barley growers to use this improved variety. **Pk. 60c; bu. (48 lbs.) \$2.75; bag (2 bu.) \$5.20; 10 bu. or more \$2.50 per bu.**

SIX-ROWED "STATE." We can offer good six-rowed barley grown in this state. It is good, clean, pure six-rowed barley. **Pk. 50c; bu. \$2.40; bag (2 bu.) \$4.60; 10 bu. or more at \$2.25 per bu.**

SPRING WHEAT

Spring wheat can be raised anywhere in the northeastern states as well as in the West. At present prices of wheat it should prove a profitable crop. Sow as early as possible using 2 to 2½ bushels of seed per acre.

MARQUIS. A very early beardless wheat that succeeds well in the east, producing larger yields than any other kind. This is due to its earliness and freedom from rust. **Pk. \$1.10; bu. \$3.95; 2 bu. or more at \$3.85 per bu.**

BUCKWHEAT

Buckwheat is easily raised and will make profitable crops on rather poor land, where other grain would fail. It is also largely used as a cover in orchards. Sow in June or July, using 3 packs to 1 bushel of seed to the acre.

JAPANESE. The grain is large and dark brown or black; ripens early and is very prolific. The kernels are considerably larger than the common gray buckwheat. **Pk. 50c; bu. (48 lbs.) \$3.00; bag (2 bu.) \$5.60. Any greater quantity \$2.80 per bu.**

SILVER HULL. Small gray kernels that make the finest quality of buckwheat flour. Yields large crops and is considered by many growers the most profitable kind to raise. **Pk. 50c; bu. \$3.00; bag (2 bu.) \$5.60. Any greater quantity \$2.80 per bu.**

SPELTZ OR EMMER

A Russian grain that has become quite popular in the West for feeding purposes. It resembles barley somewhat and is grown in the same way. Its principal value is for poor, dry land where oats or wheat would not give a profitable crop. It is often mixed with oats and helps to make a larger yield. It should be ground before feeding. Sow 2½ bushels per acre, the same as you would oats or barley. **Pk. 60c; bu. (40 lbs.) \$2.25; 2 bu. or more at \$2.00 per bu.**

SPRING RYE

This variety of rye will produce fairly good crops when sown in the spring. In some seasons the yield is equal to winter rye, but as a rule winter rye yields better. The straw is similar to winter rye but the heads are not quite as large. **Peck bu. (56 lbs.) \$3.00; 2 bu. at \$2.85 per bu.**

EXPERIENCES

One of our customers wrote some time ago:

"The old saying is a sucker is born every minute, and I am one sucker. Bought seeds this year and find they are no good or nearly so—nothing but Harris' seeds for me hereafter. The seeds I bought of you last year were very satisfactory in every way. Am inclosing order for some seeds which please rush."

"Whatever goods I have purchased of you have always given me the utmost satisfaction, and I am sure no one can go wrong with your seeds or plants if properly planted and cultivated."—W. C. DODGE, Oakfield, N. Y.

"I am well pleased with your seeds. I am testing your seeds with some other I have secured. At least 50% more of yours grow than the other kinds. You will receive all my further orders."—W. F. CASTLE, Highmont, N. Y.

"In all the years I have been buying seeds from you I have never gotten any but seeds true to name and first class in every respect."—W. B. WARREN, Curlew, Va.

"Your seeds always grow and I raise what I plant. I have got seeds at the store the last two years and my garden was a failure, so am sending to you for seeds this year and know I will have a good garden."—MRS. MAMIE FLANDERS, Fairfax, Vt.



OATS

There is nothing more important than good seed oats of the best varieties. No one can expect to raise good crops from poor, light seed. It pays well to use only the best seed free from disease.

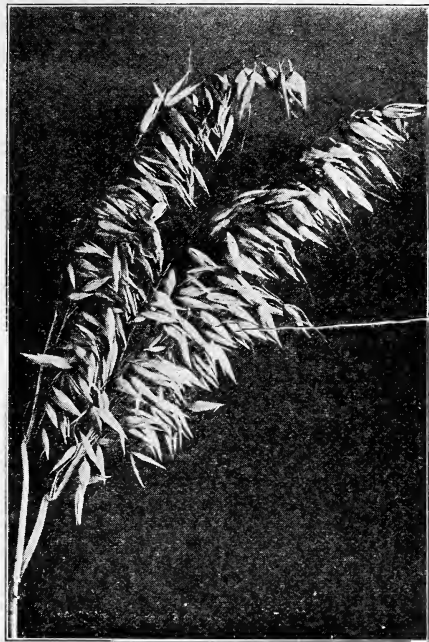
LONG'S WHITE TARTAR OATS

We have sold this variety of oats for a number of years and it has given universal satisfaction everywhere. We have had yields of 100 bushels per acre on large fields on our own farm, and many of our customers report fully as large yields.

These oats have **immense heads** of grain, often measuring nearly a foot long, and containing by actual count over 150 kernels. It is a side oat. The straw is very **large, strong and stiff**. The kernel is **large, plump and heavy**, pure white, and with thin hulls. There are no better oats for feeding than these.

We offer Long's White Tartar Oats **thoroughly cleaned and free from weed seed**, but they are a little mixed with branching oats which of course does not injure them, except for raising oats to sell for seed. **Pk. 50c; bu. \$2.00; bag of 2 bu. (64 lbs.) \$3.60; 10 bu. or more at \$1.65 per bu.** No charge for bags.

"The Tartar oats seed that I got of you has turned out fine. On one stalk there were 145 oats, and the piece stood up to my shoulders. They all say around here they never saw such oats. A lot of them want to buy seed of me."—E. M. Butterfield.



Long's White Tartar Oats

"BUMPER CROP" OATS

These are the largest and plumpest oats we have ever seen grown in this country. The grain is so **large and plump** that it can **readily** be distinguished from other kinds at a glance.

The heads are long with the grain heavily clustered. This would be classed as a side oat, but is more clustered and stands more upright than other varieties of this class.

It originated from a single plant found in 1906 in a field of oats that had lodged flat on the ground with this one plant standing up alone.

This one plant had very large, stiff straw and immense heads of peculiar form, and the grain was much larger than any of the other oats in the field.

The seed from this plant was saved and sown the next year, when it was seen that it was a perfectly distinct variety.

The remarkable vigor of these oats is very noticeable at the first sight of a field of them. The straw stands stiff and straight, as large as a lead pencil and with very broad leaves, often nearly an inch wide.

These oats can be grown on rich land and will stand up straight and stiff where other kinds would go down before half ripe.

The grain has taken first prize at nearly every state and county fair where exhibited. Sample free if you ask for it. **Pk. 60c; bu. \$2.50; bag (2 bu.) \$4.50; 10 bu. or more at \$2.20 per bu.** Sow 3 bushels per acre.

SWEDISH SELECT OATS

This is one of the best varieties we know of. The heads are clustered but it is not a side oat. The straw is of medium length and holds up well even on very rich land. The oats ripen early and are of good weight even when sown late. The kernel is plump, pure white and has very thin hulls.

Anyone who wants first class oats of high quality for feeding will do well to sow the Swedish Select.

The seed we offer weighs about 40 lbs. per measured bu. **Peck 50c; single bu. \$1.85; bag of 2½ bu. \$4.40; 10 bu. or more at \$1.65 per bu.**

IMPROVED AMERICAN BANNER OATS

This variety of oats has proved to be one of the very best kinds. At the Experiment Station it has ranked near the top in almost all trials as to yield and quality.

The oats are long, heavy and have very thin hulls, and are most excellent for feeding to horses unground.

The straw is quite tall, but strong and stands up well. The grain ripens medium early and the yield is often 85 bushels or more per acre. The heads are branching or "tree" shaped. **Pk. 50c; bu. (32 lbs.) \$1.85; bag (2½ bu.) \$4.10; 10 bu. or more at \$1.60 per bu.**

GOLDEN FLEECE OATS

We have sold this variety for a good many years and it has always given the best of satisfaction to those who have grown it.

The heads are of the branching type and are covered on good long straw. The grain is quite plump, has thin hulls, and is a slightly yellow or golden tinge.

We know of a good many fields of this oats that have yielded over 85 bu. per acre.

This is one of the very best kinds for light or medium soil of only average fertility. It is very vigorous and will give good yields on such soil. On very rich, strong land it sometimes goes down. **Peck 50c; single bu. \$1.85; bag 2½ bu. \$4.45; 10 bu. or more at \$1.75 per bu.**

A NEW EARLY OAT—Pedigree No. 105

This is the **earliest** oats we ever saw. Our crop was cut and in the barn 10 days before any other kind was fit to cut. Ripens before barley.

The straw is short and strong and stands up stiff and straight even in a wet season like last year when most fields of oats were down flat. Our field of Pedigree No. 105 was a pretty sight—as even as a floor and standing up like a wall. The yield was **78 bushels per acre** on ordinary land with no manure or fertilizer.

This is a valuable variety to use as a nurse crop for Clover or Alfalfa. It is so early and has such short straw that a crop of oats can be raised and taken off the land before the Clover or Alfalfa is injured.

For rich land where oats usually lodge this No. 105 will be found of great value. The straw on rich land grows about 30 inches tall and carries the heads straight up. The grain is of only medium size but the meat is of good size and heavy with a thin hull of a yellowish color. Head branching but quite compact.

This variety originated at the Iowa Experiment Station where they report that the No. 105 was the highest yielder of all their pure lines. **Pk. 60c; bu. \$2.50; bag of 2 bu. \$4.70.**

CANADIAN CLUSTER OATS

The heads are held upright and quite closely clustered. The straw is of medium length, stiff, and stands up well. We have never seen a field of this variety badly lodged. The grain is of good weight, very thin hulls, and first class for feeding whole or ground.

The yield produced is well up to any variety we know of. In fact we cannot name a kind that averages better from one year to another. **Pk. 50c; single bu. \$1.75; bag of 2½ bu. \$4.00; 10 bu. or more at \$1.50 per bu.**

SCOTTISH CHIEF OATS

A very fine oat from Scotland. It has been grown in this country for eight or ten years and has been found to be one of the very best kind for both yield and quality. The heads are bushy, large and heavy; straw is strong, medium tall and stands up well. The grain is white, of good size and very plump and heavy, with thin hulls. These oats are of very high quality, either for feeding or for making oat meal, for which purpose they often command a premium.

The yield is as heavy as any variety we know of. Sample free if requested. **Pk. 50c; single bushel \$1.85; bag of 2½ bu. \$4.40; 10 bu. or more at \$1.65 per bu.**



SEED CORN—Northern Grown

Dried Under Heat—Strong Vitality—Thoroughbred Strains of the Best Varieties

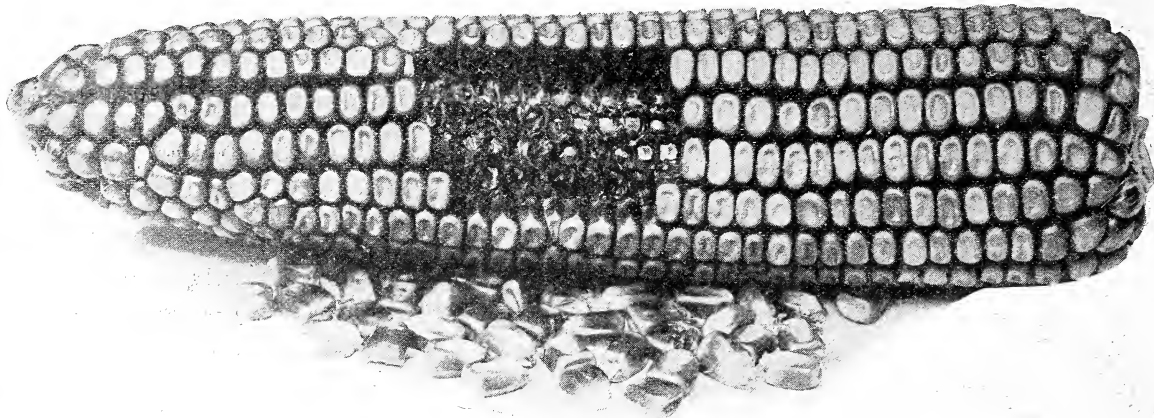
Real Seed Corn. We take the greatest care of our seed corn from the time it is harvested until it is shipped to our customers. If the corn when husked is not perfectly dry (which is not often the case), it is placed in a drying house where it is thoroughly cured which is of the greatest importance, especially in the northern states.

THE PRICE OF GOOD SEED. Any thinking person must know that if seed corn is sold at a low price per bushel it must be the general run of the crop instead of the very best ears only. No one could possibly select out the choicest ears, properly cure them and put the seed up in bags and sell it at about the market price for feeding corn.

It only requires a peck of corn to plant an acre. A grower could much better afford to pay two dollars for a peck of really good selected seed corn than to take ordinary corn as a gift.

NORTHERN GROWN. The corn we offer for seed (except a few late varieties of Dent Corn) is all grown right here in New York State, near Lake Ontario, where the summers are short and cool, and consequently all the varieties must be early and will mature anywhere in the county where corn can be raised at all.

TESTED FOR GERMINATION. Before sending off any seed corn we make thorough tests to ascertain its vitality, and we mark the percentage that germinates on the label so that the purchaser will know just how many kernels out of 100 will grow. We should be glad to give the results of our tests at any time during the winter or spring to anyone interested.



CORNELL No. 11 PEDIGREE DENT CORN

This is a new early Dent corn that has been bred up at the Cornell Agricultural Experiment Station.

It has proved to be one of the heaviest yielding varieties both for grain and ensilage that is early enough to mature in and average season in the northern states.

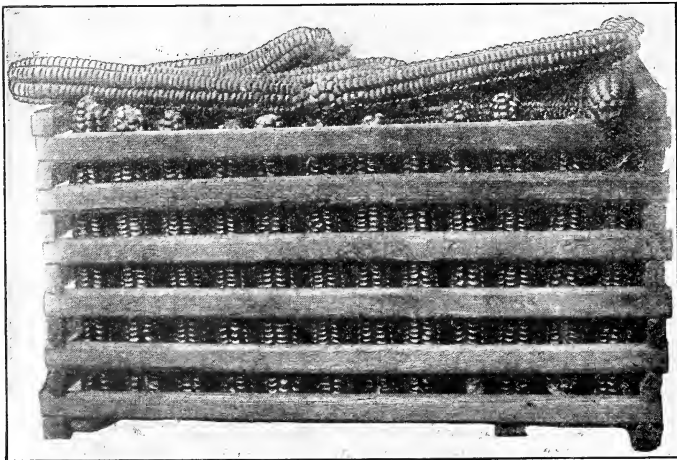
The ears are of good length and have 14 to 18 rows and very small cobs. The kernels are bright yellow, large, and very "deep" for so early a variety. The cob is red.

The stalks grow 8 ft. tall and have an abundance of leaves.

This corn is so early that it matures perfectly in the northern parts of this state and New England. The seed we offer was grown in Tompkins County, N. Y., where the seasons are very short.

We are sure this new pedigree corn will be found of great value both for grain and ensilage in the northern parts of the county where dent corn usually does not mature well. The yield is much higher than any of the early flint or "state" corns usually grown. **Quart 30c; peck \$1.75; bu. \$6.50.**

"SMUT-NOSE" YELLOW FLINT CORN



"Smut-Nose" Yellow Flint

A very early strain of 8-rowed Yellow Flint corn that is a safe corn to raise in the extreme north and other places where the seasons are short.

The ears are large, being often over a foot long, and are filled right out to the tip. The kernels are large, heavy and of high feeding value.

The color of the corn is deep yellow with a tinge of red on the tips of the ears.

The stalks grow about 6 feet high and are not coarse, and make the finest kind of fodder.

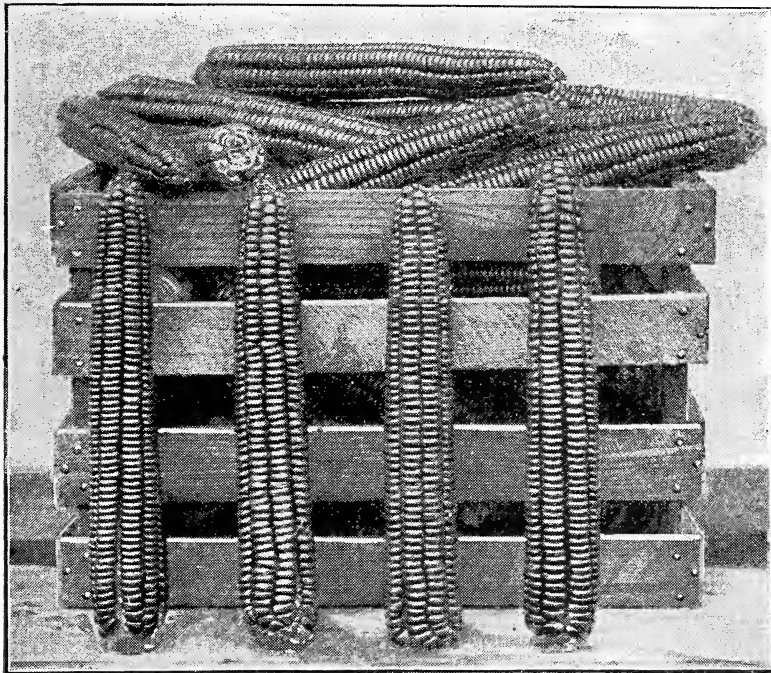
This corn ripens as early as any kind of corn we know of. Much earlier than what some untruthful dealers call "80-day corn."

The yield is heavy, being larger than any other kind we know of that is equally early.

We have a very fine strain of this corn which has been bred up for many years by a skillful corn grower.

We highly recommend this corn to all who want a very early variety with medium size stalks and a heavy yield of grain.

Quart 30c; peck \$1.40; bushel \$5.00.

**Hall's Gold Nugget Corn**

Photograph of a standard bushel crate, 13 inches high

HALL'S GOLD NUGGET

This is a grand Corn

for

New York

Pennsylvania

and

New England

Except the Northern Part

Ears a foot long

Very large Kernels

Yields immense crops

HALL'S GOLD NUGGET CORN

This corn is greatly admired by everyone who sees it. The ears are often 12 to 13 inches long and over 6 inches around and weigh over a pound. The kernels are simply immense, being twice as large as most other varieties. To those who are accustomed to raising the ordinary yellow "state" corn with small kernels these immense ears are astonishing. The kernels are so large that an ear, having as it does only eight rows, is twice as large around as common eight-rowed corn and usually much longer. Two of these big ears are often produced on one stalk. It is no more trouble to husk, handle and shell a big ear than a small one and you get twice as much corn from the big ear.

This is a corn for the man who has good land and is prepared to give it good culture. It will respond to good treatment and produce immense yields. For only average land some smaller and earlier corn would be better.

EARLINESS. This corn matures medium early and is suitable for almost any section of the country except the northern parts of New York and New England and a few places of high elevation. In most of New York State, Massachusetts and all places south and west of these state the Gold Nugget Corn will mature perfectly in a normal season and produce immense yields on good rich soil.

Under ordinary field culture we have raised 1140 bushels of ears on 6 acres or 190 bushels per acre, equal to 95 bushels shelled corn.

The stalks grow 7 to 8 feet high and are well covered with leaves. Many produce two large ears. The fodder is of excellent quality and the quantity produced in very large.

A grand variety for ensilage. Will produce more grain than any other variety we know of. See remarks under "Corn for the Silo," page 51.

Price. Shelled corn from the very best ears. Qt. 30c; pk. \$1.60; bu. \$6.00.

April 16, 1917.

"We planted Gold Nugget corn last spring of which we secured 225 bushels from 1½ acres. It was practically the only corn which ripened in our neighborhood."—Harley Ellsworth.

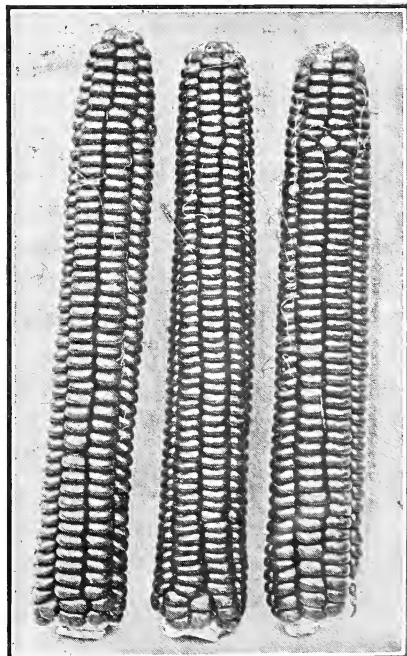
"Inclosed find some snapshots showing some Hall's Gold Nugget seed corn, the seed of which I purchased of you last spring. The corn averages 10 to 12 feet in height, and was so heavy it was almost impossible to walk through it. Also some of the corn I had selected for seed the ears averaging 15 inches in length. I tried out seven kinds of corn, but Hall's Gold Nugget corn beat them all. I had great success with your King Philip corn—some of the ears measuring 12 and 15 inches in length."—Norman Ames, Clinton Co., N. Y.

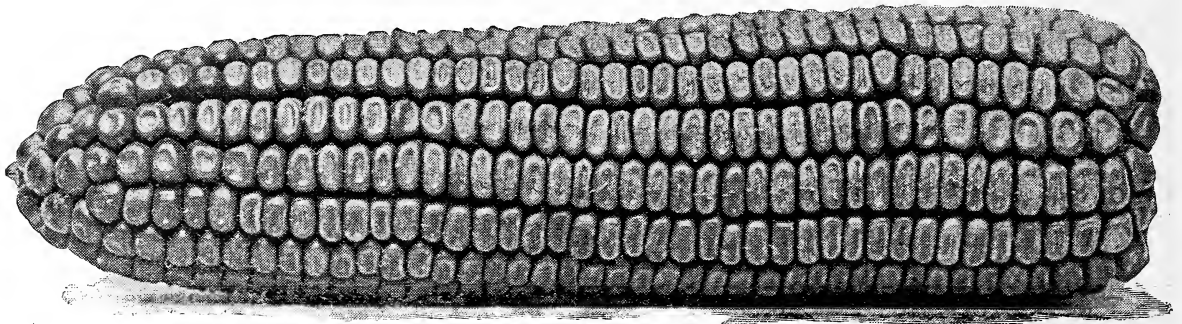
HARRIS' MAMMOTH YELLOW FLINT CORN

A very fine, large, yellow Flint or "State" corn. The ears grow very long, some measuring 13 inches, and have 8 rows of large, bright yellow kernels and are filled right out to the tips. The cob is small, the stalks grow about 7 to 8 feet tall and have numerous broad leaves and make excellent fodder. The ears are produced well above the ground, so the stalks can be readily cut with a binder. Many stalks have two good large ears if not planted too thick. This corn will ripen ready to cut in 90 days from the time the corn comes up. Compared with Gold Nugget the corn has ears as long but the kernels are smaller and consequently the ears are not as large around. The stalks do not grow quite as tall and are not as coarse. The corn ripens a week or 10 days earlier. Shelled corn from carefully selected ears. Qt. 30c; pk. \$1.60; bu. \$5.75. Ears carefully selected 10 lbs. \$1.25; any greater quantity 11c per lb.

One of our customers writes:

"I raised 491 bushels of corn from 2½ acres last year. I bought the seed of you last spring. It was Harris' Mammoth Yellow Flint. About one acre of the field turned 2 crates to 36 hills. I left from 4 to 6 stalks to the hill. The rows were three feet to four inches each way. You couldn't get that yield of corn thinned to 3 or 4 stalks."

**Harris' Mammoth Yellow Flint Corn**



Photograph of Davis' Early Huron Corn Two-thirds Natural size

DAVIS' IMPROVED EARLY HURON CORN

A Very Early Dent Corn, Suitable for New York and the New England States

It is a well-known fact that the Western Dent corn yields more bushels of shelled corn per acre than the Eastern "State" corn. Western grown seed, however, does not produce corn that ripens well in the East. When seed grown in this state is used and the variety is a good one, Dent corn will mature perfectly and produce big yields of nice sound corn.

Where horses are fed corn on the ear, Dent corn is much better than Flint or State Corn, as it is softer and shells easier.

Davis' Improved Early Huron is the earliest Dent corn we know of. This corn ripens fully as early as most varieties of Flint or "State" corn and earlier than some.

The ears are of medium length, 8 to 9 inches long, and have 14 to 16 rows of deep well-formed kernels. The cob is small and dries out quickly, and the ears break off easily when husked. The ears are very compact and heavy. Two-bushel crates of ears will produce nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of shelled corn. The stalks grow 7 feet tall and make good fodder.

For those who want to raise large crops of corn that will get ripe early in September we recommend this variety.

87 BUSHELS SHELLED CORN PER ACRE

The Connecticut Experiment Station reports as follows:

"No doubt you will be interested to know that in 1914 your Early Huron corn yielded 87 bushels per acre of dry shelled corn, and was third on the list of 27 varieties at New Haven. So far it has proven to be an excellent variety for Connecticut."—D. F. Jones.

PRICE OF SEED. We offer some very fine seed, grown in this neighborhood, that will be found of the highest quality in every way. It has been thoroughly dried in our drying houses and the germination is almost perfect. Shelled corn from the very best ears. **Qt. 30c; pk. \$1.40; bu. \$5.00.**

EARLY "RED GLAZE" OR KING PHILIP CORN

A very early Flint or "State" corn that always matures, even in the most northern parts of the country.

The ears grow 9 to 10 inches long, 8-rowed, very small cob and are well filled to the tips. The color is orange-yellow with a red tinge.

The great value of this corn for the North lies in the fact that it will **mature perfectly in any season**, no matter how unfavorable. It was the only corn that matured perfectly in this neighborhood in the very cool summers of 1907 and 1917. The stalks grow about 7 feet tall and are not coarse and make the best of fodder. We now have a carefully bred strain of this corn with larger kernels than is usual with this variety. This corn always gets ripe, and on this account often produces much larger crops of good sound corn than larger and later kinds which fail to mature under unfavorable conditions. Shelled corn from choice ears. **Qt. 25c; pk. \$1.35; bu. \$5.00.** Ears carefully selected **10 lbs. \$1.25**; any greater quantity **11c per lb.**

WHITE CAP YELLOW DENT

We consider this one of the very best varieties for ensilage and grain. It is early enough to mature the grain almost perfectly in this locality (Western New York) in the average season.

The corn got fully matured and ripe last season by Sept. 15th. It is about a week later than Gold Nugget, but the stalks are larger and the yield per acre is higher. The stalks are very leafy and of high food value.

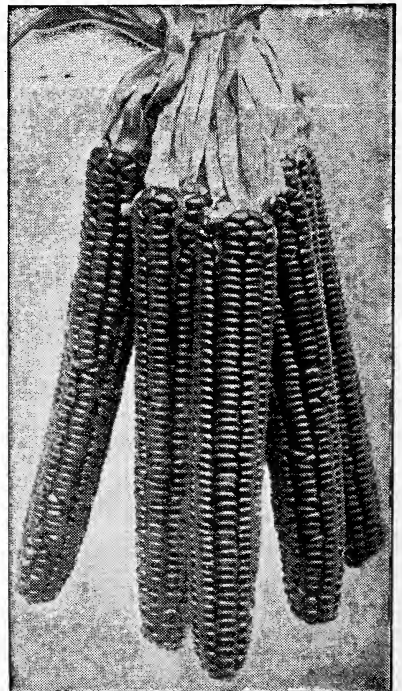
The ears are 14 to 18 rowed, 9 to 11 in. long with deep kernels and small cob. The grain is yellow with a white cap.

While this corn is best suited for the silo in the Northern parts of the country, it is one of the very best kinds to raise for husking in Pennsylvania, Ohio, northern Indiana, southern Michigan, southern New York and Connecticut.

The White Cap seems to do better on rather thin soil than other kinds of corn and will produce good crops where some of the other kinds would fail to mature at all.

The seed we offer is very fine. It was grown on the shore of Lake Erie and is much superior to Western or Southern grown seed.

Peck \$1.00; bu. \$3.75; 2 bu. \$7.50. Larger lots \$3.50 per bu.



Early "Red Glaze" Corn (Photograph)



CORN FOR THE SILO

It is really not so important to fill the silo as it is to put in the right stuff. People used to think that it was not necessary or advisable to have ears on the stalks put in a silo, but we all know better now. We want not only lots of ears but want them ripe. The more nearly matured the corn is, so long as the stalks are green, the better will be the ensilage and the farther it will go. A half bushel of ensilage with matured grain in it is worth as much as a bushel without grain.

It is, therefore, not good farming to plant a variety of corn for ensilage that will not mature the grain in a normal season.

The length of the season varies very much in different localities in the same latitude, so no single variety can be recommended for all parts of the same state. All we can do is to tell as nearly as we can the time it takes different varieties to mature so anyone can choose the kind best suited to his locality. The point is to get a variety that will produce the **largest yield** and at the same time be **early** enough to mature the grain before frost. The earlier the corn the smaller the stalks, as a rule, so it is well to use as late a kind as is safe, but do not run too much risk. Better have a little smaller yield than to get caught by frost before the corn is matured.



Filling a Silo at Moreton Farm

of the local dealer who has no means of testing it and who buys it where he can get it at the lowest price. Varieties are usually badly mixed and the date of maturity is uncertain, while a good many find after planting the corn that it is of poor vitality, resulting in a thin stand and a small yield.

It may cost a little more to get Harris' seed corn, but when you get it you can depend on it coming up and producing the kind of corn you ordered.

Every lot of corn we sell is tested for germination, and the result of the test is marked on the label, so there is no guess work about it.

THE SEED IS IMPORTANT

Many people buy seed for ensilage corn

VARIETIES BEST SUITED FOR ENSILAGE

Hall's Gold Nugget. A grand variety for places where corn can be planted by May 25th to June 1st and not cut before the middle of September. The ears are so large that the percentage of grain in the ensilage is very high. The stalks make a heavy growth and often produce two big ears. In the Northern parts of the country where the large late varieties of Dent corn will not mature, Gold Nugget will produce more actual food per acre than any variety we know of. See also page 49.

The following table is taken from the Oswego Co. Farm Bureau report of test of different varieties of corn for ensilage made in 1917:

Variety	Yield Per Acre in Tons	
	Green weight	Dry weight
Hall's Golden Nugget.....	11.92	3.7
Luce's Favorite.....	14.11	3.6
Bailey's Early Dent.....	10.87	3.3
Leaming.....	14.53	3.4

The report says:

"From previous knowledge of the varieties used and from the above results, we would recommend Hall's Golden Nugget, Luce's Favorite or Bailey's Early Dent as varieties which will give satisfaction in this country."

PRICE OF GOLD NUGGET FOR ENSILAGE. We can furnish good, sound corn of almost perfect germination (95 per cent or better) that is suitable for this purpose at the following prices. This corn is from ears not quite up to our standard in size and shape for our best selected grade, but they are all good large sound ears. **Per bu. \$4.75; bag of 2 bu. \$9.00.** For best selected grade, see page 49.

"I have ordered Gold Nugget corn from you three years and have had the best ensilage I ever raised. It has been all good seed and about every kernel grew."—A. M. Davis, Norwich, N. Y.

"The Gold Nugget corn I got of you last year was the best corn I ever raised. Filled my silo and refilled, and husked 250 bushels of ears."—A. J. Richtmyer, Chenango Co., N. Y.

Luce's Favorite. This corn has proved to be one of the very best ensilage corns for New York and New

England.

It is early enough to mature the grain perfectly and is wonderfully prolific of both grain and stalks.

In many trials it has made the best record for production of the largest yield of actual food per acre.

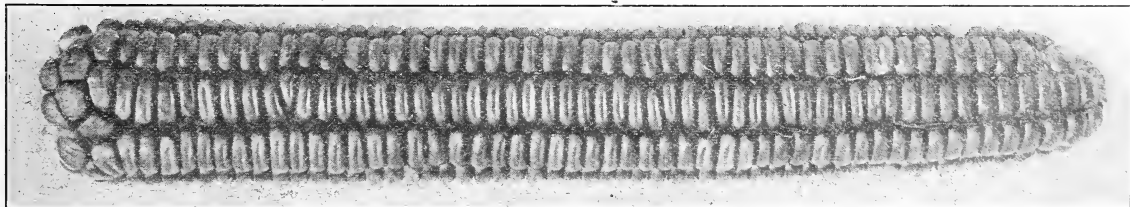
The stalks are tall, often 8 to 10 feet high, and very leafy. The ears are long and have 8 rows of very large kernels.

This is a half-Dent corn, being a cross between a Flint corn and some large Dent variety. It has the leafy stalks, long ears and early maturity of the Flint, and the tall, vigorous stalks of the Dent.

We are able to offer this year some very fine pedigree stock of this popular corn grown in New York state, that is as fine a strain as can be obtained anywhere.

The corn is thoroughly cured and germinates 98 to 100 per cent. **Peck \$1.25; bushel \$4.50; bag of 2 bu. \$8.50.**

Please write for price on larger lots when ready to buy.



Luce's Favorite



Leaming. Improved Early Strain. Produces very large leafy stalks and big ears. Our improved early strain grown in northern Ohio matures a week earlier than corn grown in Iowa and Nebraska and is much better for the eastern states. This strain of Leaming will ripen the ears dry and hard in western New York in a favorable season. It is one of the very best kinds for ensilage in this locality or farther south. Pk. \$1.00; bu. \$3.75; 2 bu. bag \$7.00. Special price quoted on large lots.

White Cap Yellow Dent. One of the very best varieties. See page 50.

Cuban Giant. This variety will produce immense crop of fodder as the stalks grow 10 to 14 feet high and are covered with leaves. It is, however, rather late for the northeastern states if matured grain is desired. In a favorable season the ears will mature well, but other times they are quite soft when it is time to cut. For places with longer seasons we know of no other corn that will produce heavier crops of grain and fodder. Pk. \$1.10; bu. \$3.85; bag of 2 bushels \$7.25.

SANFORD WHITE FLINT. The stalks grow tall and the ears are of good size and mature about the same time as Gold Nugget, but are not so large. We offer choice northern grown seed. Bu. \$5.00; 2 bu. or more \$4.85 per bu.

PRIDE OF THE NORTH. Makes medium size stalks and ears, and matures later than Gold Nugget, and a few days earlier than Leaming, but the stalks and ears are not so large. Bu. \$3.85; bag of 2 bu. \$7.25.

Eureka. We put this corn last because it is the latest variety. The stalks grow very tall and produce wonderful crops of fodder, but it is so late that often no ears at all are produced when grown in the North. If a man wants to fill his silo with stalks the Eureka will do it, but there will be no grain in the ensilage unless grown south of Pennsylvania. We offer some true seed grown in Virginia which is as far north as it is possible to raise well matured seed of this variety. Pk. \$1.35; bu. \$4.00; 2 bu bag \$7.50.

Soy Beans and Sunflower for the Silo

One trouble with feeding ensilage composed of corn alone is that it contains too little protein. This is an especial disadvantage when feeding dairy cows which require a much higher proportion of nitrogenous food than is contained in corn.

SOY BEANS contain a high percentage of protein, especially if the beans are nearly matured. A good lot of soy beans in the silo will save the purchase of expensive feeds containing protein. The beans can be sown with the corn by mixing the seed. The vines grow upright and about 3 feet tall so they can be readily cut with the corn harvester. Various amounts of seed are used. The best practice seems to be to use about 3 quarts of soy beans and 10 or 12 quarts of corn per acre. The quality of the seed must of course be taken into consideration. If the beans or corn do not germinate well a larger amount must be used. When sowing soy beans and corn together care must be taken to keep the seed well stirred in the drill, otherwise the beans will get to the bottom and all of them will be sown on the first few rows.

SUNFLOWERS seem to make the ensilage more attractive to cows and they eat it more readily. They also add considerable food value. They are usually grown by themselves not mixed with the corn. A few rows can be drilled on one side of a piece of ensilage corn and cultivated and harvested the same way as the corn. The stalks can easily be mixed when filling the silo.

The rows should be $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and the plants a foot apart in the row; 5 to 6 lbs. of seed will plant an acre. For prices of Soy Beans and Sunflower seed see next page.

Seed Required Per Acre

Even experienced farmers differ very much in their ideas in regard to how thick to plant corn. The best practice seems to be to have corn for the silo but very little thicker than for husking. To get a large proportion of grain in the ensilage the stalks must have enough room to develop large perfectly formed ears. To do this the large varieties must be planted in rows not less than 3 feet apart and the stalks 10 to 12 in. apart in the rows. To do this requires 8 qts. of seed of the average size



Pride of North Leaming Eureka White Cap Gold Nugget
(Photograph showing average stalks of above varieties)

kernel. Varieties with small kernels like Gold Nugget and Eureka 10 to 11 quarts to plant an acre. If the rows are $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart it will require 1 quart less per acre.

These figures are based on corn that is practically all of good germination testing 98 to 100%. For corn testing 90%, 1 quart more per acre should be used.

Many growers like to have corn thicker than 10 to 12 in. apart in the row. These should use more seed. If the stalks are to stand 6 in. apart nearly twice as much seed as stated above should be planted.

Seeds that Grow

All Harris' seeds are tested for germination and the per cent that grows is marked on the label. If you buy Harris' seeds you can tell just how many out of a hundred will grow before you plant them.



SEEDS OF FORAGE CROPS, ETC.

There are many plants suitable for forage and soiling that ought to be better known than they are. They are of great value both for stock feeding and improving worn-out soil.

All prices quoted here are subject to market changes. We shall be glad to quote prices by letter on any seeds required.

SOY OR SOJA BEANS

The Soy bean is a most valuable plant for feeding stock. The vines can be cut and used as hay, or they may be left until the beans are ripe and fed without threshing. A good variety will yield 2 or 3 tons of hay and 20 bushels of grain per acre, and the cost of raising the crop is very small. The seed is usually drilled in rows about 28 inches apart and the crop cultivated two or three times before the vines cover the ground. Sown in this way it requires about $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels of seed per acre. The crop can be cut with a mower and handled like clover or alfalfa. Both the hay and grain make most excellent food for cattle, sheep and horses; cows give more milk and sheep fatten better on Soy beans than any other kind.

FOR THE SILO. It has been found that Soy beans cut as soon as the beans mature and mixed with corn fodder make very rich ensilage, far superior to corn alone, as the Soy bean contains a high percentage protein which is lacking in corn. The beans can be sown with corn and cut at the same time.

FOR PLOWING UNDER. A crop of Soy beans plowed under in the fall adds a large amount of fertility to the soil, both in the way of nitrogen and humus. This bean is now being largely used for this purpose to restore worn-out soil. Sow in drills 15 to 20 inches apart, using 1 bushel of seed per acre.

For full information about Soy beans, culture, etc., write to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for Farmers Bulletin No. 372 (Free.)

Wilson Soy Bean. An early variety that is well suited to the northern states for either seed production, hay, or ensilage. The plants are 3 to 4 ft. tall and grow upright with few branches near the ground. This is an important consideration when sown with corn for the silo. The foliage is heavy and the yield of seed above most other kinds.

There seems to be no more desirable variety for all purposes for the northern states. Its fine stems make it desirable for hay. The color of the seed is black. Qt. 30c; peck \$1.75; bu. \$6.75. Price subject to change.

Medium Early Green. A popular variety; yields heavy crops of both foliage and grain. The plant grows 3 ft. tall with rather coarse stems and heavy, deep green foliage and branches near the ground. The leaves do not drop off as quickly as some varieties. This variety has proved to be one of the heaviest producer of both grain and forage of any early kind suitable for the northern states. Qt. 25c; pk. \$1.75; bu. \$6.75. Price subject to change.

Mammoth Yellow Soy. This variety will not mature seed in the North, but makes a large growth of forage and is used for hay and to plow under to improve the soil. Qt. 30c; pk. \$1.50; bu. \$5.75. Price subject to change.

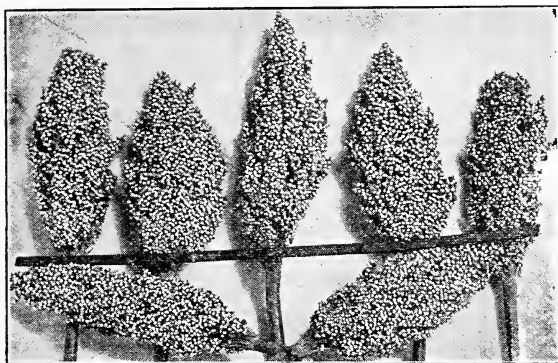
COW PEAS

This is really a bean and is used for both hay and for plowing under. **WHIPPOORWILL.** The most popular variety. It grows very rapidly and matures early so is valuable for the north. The vines are of upright growth and are not coarse so make excellent hay. The seed should be sown in June and the crop can be cut in August. Use about 1 bushel of seed per acre in drills 28 inches apart. For hay or plowing under they are often sown broadcast using $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushel per acre. Qt. 25c; pk. \$1.40; bu. \$5.00. Price subject to change.

CANADA FIELD PEAS

These peas are grown principally for their vines which make hay equal to the best clover hay. They are usually sown with oats and cut when the oats head out, but before the grain is ripe. If anyone is likely to be short of hay he will do well to sow a few acres of oats and peas. We have used this hay for sheep, horses and cows with the best results.

It is as easily cured as clover and will yield large crops. We usually sow $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of peas and 1 bushel of oats per acre. Sow early in the spring. Peck \$1.50; bu. (60 lbs.) \$5.00; bag (2 bu.) \$9.50. Price for larger lots will be quoted by letter at any time.



Feterita



Early Amber Sorghum

FETERITA

This new grain belongs to the class of non-saccharine sorghums among which Kaffir corn and Milo Maize are the best known.

Feterita is grown like Kaffir corn but ripens the grain 3 to 4 weeks earlier.

The stalks grown 6 feet high, branching from the roots, and produce numerous large heads of grain, as shown below.

The grain is a little smaller than Kaffir corn and is excellent for chickens or any stock.

Feterita can be easily grown by drilling the seed in rows 3 feet apart and thinning to 6 inches apart in the rows. It will grow on land too dry for corn and will make big yields of both grain and fodder, even if there is very little rain.

The fodder is much finer than corn stalks and is readily eaten by stock.

The grain and fodder are usually fed together, but if it is desired to thresh the grain it can be done with a threshing machine by removing part of the concaves.

For grain sow 5 lbs. (3 qts.) seed per acre. For fodder sow about 30 lbs. per acre in rows or broadcast.

Trial pkt. (2 oz.) 10c; 1b. 20c; 5 lbs. 60c; 25 lbs. or more at 10c per lb.

SORGHUM

When grown for fodder or hay sorghum is sown with a grain drill, using about 1 bushel of seed per acre. It can be cut with a binder or mower. It will cure in the field and can be fed as wanted. It makes excellent feed for late summer when pastures get short. Sow first half of June and harvest in August. It will yield 6 to 8 tons per acre.

EARLY AMBER. This is considered the best early variety of sorghum for fodder in the northern states, and for grain or syrup in the South. 1b. 15c; pk. \$1.25; bu. (50 lbs.) \$4.25; 2 bu. or more at \$4.00 per bu.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

An Excellent Forage Crop for Sheep and Hogs

Rape is a plant belonging to the cabbage family. It produces a mass of broad, smooth leaves which are greatly relished by sheep and hogs. It can be pastured off and when stock is removed, if not eaten too close, it will grow up again and give a second crop.

It does best on rather moist land, but will do well on any good soil. The seed is usually sown broadcast with a grass seed sower, using about 5 pounds or $2\frac{1}{2}$ quarts per acre. It does best if sown from the first to the middle of August. It can be sown broadcast on corn ground after the last cultivating and will make good pasture after the corn is removed.

DWARF ESSEX RAPE, the best variety. 20c per lb.; 10 lbs. for \$1.60; 25 lbs. or more at 15c; per lb.



Photograph of Sudan Grass Growing on Moreton Farm

SUNFLOWER

Sunflower seed is quite extensively grown for feeding. The seed should be sown in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and plants thinned to a foot apart in the rows. Treat the same as corn.

Sunflowers are often used to mix with corn when filling a silo. It is claimed that the mixture makes better ensilage than pure corn.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN. This is the variety commonly used to produce seed. The heads are often one foot across, and are filled with stripped seeds, which make most excellent food for hens. Pkt. 5c; oz. 8c; lb. 20c; 5 lbs. at 16c per lb.; 25 lbs. or more at 15c per lb.

SUDAN GRASS

This new Millet was introduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture a few years ago. It came from the Sudan, South Africa. It has proved to be a valuable plant for hay and ensilage. It belongs to the Sorghum family, but is much finer than common sorghum and at the same time yields more.

If left to mature this "grass" grows from 6 to 8 feet tall, but if cut when about half grown two cuttings can be obtained and the hay is of excellent quality. It is also said by government authorities to be one of the best ensilage crops known.

We have had but little experience with this new plant, but from what we have seen of it in our trial grounds we should strongly advise everyone interested in forage crops to try some of it.

The Sudan grass does best on dry, medium light soil. It can be sown broadcast, but does better if drilled in rows 18 to 20 inches apart and cultivated two or three times. Use at the rate of 4 to 5 pounds of seed per acre.

The seed should be sown about the time corn is planted in your locality.

PRICE OF SEED. Trial pkt. 10c; lb. 30c; 5 lbs. 20c per lb.; 25 lbs. or more 18c per lb. Price on large lots will be quoted by letter at any time.

HAIRY OR SAND VETCH

(*Vicia villosa*)

Hairy Vetch is a trailing plant of the pea family growing 3 to 4 feet in length and having very dark green leaves and small stems. It makes excellent hay, but is most largely used as a cover crop. Being a legume it has the power to extract nitrogen from the air, so a crop of vetches actually adds much fertility to the soil as well as a large quantity of humus.

Vetches are largely used for sowing in orchards and on any land that is available before the middle of September. The best time to sow is the middle of August to the first of September. Whether to be used for hay or for plowing under, it is best to mix the vetch seed with rye, using about 1 bushel of rye and 20 to 25 pounds of vetch per acre.

It is best to drill the seed in, but it may be sown broadcast if well covered. The rye helps to support the vetch vines and makes them easier to mow or plow under. On fairly good soil the vetch will make a great growth, forming a perfect mat of vegetation two feet deep.

The seed we offer is of very high quality. It is 99 per cent pure and germinates 90 per cent or better. There can be no better seed than this. The prices here quoted are subject to change.

HAIRY VETCH. Pk. (15 lbs.) \$4.50; bu. (60 lbs.) \$16.80; 100 lbs. \$28.00. Write for special price on large lots, stating about the quantity required.

Spring Vetch. (*Vicia sativa*.) This variety is similar to the above but has larger leaves and is not hardy enough to stand the winter in the North, and we do not advise it for fall sowing, except in the South, where it is largely grown. It is often called "Winter Vetch" in the South. 10 lbs. \$1.60; 25 lbs. or more at 15c per lb.

JAPANESE MILLET

(*Panicum Crus-Galli*)

This is one of the largest varieties of millet. It grows so strong that the stalks look like small corn fodder. Very large crops can be raised, nearly double that of common millet. The hay is relished by horses, cows and sheep. Even when allowed to ripen its seed, the hay after the seed is threshed out is readily eaten by stock, there being no waste as in the case of corn stalks.

The millet should be sown about the same time corn is planted. It is usually sown broadcast at the rate of about 10 or 12 quarts (or an equal number of pounds) per acre. It is cut when it heads out, and before the seed ripens. It does best on sandy loam or medium light soil. We offer some extra fine, pure seed. Lb. 15c; pk. 85c; bu. (35 lbs.) \$3.35; 2 bu. or more at \$3.25 per bu.

Golden Millet Makes a good heavy growth of hay that is suitable for cattle. Can be sown in July and makes a good crop before fall. Use 3 pecks of seed per acre. Price about \$3.75 per bu., subject to market changes.

Hungarian. This millet matures a week or so earlier than Golden Millet, and makes finer hay of better quality. Price about \$4.25 per bu.

LOWEST MARKET price will be quoted by letter at any time.



GERMINATION OF GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDS

There is not enough attention paid by purchasers of grass and clover seed to the percentage of live seeds in the lot they are buying.

A certain lot of clover seed may be 99.50% pure, but at the same time it may contain 50% of seeds that are dead and therefore useless. Seed that contains only 50% of live seeds is worth 40 per cent less than seed that tests 90% germination.

Particular care should be taken to see that all such seeds as Millet, Vetch, Sunflower, Sorghum, etc., are of good germination. There are a great many seeds of these kinds sold that are practically worthless on account of lack of vitality.

Harris' Seeds are all tested for germination and the percent of seeds that grow in our test is marked on the label. If the percentage of live seeds is not satisfactory to the purchaser they may be returned and the money paid for them will be refunded.

GRASS AND CLOVER SEED

We sell only the **highest grades** of grass seeds. They are practically perfectly pure and are all tested for germination before we send them out. There are no finer seeds sold anywhere, no matter under what "brand" they may be put up.

If you want this kind of seed write us for sample and prices. You can get seed of ordinary quality at the corner store.

The prices quoted below are for the seeds delivered to railroad or express companies here, the purchaser to pay freight or express charges.

If seed is to be sent by mail add the necessary amount for postage. See rates page 4.

Please write us for samples and prices when ready to buy grass seeds, stating what will be needed.

About Alfalfa. We need not say that every farm should have a field of alfalfa. Everyone knows it. Nevertheless, a good many farms are still without alfalfa simply because it is a little extra work to get a field started. But it is really no more work to seed land with alfalfa than to put in oats, and the oats has to be sown every year, while alfalfa will last for 8 or 10 years. We feed 15 horses on alfalfa the year around. They get no other hay. We find that a ton of alfalfa will keep a horse in much better condition for 150 days than a ton of timothy will for 100 days, and the alfalfa costs less. If you must raise timothy, sell it and buy alfalfa. Your farm will be richer and your stock will do better and you will have more money.

NORTHERN GROWN SEED. For the northern states it is important to use alfalfa seed that is of a hardy strain. There is no

better proof that a strain is hardy than that it was grown in Montana or North Dakota where the winters are very severe, the ground freezing 6 to 8 feet deep. Alfalfa seed raised under these conditions must be of the hardiest strain and will stand the most trying conditions to be met with anywhere. There is a large amount of alfalfa seed grown in Kansas, Nebraska, and Utah and farther south. This seed looks larger and plumper than the northern grown and can be bought at a **considerably lower price.** If good looking alfalfa seed is offered at a low price it is almost surely southern grown, or contains dodder.

CULTURE OF ALFALFA. The seed may be sown either in the spring or in August. The ground should be very thoroughly prepared and should receive a dressing of about 1000 pounds lime per acre. Sow 15 to 25 pounds of seed per acre, depending on the quality of the seed and how well the land is prepared. For August seeding plow the land **early**, (this is important), and keep it well worked and free from weeds until the seed is sown. If no alfalfa has ever been grown on the land before it is advisable to inoculate the seed with the bacteria which is necessary to this plant. See "Mulford Cultures" described on page 96. For spring seeding prepare the land as for oats or barley, drill in barley or an early variety of oats, using about 1½ bushels per acre. Sow the alfalfa on the drilled land and roll it if dry. Cut the barley or oats for hay when it heads out and before it gets ripe.

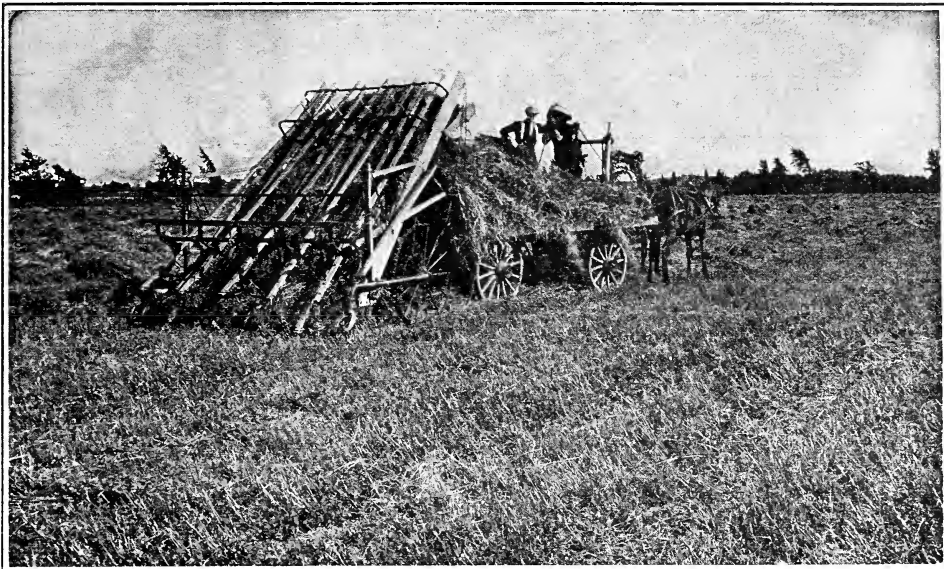
We have known excellent results from sowing alfalfa seed in corn just after the last cultivation. Scatter the seed broadcast from horseback. Good catches are often obtained by sowing alfalfa on winter wheat early in the spring. The wheat should be harrowed before the seed is sown.

Alfalfa. Northern Grown Seed. (99.70 per cent pure). Northern grown alfalfa seed is extremely scarce the crop having turned out very light the past season. The seed we offer is of high quality and was grown in North Dakota.

This northern grown seed is much safer to use in the North than seed grown farther south. Alfalfa from southern grown seed is apt to winter-kill the first season. It does not pay to run the risk for the sake of saving a dollar or two on the seed. Price, lb. 55c; pk. (15 lbs.) \$7.25; bu. (60 lbs.) \$28.00; 100 lbs. \$46.00.

GRIMM ALFALFA. For certain soils and exposed fields where common Alfalfa is apt to winter-kill the Grimm variety is said to be superior. On our own farm Northern grown seed of common Alfalfa produces excellent results and we can see no special advantage in using the Grimm. There are places, however, where the Grimm seems to be much superior. The seed we offer was procured from a very reliable grower in Minnesota and we think it is undoubtedly true to name and of high purity. Price. Single lb. 90c; 10 lbs. or more at 80c per lb.

Alsike Clover. Grows well on low, wet land where Red Clover does not thrive. For heavy or wet land it is a good plan to mix Alsike and Red Clover, using about half as much



Alsike as Red. Alsike being a perennial will last for a good many years, either for hay or in pasture. It makes fine hay of high feeding value. It is very valuable in pastures, especially on wet or heavy soil. Sow 3 to 5 quarts, or 6 to 10 pounds seed per acre. The seed we offer is 99.50 per cent pure. Lb. 65c; Pk. (15 lbs.) \$8.75; Bu. (60 lbs.) about \$34.00. Please write us for prices when ready to buy.

Red Clover, Medium. This is the common Red Clover so extensively grown. It is a biennial in most places, living but two years if allowed to seed. It is usually sown early in the spring on winter wheat or with oats or barley, but can be sown in July or August quite successfully. Sow 4 to 6 quarts or 8 to 12 pounds Clover seed per acre. If the seed is of high quality this is enough. The seed we offer is the highest grade obtainable, 99.60 per cent pure and of high vitality. Lb. 65c; pk. (15 lbs.) about \$8.75; bu. (60 lbs.) about \$34.00.

Red Clover Mammoth. Also called "Pea Vine" Clover. This variety grows larger and coarser than the Medium and is not as valuable for hay. Most dealers sell Medium and Mammoth Red Clover seed out of the same bag, so it is rather difficult to get any pure seed of the Mammoth. We buy only seed that is guaranteed by the grower to be pure and genuine Mammoth, the price of which will be quoted by letter at any time. Pk. about \$8.85; bu. about \$34.50.

Crimson Clover. Used very extensively for plowing under to enrich the land and as a cover crop. It is usually sown in August, and will make a good growth before winter. Should be sown on all bare pieces of ground in August and September. Extra fine seed. Pk. \$2.40; bu. (60 lbs.) \$8.00.

Timothy. One of the most valuable grasses for hay and pasture. Sow 6 quarts or 9 pounds of seed per acre. We can furnish choicest re-cleaned seed at the market price. Please write us for sample and price, stating about how much seed will be needed. Pk. \$1.85; bu. \$6.75. Price variable.

TIMOTHY and ALSIKE mixed. This makes an excellent mixture to sow either for hay or pasture. As it requires considerable time and expense to separate the Clover seed from Timothy when grown together the mixed seed can be sold cheaper than the two separate. The mixture we offer contains about 10 per cent Alsike Clover. Pk. (11¼ lbs.) \$2.90; bu (45 lbs.) \$10.20; \$23.00 per 100 lbs. Price variable and subject to market changes.

WHITE CLOVER. Used principally for lawns and sheep pasture. The roots extend deep into the ground and consequently this clover stands drought well. Per lb. 80c; 10 lbs. or more at 75c per lb.

SWEET CLOVER, White Flowers. This clover will grow on rough poor land where other grasses fail. We offer the true white flower variety. The culture is the same as for alfalfa. It is important to



GRASS AND CLOVER SEED—Continued

get scarified seed, as seed that has not been so treated will not germinate for a long time, often lying in the soil until the following year before sprouting. Hulled and scarified seed, Lb. 45c; pk. (15 lbs.) \$5.50; bu. (50 lbs.) \$21.00; \$35.00 per 100 lbs.

BROMUS INERMIS, or Awnless Brome Grass. A good grass for dry climates. Will make a strong growth on land too dry for other grasses to grow. Higher grade seed. Price on application.

ENGLISH PERENNIAL RYE GRASS. A desirable grass for pasture. It form a heavy close sod and grows up quickly after being eaten or cut off. It is also a good grass for hay if cut when in bloom. It affords good pasture after the hay is cut. Does best on rather moist and heavy soil. Per lb. 20c; bu. (24 lbs.) \$3.50; \$14.50 per 100 lbs.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS. One of the best grasses for pasture and lawns. It starts to grow very early in the spring and remains green late in the fall. It does well on either high, dry land or places that are quite moist. It is also a good grass for hay if cut when in bloom. The standard weight of a bushel of seed is 14 pounds, but the released seed we sell weighs 21 pounds per measured bushel. High grade seed, 40c per lb.; bu. (14 lbs.) \$4.40; \$31.00 per 100 lbs.

CANADIAN BLUE GRASS. A more rapid grower than Kentucky Blue Grass and equally good for pasture, but not as suitable for lawns. This is an excellent pasture grass for poor dry land and should be more largely used for this purpose. Fancy high grade seed, 25c per lb.; bu. (14 lbs.) \$2.60; \$18.00 per 100 lbs.

MEADOW FESCUE, or English Blue Grass. Of great value for permanent pasture and for hay. Does best on strong land. Grows 2 feet high. Makes a finer and better quality of hay than Orchard grass. Sow 25 to 30 pounds per acre if alone. Per lb. 40c; 10 lbs. or more at 32c per lb.; \$31.00 per 100 lbs.

RED FESCUE. A valuable grass for dry land pasture. Roots go deep into the ground so it keeps green in dry weather. It is a good grass to raise on hill sides to prevent the soil washing away. Per lb. 45c; 10 lbs. or more at 42c per lb.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS. A valuable grass for meadows and pasture. Does best on rather light soil but will grow well on heavier land. Starts very early in the spring and makes a rapid growth, and on this account should be included in all mixtures for pasture and hay on light soil. Per lb. 30c; \$28.00 per 100 lbs. Price variable.

ORCHARD GRASS. A strong growing, rather coarse grass, good for pasture and hay. Starts very early in the spring. Grows in tufts so should be sown with other early flowering grasses. Tall Meadow Oat grass is good for this purpose. This grass makes a very rapid growth after being cut and affords good pasture within a week or ten days after cutting. Stands drought well as the roots extend deep into the soil. Highest grade seed. 35c per lb.; bu. (14 lbs.) \$4.25; \$30.00 per 100 lbs.

RED TOP, (Called "Hurd Grass" in the South). Valuable for low land, as it is not injured by water. It also grows well on high land. Grows 2 to 3 feet high, and makes very good hay. Finest released seed (weighing 32 pounds per bushel.) Lb. 30c; 10 lbs. or more at 24c per lb.; \$23.00 per 100 lbs. Unhulled seed (that is seed in chaff) per bu. of 14 lbs. \$1.75; \$12.00 per 100 lbs.

NOTE. The prices quoted above for grass and clover seeds are what the seed is worth now (December, 1919).

The market price of seed may change very much before spring. Please write for prices when you are ready to buy. Our prices are always low for the high quality of seed we handle.

HARRIS' GRASS MIXTURES

For Permanent Pastures and Hay

A large majority of people sow only Timothy and Clover for both hay and pasture. The only excuse for this is that Timothy seed is cheap and the hay sells for the highest price in city markets.

Where hay is fed on the farm as it should be to maintain fertility it is poor economy to sow Timothy. It is a grass that affords only one cutting a year and no aftermath. The hay while it sells for high prices is not of high food value as it contains only about half as much actual digestible food as Alfalfa and very much less than Clover and some other grasses.

If hay is to be sold raise Timothy. If you want to feed it on the farm raise something better.

Where it is desired to pasture the land after cutting hay it is important to have some kinds of grasses that will make a good growth soon after cutting and continue to grow until late in the fall.

When the land is to be pastured and not cut for hay, other kinds of grasses should be used, as those which produce the best crops of hay are not as well adapted for pasture as some other kinds which make a thick turf. Much better results are obtained by using the kinds of grasses best suited to the purpose for which they are raised instead of the same kinds for all purposes and all soils.

With these ideas in view we have made up mixtures of seeds, of various grasses best suited to produce hay, and others to make permanent pasture. The seeds used are all of the very highest quality in every case.

The seed may be sown in the spring or in August or September. The quantity required for an acre depends on how well the soil is fitted and how rich it is. Poor land, half fitted, requires more seed than rich soil well prepared. For average conditions we recommend 25 to 30 pounds of seed per acre.

GRASSES FOR PERMANENT PASTURE

To get a really good pasture that will last for many years it is necessary to sow grasses that will form a close, heavy turf and such as are not injured by close cropping and tramping of the animals. There are many grasses of this kind, some adapted to moist soil and others to high and dry land. Some start early in the spring and others continue growing late in the fall, so a considerable number of different kinds should be used in order to maintain a continuous growth and therefore a constant supply of good pasture during the whole season.

We have made two different mixtures for pasture according to advice of best authorities on the subject. One mixture is for land that is low and moist and the other contains grasses that succeed on high, dry soil.

The cost of using these grass seeds is more than to use timothy and other common kinds, but the results are so much better that it will pay to go to the extra expense of using the right kinds when seeding land that is to remain in pasture for at least four or five years. 25 lbs. or more will be supplied at the 100 pound rate.

PASTURE MIXTURE No. 1, for dry soil. Composed of grasses best suited to make good pasture all through the season on dry land. This mixture contains clover seeds (white and alsike) which should be omitted when sown in the fall later than the middle of August. We advise using 25 to 30 pounds of this mixture per acre. 35c per lb.; \$30.00 per 100 lbs.

PASTURE MIXTURE No. 2, for moist and heavy land. The grasses in this mixture do best on strong, heavy and moist soil, and most of them will stand being flooded with water part of time. Sow 25 lbs. per acre. 30c per lb.; \$27.00 per 100 lbs.

MIXTURES FOR HAY

These mixtures are composed of such grasses as Meadow Fescue, Tall Meadow Oat Grass, English Rye Grass and other kinds that produce large crops of good hay and make a quick, strong growth after cutting and which can be pastured or cut again. These grasses will last for many years and give good crops if properly fertilized. Use 30 pounds of seed per acre.

HAY MIXTURE No. 3. For high and dry soil. Medium and light. 35c per lb.; \$29.50 per 100 lbs.

HAY MIXTURE No. 4. For moist, heavy and strong land. 32c per lb.; \$28.50 per 100 lbs.

NOTE. 25 lb. or more of any of these grass seed mixtures will be supplied at the 100 lb. rate.

Good Corn in Massachusetts

"The Early Red Glaze corn which you sent me last spring could not be beat. It all ripened and was husked in the crib on Sept. 15th. Yield 130 bu. of ears from a measured acre, using 300 lb., 2-10 fertilizer and a liberal dressing of manure."—GILBERT M. ROBINSON.

Better Than Store Seeds

"I have been buying your seeds for 8 or 10 years and their high quality and freshness have always brought me the greatest satisfaction. I invariably recommend them to friends and neighbors who have farms or gardens and desire something better in the line of seeds than they can get at the country grocery store."—TIMOTHY G. REMICK, Pine Hill, N. Y.

All true to Name

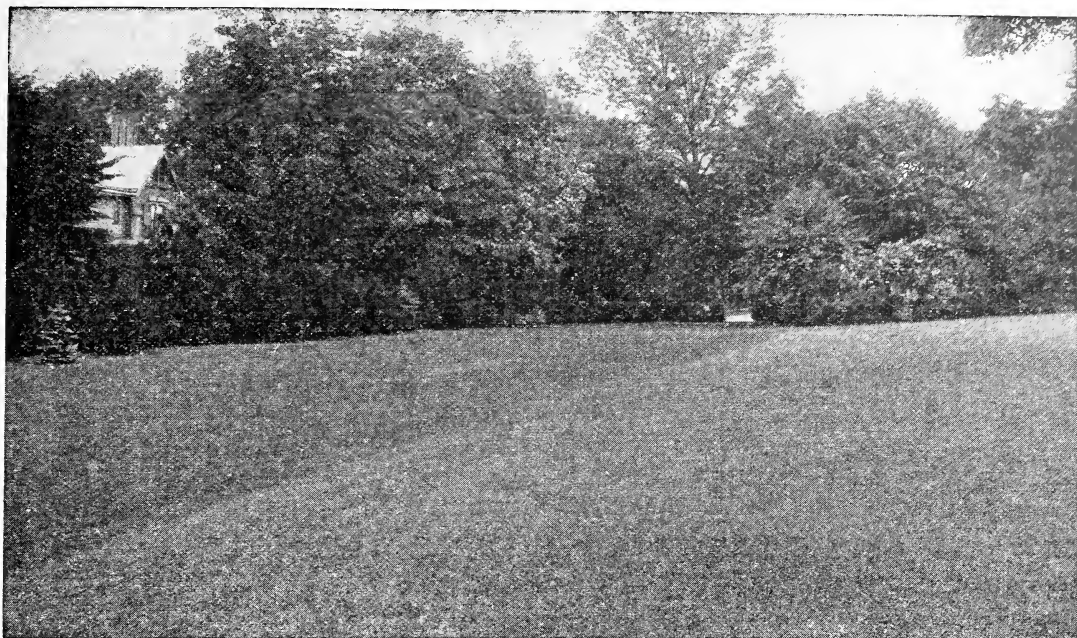
"The seeds bought of you this year have been the finest, all true to name and every one good."—G. W. STIENER, Horseheads, N. Y.

Not Up to Harris' Standard

"Of all the seeds I purchased from various concerns none proved to be anything up to your standards. From the peck of Gradus Peas I sold 22 bu. at \$2.50 per bu."—THOS. I. DIESENBERG, Jr., Red Hook, N. Y.

The Most Reliable

"I want to thank you for putting such reliable seeds on the market. Harris' Seeds cannot be beaten and I speak after using seeds from all the leading seed houses in the country."—S. F. WARDNER, Edgewood Farm, Bloomingdale, N. Y.



HARRIS' LAWN GRASS SEED

Clean, heavy seed. No weeds. Highest per cent. of live seeds.

The best varieties of grasses to form a deep green sod.

No pains have been spared to make Harris' Lawn grass seed as good as it can be made. The kinds of grasses used are those that form a close dense sod and resist hot, dry weather.

The seeds are all of the cleanest and purest grades, and are all of strong vitality and will start quickly, and soon cover the ground with fine close sward.

Much of the grass seed sold for lawns is cheap, light stuff that could not be sold except in a mixture. Such seed cannot produce really good results, and should never be used.

In making new lawns the ground should be thoroughly prepared the same as for any garden crop. All stones and sticks should be raked off, and the surface rolled smooth and even, so there will be no holes or uneven places in the lawn.

It is a good plan to give the land a dressing of fine rotted manure which should be thoroughly worked into the soil. If the soil is poor and hard, as is the case around newly built houses, some good soil should be spread on the surface an inch or two deep. On this should be applied a dressing of bone meal, or some other good fertilizer at the rate of about 1 pound to 50 square feet; more would do no harm.

Seed should be sown in the spring or after August 1st. It is not well to sow grass seed in June or July on account of the hot sun. Part of the seed should be sown while walking one way across the lawn, and the rest the other way. This will result in the seed being put on more evenly than if it was all sown at one time.

After seeding, the land should be rolled. If a roller is not available rake lightly so as to cover the seed.

Harris' Lawn Grass Seed contains White Clover which we consider highly desirable in a lawn, as the roots penetrate deep into the soil and so get water to keep the lawn green during very dry weather. If preferred **without** White Clover seed **please mention it.**

1 lb. enough for	400 square feet	.....\$ .45
5 lb. enough for	2000 square feet	..... 2.00
25 lb. enough for	10000 square feet	..... 8.75
Each additional pound		..... .35

A bushel of this seed weighs 20 lbs. Price \$7.00 per bu. We shall be glad to make lowest possible price on large lots. Please write us.

Grass Seed For Shady Lawns

This mixture is composed of the few kinds of grasses that grow best in shady places. These grasses will grow and make a good sod under trees and in the shade of buildings where the common kinds of lawn grass would not do well.

This seed should be sown in the early spring or fall. The ground should be thoroughly stirred up and raked smooth before seeding. Use seed at the same rate as common Lawn grass. See quantities above.

Lawn grass for Shady spots. Pound 65c; 5 lbs. \$3.00.

FOR SEEDING UNDER TREES

There are often places under large deciduous trees and shrubs which the sun cannot reach at any time during the day when the leaves are out. No grass of any kind will grow under such conditions for any length of time. The best thing we have found for such places is to sow some quick growing grasses, either in the autumn when the leaves fall, or in the early spring before the leaves come out. The grass will then cover the ground and remain green late in the summer. The ground has to be reseeded each year. The seed should be sown either in the fall or **very early** in the spring. We can furnish a mixture of grasses suitable for this purpose. When ordering please give name as follows:

Lawn Grass For Annual Seeding

1 lb. enough for	800 square feet	.....\$ .30
5 lb. enough for	4000 square feet	..... 1.25
Each additional pound		..... .25



FLOWER SEEDS WORTH \$1.60 FOR \$1.00!

COLLECTION OF SEEDS FOR A COMPLETE FLOWER GARDEN

We will send the following collection of Flower Seeds, which amounts to \$1.75 at our regular prices, for \$1.00 post-paid. The collection consists of the following varieties, all of which are easily grown in the open ground by simply sowing the seed in the spring in good soil. These are the very finest varieties we have and will produce beautiful flowers if given proper care.

	Regular Price		Regular Price
1 pkt. Alyssum, Little Gem.....	\$.05	1 pkt. Mignonette, Machet.....	.05
1 pkt. Aster, Royal White, early.....	.10	1 pkt. Morning Glory, Climbing, mixed colors.....	.05
1 pkt. Aster, Late Branching, mixed colors.....	.10	1 pkt. Nasturtium, Lobbs, Improved, mixed.....	.05
1 pkt. Balsam, Double Camellia-flowered, mixed.....	.05	1 pkt. Phlox Drummondii, mixed colors.....	.05
1 pkt. Bachelor's Button, or Cornflower, Double mixed colors.....	.10	1 pkt. Pansy, Masterpiece, or Giant Ruffled.....	.15
1 pkt. Candytuft, Empress.....	.05	1 oz. Sweet Peas, mixed colors.....	.10
1 pkt. Calliopsis, Golden Crown of Gold.....	.10	1 pkt. Poppy, Shirley, mixed.....	.05
1 pkt. California Poppy (Eschscholtzia), mixed colors.....	.05	1 pkt. Petunia, Mixed colors, for beds or border.....	.05
1 pkt. Cosmos, Giant, Early Flowering, mixed.....	.05	1 pkt. Salpiglossis, Grandiflora.....	.05
1 pkt. Pinks (Dianthus), Double Japan, mixed colors.....	.05	1 pkt. Summer Cypress (Kochia).....	.05
1 pkt. Four O'clocks (Marvel of Peru), mixed colors.....	.05	1 pkt. Snapdragon, mixed.....	.05
1 pkt. Larkspur, Hyacinth-flowered, mixed colors.....	.05	1 pkt. Verbena, Mammoth mixed colors.....	.05
1 pkt. Marigold, Double French.....	.05	1 pkt. Zinnia, Double Giant, mixed colors.....	.05
1 pkt. Mourning Bride (Scabiosus), mixed colors.....	.05		
			\$1.60

This Collection \$1.00. As these collections are put up ready to send off we cannot change them in any way. NO DISCOUNT of any kind can be allowed on this collection of Flower Seeds. In ordering simply say "Special Collection of Flower Seeds, \$1.00."

No Discount of any kind or Extra Packets can be allowed on any of the Special Collections of Flower Seeds.

SELECTING FLOWERS FOR SPECIAL PURPOSES

Below we offer an aid in selecting flower seeds and plants for various purposes. The descriptions and prices of these varieties may be readily found in the catalogue by referring to the pages indicated.

LONG-STEMMED FLOWERS FOR CUTTING—Annuals

	See Page
	Seed Plants
Aretotis.....	60
Calendula.....	64 92
Calliopsis.....	64
Carnation.....	65 92
Centaurea.....	66
Cosmos.....	67 92
Gaillardia.....	69
Gypsophila.....	69
Larkspur.....	70 92
Marigold.....	71 92
Mignonette.....	71
Poppy.....	76
Salpiglossis.....	77
Scabiosa.....	77 92
Snapdragon.....	79 92
Sweet Peas.....	78
Sunflower.....	80
Zinnia.....	81 92

Hardy Perennials

Aquilegia.....	83
Achillea.....	83
Anemone.....	83
Chrysanthemum.....	84
Coreopsis.....	85 85
Delphinium.....	85 85
Gaillardia.....	86 86
Gypsophila.....	86 86
Heliopis.....	86 86
Helianthus.....	86
Lupinus Polyphyllus.....	87
Lychnis.....	87 87
Physostegia.....	85 85
Pyrethrum.....	88 88
Phlox.....	88
Rudbeckia.....	88 88
Scabiosa Caucasicca.....	89 89
Shasta Daisy.....	85 85
Shaw William.....	89 89

PLANTS THAT DO WELL IN THE SHADE

Aquilegia.....	83
Anemone.....	83
Armeria.....	83 83
Bellis.....	83 83
Delphinium.....	85 85
Forget-Me-Not.....	86 86
Lupinus.....	87
Pansy.....	74 92
Primrose.....	88
Snap dragon.....	79 92

CLIMBING VINES FROM SEED

	See Page
	Seed Plants
Balloon Vine.....	63
Balsam Apple.....	63
Balsam Pear.....	63
Cardinal Climber.....	64
Cobea Scandens.....	66 92
Dolichos.....	67
Japanese Hop Vine.....	69
Kudzu Vine.....	70 87
Moonflower Vine.....	71 92
Morning Glory.....	72
Nasturtium Tall.....	73
Sweet Peas.....	78
Wild Cucumber.....	81

PLANTS FOR VASES, HANGING BASKETS, VERANDA BOXES, ETC.

Upright Growing	
Ageratum.....	59 92
Forget-me-not.....	86 86
Heliotrope.....	69 92
Lobelia.....	70 92
Mignonette.....	71
Nasturtiums, Dwarf.....	73
Pansies.....	74 92
Petunias.....	75 92
Salvia.....	76 92
Snapdragons.....	79 92
Stocks.....	80 92

Drooping Sorts

Lobelia, Trailing.....	70 92
Ivy, English.....	92
Nasturtiums, Tall.....	73
Verbena.....	80 92
Vinca.....	92

PLANTS FOR EDGINGS

Low Growing (About 1 ft. high)

	See Page
	Seed Plants
Ageratum.....	59 92
Arabis.....	83
Armeria.....	83 83
Alyssum.....	60
Bellis.....	83 83
Brachycome.....	63
Candytuft.....	64
Candytuft Hardy.....	84 84
Forget-me-not.....	86 86
Lobelia.....	70 92
Mignonette.....	71
Pansy.....	74 92
Phlox, Drummondii.....	73
Primrose.....	88
Sedum.....	89
Zinnia, Red Riding Hood.....	81

Taller Growing (About 2 ft. high)

Balsam.....	63
Calendula.....	64 92
Chrysanthemums, (Annual).....	65
Cockscomb.....	66
Dianthus, (Hardy).....	85 85
Kochia.....	70
Marigold.....	71 92
Marvel of Peru.....	71
Nasturtium, Dwarf.....	73
Nigella.....	72
Salvia.....	76 92
Schizanthus.....	77
Snow-on-the-Mountain.....	77
Stocks.....	80 92
Wallflower.....	81 92
Zinnias.....	81 92

PLANTS FOR THE HOUSE AND CONSERVATORY

Ageratum.....	59 92
Carnation.....	65 92
Jerusalem Cherry.....	77
Heliotrope.....	69 92
Lobelia.....	70
Mignonette.....	71
Pansies.....	74
Petunias.....	75 92
Primrose.....	88
Schizanthus.....	77
Snapdragon.....	79 92
Stocks.....	80 92

For list of Bedding Plants see "Plants of Annual Flowers," page 92.



HARRIS' FLOWER SEEDS



Harris' Late Branching Asters (See page 62)

The Flower Seeds we are offering on the following pages are of the best and most satisfactory varieties of annuals. This list has been very carefully selected in order to offer you only those desirable varieties which are easily grown and will produce the most satisfactory results in our northern climate.

Many of these seeds are of our own growing at Moreton Farm where the greatest care is taken to produce only seed of the very highest quality. All of our seeds are thoroughly tested as to vitality to insure against any poor seed being sent out. In our extensive trial grounds all varieties are given efficient field tests and their desirability for our customers use is given careful consideration.

We make our descriptions and cultural suggestions as complete and accurate as possible, in the very limited space, as we are interested in helping you have a more pleasing flower garden.

If you ask for it our little pamphlet, "**The Cultivation of Vegetables and Flowers**" will be sent free of charge to any one who orders seeds amounting to 50c or more.

PLEASE ORDER BY NUMBER—For the convenience of customers and to facilitate filling orders it is only necessary to give the number (found before the name of each variety) and the quantity desired, viz.: 1 pkt. 121, 5c means 1 pkt. Alyssum, Little Gem, 5c. It is no harm to use the names also if you prefer.

HARDY ANNUALS

The flowers listed on the following pages are all annuals and will flower the same year. (For hardy perennials, see page 83).

To succeed with annual flowers care should be taken in sowing the seed not to cover it too deep, and if the soil is dry to press it in firm with a lath or board after the seed is sown.

If the plants come up too thick be sure to thin them out **when very young** so as to give them plenty of room to develop. This is too often neglected and is the cause of disappointing results.

AGERATUM (Floss Flower)

One of the most satisfactory bedding plants being covered with bloom from early summer until frost. The pretty floss-like flowers hold on and keep their bright color through rain and drought. Raised easily from seed sown out of doors in May or started in a hot-bed or window earlier and transplanted in the open ground in May. A September sowing will give plants to bloom in the house all winter.



Ageratum—Blue Perfection

110—BLUE PERFECTION. The deepest blue variety. Of compact growth, 9 in. high, with large flowers of a deep amethyst-blue. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

111—LITTLE BLUE STAR. Only 4 or 5 inches high and completely covered with bright blue flowers. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

112—IMPERIAL DWARF WHITE. Very attractive when grown with the blue varieties. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 15c.

ACROCLINIUM (Everlasting)

A free-flowering "Everlasting" bearing pretty white and pink double flowers; which, if cut in the bud state, can be dried and used for winter bouquets. Like all "Everlastings" the seeds are slow to start and care must be taken not to allow the soil to bake over the seed.

105—DOUBLE MIXED COLORS. A wide range of lovely shades. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; oz. 50c.



ALYSSUM

A very pretty little plant, covered with pure white, sweet-scented flowers, which are produced all through the summer. Especially useful for edging and borders.

120—**SWEET ALYSSUM**. Very fragrant. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c; oz. 35c.

121—**LITTLE GEM**. A dwarf variety, growing only 5 or 6 inches high, but the plant spreads out to a foot in diameter and is covered with compact spikes of white flowers all summer. To get the best results the plants should be thinned to a foot apart. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; oz. 60c.

AMARANTHUS

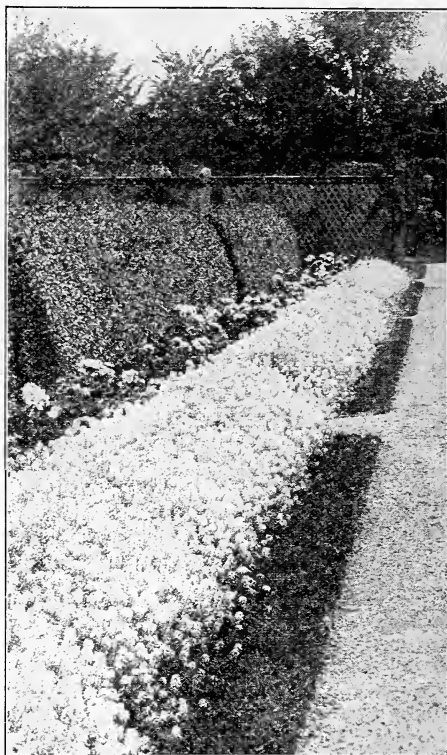
Brilliant foliated plants 3 to 5 feet high. Given plenty of room and a hot sunny location they are very attractive among the tall plants or center of a large bed. Sow seed outdoors in May.

130—**TRICOLOR** or **JOSEPH'S COAT**. A brilliantly colored variety having the stems and inside leaves deep bronze, while the outside leaves are green and gold. Plant 3 feet tall. Pkt. 5c.

131—**CAUDATUS** (or **Love-lies-bleeding**). Blood-red drooping flowers. Plants 4 ft. tall. Pkt. 5c.

ARCTOTIS (African Daisy)

115—This recent introduction from Southwest Africa is one of the most desirable annuals for cut flowers as well as for show in the garden. A well branched plant, 2 to 3 feet tall, easily grown from seed, sown out doors, and continuing in bloom from July until frost. The flowers are large, showy, daisy-like flowers of pure white, while the reverse of the petals are pale lilac. While the plant will do well most any place, it favors a sunny situation. The flowers make very pretty bouquets, lasting a week or ten days in water. Knowing that this will prove a most pleasing flower we are glad to urge you to try it. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.



Sweet Alyssum

ASTERS

The seed we offer is largely grown on Moreton Farm and is given our special care. The list we offer on the following pages represent the finest Asters we know. We have been very careful to list no synonymous types, each one being entirely distinct from any other we offer, and that one the very best of its kind.

To get asters that flower early the seed should be sown in boxes or cold frames about April 1st and the plants set in the open ground about June 1st. Very good flowers can also be obtained by sowing the seed in the open ground the middle or last of April, and setting out the plants as soon as large enough.

These plants will give just as good flowers as those started earlier in frames but they will not bloom so early. Each plant should have at least two square feet of space. That is, they should be set out $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart each way, or in rows two feet apart and one foot in the row. This is as close as they should ever be set to get the largest and handsomest flowers. Care should be taken to keep the soil thoroughly cultivated and it is well to mulch around the plants with straw or manure just as they are about to bloom. This keeps the soil moist and cool and will result in nicer asters.

EARLY VARIETIES

Royal Asters. This is an early aster resembling the Late Branching but blooms two or three weeks earlier. The plants come into bloom before any other of the large flowering class which makes the Royal valuable both for the home garden and for market. The flowers are of good size with broad incurved petals and have long, strong stems. The plant is of branching habit and quite vigorous.

164—**ROYAL WHITE**. Of large size and of the purest white with long, clean stems. Unexcelled as a cut flower for the market. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; oz. \$1.50.

177—**ROYAL SHELL PINK**. Of the same character as Royal White but of the same color as the beautiful Peerless Pink. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; oz. \$1.50.

165—**ROYAL PURPLE** (Upright). Flower same type as the other Royals except that the plant is of upright habit. The best early purple. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.50.

Queen of the Market. The earliest asters and valuable on this account, especially for cut flowers for market. The flowers are of medium size, very compact and double, and when well grown have long stems. Plants are of the branching type. If the plants are started in March in the house or hot-bed they will flower in July. We can furnish two colors, as follows:

150—**WHITE**. An especially fine strain of this variety, and a money maker as a cut flower. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; oz. \$1.50.

168—**Pink**. A very good light pink of the same type as the white. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.



American Beauty Aster

New Red Aster—SENSATION

169—The only real "Red" Aster on the market. Not only is it a real red, but a very pleasing shade that we describe as a brilliant red of a garnet shade. The flowers are full, double, of medium size on tall plants of the free-branching habit with good long stems. Although it comes into bloom with the early mid-season varieties it persists until very late, making a brilliant spot in the garden for two months. As a bouquet under artificial light, it has a very striking color. We are offering a very fine true stock of our own growing. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 50c; 1/4 oz. 75c; oz. \$2.50.**

HEART OF FRANCE

178—A bright rose colored Aster of recent introduction. The petals present a rather loose and scraggly effect making a very pleasing flower for the vase bouquet. Plant of the branching habit. **Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.**

New Single Aster—

MARSHALL JOFFRE

179—One of the most striking Single varieties yet introduced. The color is an intense scarlet with a clear yellow disk. The plant is only about 18 inches high, but produces a mass of bloom. A very desirable bedding sort and well worthy of a place in any garden. **Pkt. 15c; 2 pkts. 25c.**

AMERICAN BEAUTY ASTERS

This is a new variety from California and is certainly very handsome. The plants are of the branching type, unusually vigorous and produce a profusion of very large full flowers on long strong stems. The flowers are of the "Perfection" type with incurved petals making them almost globe shaped. This will prove a very fine aster for cut flowers for near-by market or shipping. We can offer two colors: rose pink and purple.

171—**American Beauty Rose.** A very attractive shade of bright rose color which will make a pleasing addition to any garden or vase. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 30c; 1/4 oz. 50c; oz. \$1.75.**

172—**AMERICAN BEAUTY. Purple.** This is by far the finest purple to date. The clear purple color and the long incurved petals make it the most striking purple aster yet introduced. **Pkt. 15c 1/8 oz. 50c; 1/4 oz. \$1.00; oz. \$3.50.**

MAMMOTH BRANCHING WHITE

170—Another new introduction from California that is giving wonderful satisfaction. It is a large, vigorous growing branching plant bearing flowers similar in type to those of **Late Branching White**, but much larger and more full, while the plant is of stronger constitution. For a late white, it is unparalleled. **Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 40c; 1/4 oz. 75c; oz. \$2.50.**

SPECIAL COLLECTION

Four Best Asters

167—We will send one packet each of the following new asters for **35c.**

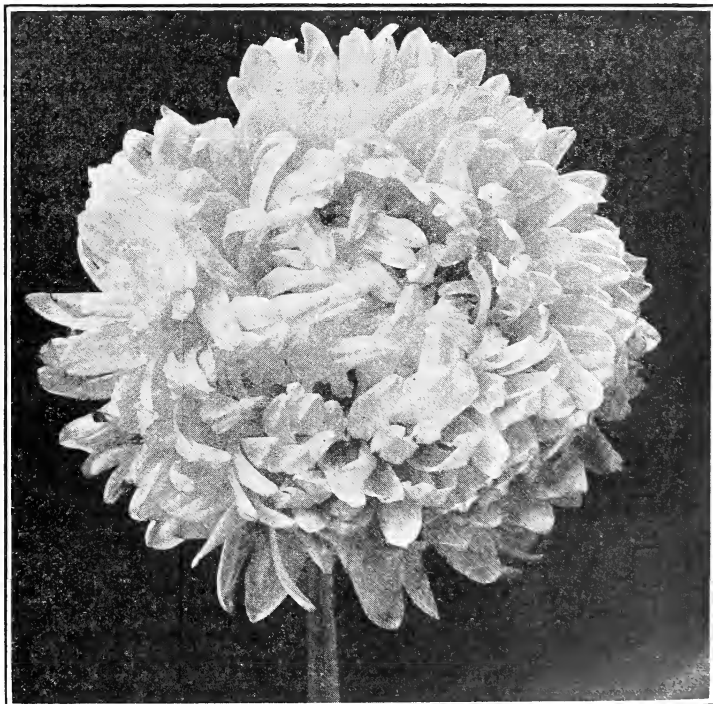
1 Pkt. **Sensation**

1 Pkt. **Peerless Pink**

1 Pkt. **Mammoth**

1 Pkt. **Lavender Rochester**

Branching White



Royal Aster—See Opposite Page



Moreton Pink Aster

MORETON PINK ASTER

162—The Moreton Pink is the first really fine deep pink aster. There are rose-colored asters, but this is not a rose color. It is a pink like Peerless Pink or Semple's Pink Branching asters, but deeper, richer and more glowing.

The plant is of branching habit and the stems when well grown are 18 in. to 2 feet or more in length.

The flower is of the Rochester or Crego type, and blooms with these varieties, being earlier than the late Branching Asters.

Florists will find this new aster a most valuable addition to their stock. It is a new color in asters and a most attractive one. Pkt. 15c; 2 pkts. 25c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 90c.

ROCHESTER LAVENDER ASTER

163—By far the handsomest lavender aster we know of. The flowers are often 5 to 6 in. across and of graceful form with long, narrow, twisted petals which form a deep, fluffy mass without any yellow centers.

The plants are of vigorous growth, branching habit

and produce a great number of flowers on long stems. Every one should have some of these asters. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 80c; oz. \$3.00.

CREGO ASTERS

The Crego, or Giant Branching Comet type of aster is the large fluffy flower (as shown in cut) that so many people admire. The fluffy mass of long twisted petals combined with the rich colorings make an aristocratic flower that is the admiration of every one. We offer it in the four following colors:

152—CREGO WHITE. A beautiful fluffy white.

151—CREGO PINK—A delicate shell pink.

153—CREGO LAVENDER PINK. The official flower of Rochester.

174—CREGO PURPLE—An attractive deep purple.

175—CREGO MIXED. A well balanced mixture of the above colors.

PRICE, any of the above colors; Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c; oz. \$2.00.

180—SPECIAL COLLECTION. A packet each of the four Crego Asters named above (Nos. 152, 151, 153, 174) for 30c.

LATE BRANCHING ASTERS

(See cut on page 59)

This class of asters bloom a little later than Cregos and Kings, and remain in flower a long time, the plants carrying a wealth of bloom until late in the fall.

The flowers are very large and have broad, incurved petals and show no yellow centers. The plants are of branching habit and carry the flowers on long stems, often reaching two feet high.

They are very satisfactory asters and should be in every collection.

156—PINK. The color of Peerless Pink.

157—WHITE. A large pure white.

158—ROSE. A handsome deep rose.

159—LAVENDER. A clear azure blue.

176—PURPLE. Beautiful deep purple.

160—MIXED COLORS. All colors mixed.

PRICE, any of the above colors; Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; oz. \$1.75.

185—SPECIAL COLLECTION. A packet of each of the above five colors for 40c.

Hints for Sowing Aster Seed

Many people have the mistaken idea that it is necessary to start aster seed in the house in order to have satisfactory blooms. Just exactly as fine flowers are obtainable from out-door grown plants as from those started inside. All of our own aster seed is raised on out-door grown plants.

The easiest way to grow aster plants is to sow the seed in rows in the vegetable garden or flower bed in some position that is well protected from cold winds yet fully exposed to the sunlight. If this is done in April or early May as soon as the ground can be worked, the plants will come along in time for a full crop of flowers.

As soon as up they should be thinned to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch apart in the row in order to make good, hardy, stocky plants. These will be ready to transplant by the middle of June.



KING ASTERS

The King Asters are a distinct type of flower, being very double, with long, narrow, quilled petals which set off their colors in a way that makes them very handsome. The plants are of vigorous growth and of the branching habit.

173—**WHITE KING.** A very novel and attractive white aster.

154—**VIOLET KING.** A shade of light purple or violet.

155—**ROSE KING.** The color is a deep rose, bright and glowing. One of the most handsome red asters.

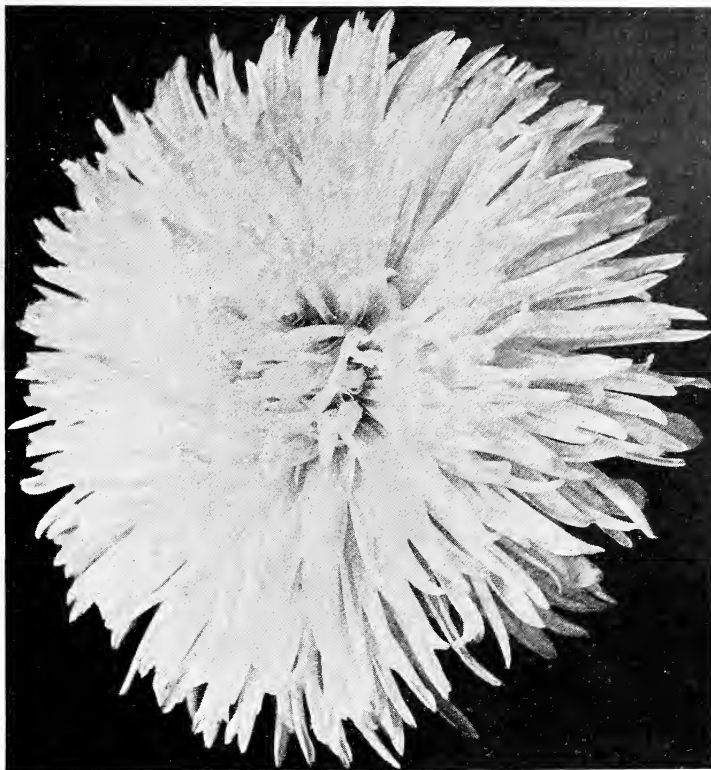
PRICE. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; oz. \$1.75.

161—**CHOICE VARIETIES OF ASTERS MIXED.** This mixture is composed of seed of Late Branching White and Lavender, Peerless Pink, Rose King, Royal White and Royal Purple. This gives a good range of color and both early and late flowering varieties all of highest class. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; oz. \$1.25.

ASTER PLANTS. We can furnish aster plants ready to set out in the garden that will bloom much earlier than from seed sown in the open ground. For varieties and price see page 92.

BRACHYCOME

210—(**Swan River Daisy**) A very graceful little annual 6-10 inches high; covered nearly all summer with a profusion of pretty blue flowers. Suitable for edging the border and also for pot culture in the house during the winter. Sow seed outdoors in May. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.



White King Aster



Brachycome

BALSAM (Lady Slipper)

A charming old garden favorite long ago introduced from India and now very popular for its showy flowers. As they are very tender and the seeds germinate quickly they should not be sowed until all danger of frost is past. Started in May they will give flowers from July until frost. The plants prefer a rich sandy loam and plenty of moisture and if given plenty of room at least a foot apart the most satisfactory results will be obtained.

Double Camellia-Flowered.

The flowers are very large and perfectly double, and

grow so thickly on the stems that the plant resembles a mass of bloom from top to bottom. Our seed is of the very finest strain, producing perfectly double flowers of the best form and largest size.

206—**MIXED COLORS.** Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

207—**ROSE FLOWERED.** Large double flowers that look like small roses. The colors are pink, deep red and pure white mixed. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

BALLOON VINE (Cardiospermum)

200—A rapid growing annual vine with white flowers, followed by curious inflated seed vessels resembling miniature balloons. Succeeds best in a warm situation and light soil. As the seed is slow to germinate it should be sowed very early or soaked well in warm water before sowing. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c.

201—**BALSAM APPLE (Momordica Balsamina).** A curious annual climber with round, apple shaped fruit and fine glossy green foliage. Good for covering stumps, trellises, etc. About 10 feet. Pkt. 5c.

202—**BALSAM PEAR (M. Charantia).** Similar to Balsam Apple, except that fruit is pear shaped and foliage heavier. Pkt. 5c.



CALENDULA, OR POT MARIGOLD

These pretty, low-growing flowers make a bright spot in the garden from early summer until snow covers them.

They are easily raised by sowing the seed in the open ground in the spring. The flowers are 2½ to 3 inches across, very double and of yellow and orange. The plants should be thinned to a foot apart to get the largest and handsomest flowers. The seed we offer will produce superior flowers both in size and doubleness.

- 241—**ORANGE KING.** Large, full, deep orange flowers that are so much prized by the florists. A handsome autumn color. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c; oz. 75c.

CALLIOPSIS

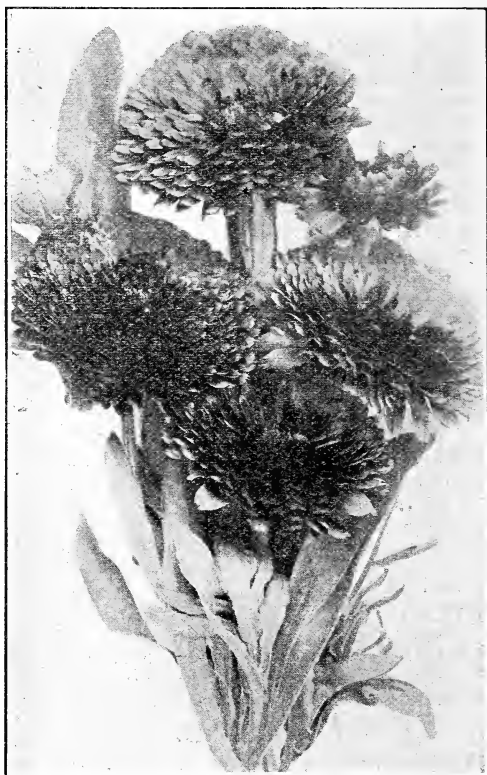
One of the most charming and attractive of annual flowers, easily grown and producing an abundance of flowers all thorough the summer and autumn. Sow in the open ground in the spring. For the perennial type see *Coreopsis*.

- 250—**GOLDEN WAVE.** A most attractive and beautiful flower. The plants grow about 15 inches high, and are covered with bright golden yellow cup shaped flowers with maroon centers. The flowers are 2 inches and the petals have notched edges. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.

- 251—**BICOLOR (Marmorata).** The plants grow two feet tall and produce a profusion of bright-colored flowers about an inch in diameter, of every shade of yellow, brown and maroon, on long, graceful stems. Very easily raised and will flower all summer. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.

- 252—**CROWN OF GOLD.** Large, pure yellow flowers on long wiry stems. Splendid for cutting and very handsome garden plants, 2 to 3 feet high. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

- 240—**MIXED COLORS.** Bright yellow and orange. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c; oz. 60c.



Calendula

CARDINAL CLIMBER

305—A rapid growing vine with handsome fringed or laciniated leaves and small brilliant red flowers. The vine will grow 25 feet in a season and will cover a wide space, dotted all over with bright cardinal-red flowers. A very ornamental and useful vine for covering walls, fences or trellis.

To get early effects it is well to start the seed in pots in the house in March and set out the plants when danger of frost is over. If seed is sown in the open ground it should not be sown before May 1st. Soak the seed a few hours before planting. Pkt. (25 seeds) 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.

CANDYTUFT

A very hardy, easily grown little annual that blooms all summer. It is a universal favorite for beds and masses. Successive sowings should be made during the summer, while the last sowing in the autumn will produce flowers early in spring. 1 foot high.

- 270—**IMPROVED EMPRESS.** An improved variety producing very long spikes of bloom resembling a white hyacinth. This is the variety to grow for the market. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c; oz. 50c.

- 271—**DUNNETT'S CRIMSON.** Flowers of slight shade of red. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.

- 272—**WHITE ROCKET.** Large spikes of pure white flowers. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 10c; oz. 25c.

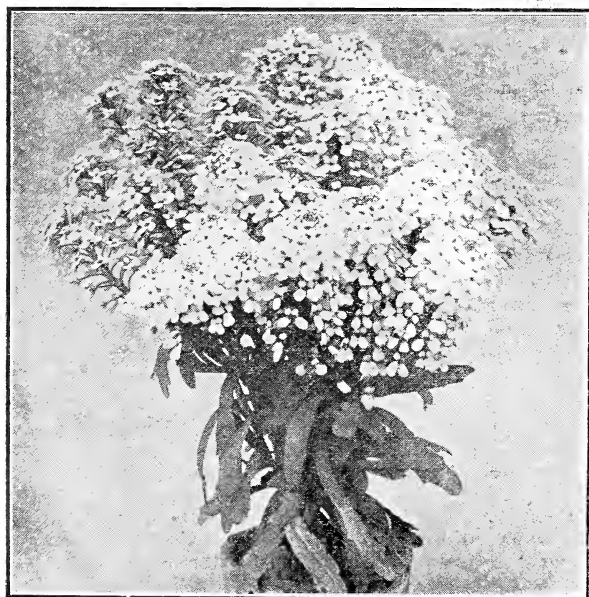
- 273—**MIXED COLORS.** A mixture of the pink, purple and white varieties. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 10c; oz. 25c.

PERENNIAL CANDYTUFT (*Iberis Sempervirens*)
See page 84.

CANNA (Indian Shot)

Raising cannas from seed is a little more labor than buying the roots, but when grown from seed one gets a great variety of interesting and pretty colors. The seed should be soaked in warm water until they show evidence of swelling, then sow in sandy loam and put in a hotbed. When the second leaf appears, pot off and hold under glass until all danger of frost is past.

- 285—**CANNA SEED.** The seed we offer is of the Large flowering French Cannas, which are the very finest cannas grown. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c.



White Rocket Candytuft



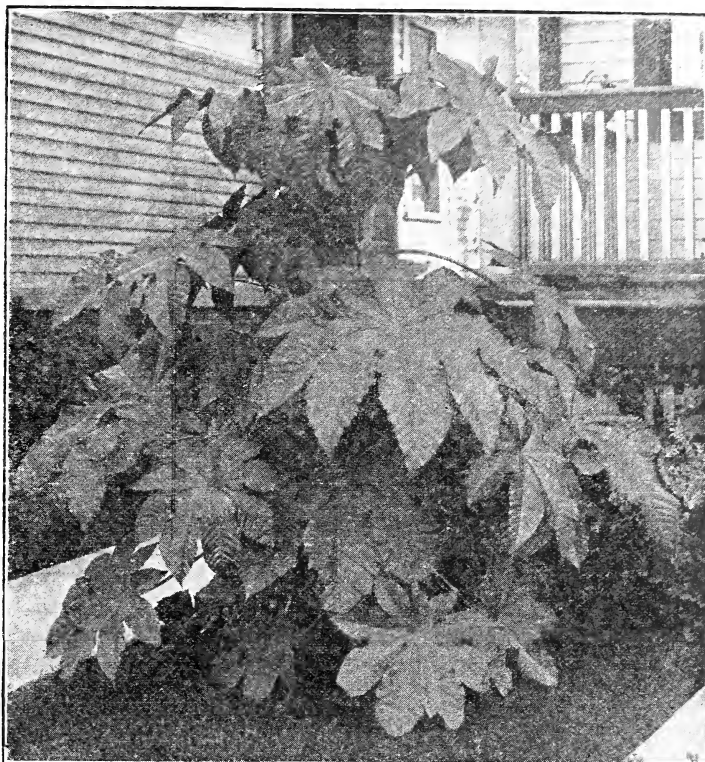
CASTOR OIL BEAN—RICINUS

A very effective plant for lawn decorations or screens. Plant the seed when the soil is warm and where the plants are to grow. It is well to put three or four seeds in a place and thin to one good plant. If large plants are desired early in the summer the seed should be planted in pots or small boxes in the house or hotbed in April and the plants set out about June 1st, where they are to grow. One plant will cover a space 4 ft. across.

320—CAMBODGENSIS. This is the most attractive and gorgeous variety. The plants grow rapidly, and the dark reddish-bronze leaves with large red veins present a most luxurious and striking appearance. When young, the leaves and stems are reddish-brown, while the main stem is a lustrous black, producing a gorgeous effect. Pkt. 10c; oz. 35c.

321—ZANZIBARIENSIS. The largest variety, often growing 12 feet tall with enormous leaves measuring over two feet across. The leaves are green, while the stalk, stem and veins of the leaves are red, brown and yellow, producing a gorgeous display of color. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c.

PLANTS. See page 92.



Castor Oil Beans (Ricinus)

CARNATIONS

These pretty summer flowering Carnations are one of the most satisfactory of our garden favorites. For ease of culture, delicious fragrance and richness of color there are no varieties to equal the Marguerite and Chabaud types. The seed may be started early in the house or sowed later out doors. These plants will flower throughout the summer and then may be taken up and will flower for a long time in the house.

311—NEW GIANT MARGUERITE. This meritorious variety is the most popular carnation with the amateur, flowering in ten weeks from seed sowed in the open. The flowers are large, double, well fringed, delightfully fragrant and a great variety of colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c.

312—CHABAUD'S EVERBLOOMING. These most beautiful carnations are the creation of a famous French Specialist. It is some later but more hardy than the Marguerites and flowers continuously. Blooms full, double, large, highly scented and of an unlimited variety of colors. Pkt. 20c; 3 pkts. 45c.

CARNATION PLANTS. See page 92.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

The annual chrysanthemums raised from seed are entirely different from the large Japanese varieties grown in greenhouses. The annual kinds have small flowers of bright colors and fine green foliage. Very easily grown from seed sown in the spring in the open ground.

335—WHITE PEARL. A very handsome annual chrysanthemum with pretty double white flowers, slightly yellow in the center. The plants grow three feet high and are covered with hundreds of flowers during the summer and fall. This is the finest variety we have seen. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

336—DUNNETT'S DOUBLE YELLOW. Medium sized double flowers much like the White Pearl, except in color, which is a pleasing shade of yellow. Flowers profusely from summer until late in the fall. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

337—CORON, Double White. Dwarf compact plant with almost perfectly double flowers and continuous in bloom very late in the season. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

HARDY CHRYSANTHEMUMS. See page 84.

CLARKIA

Plants 2 feet high and covered with long spikes of very pretty double flowers. These are graceful and ornamental plants and should be more generally grown. Easily raised from seed sown in the open ground in the spring.

345—CARMINE QUEEN. A very attractive new variety of Clarkia that should be better known. The flowers are large, double and of a very pleasing shade of carmine pink. A much handsomer flower than any Clarkia we have seen before. The flowers are produced in sprays a foot long and make very useful and attractive cut flowers. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.

346—DOUBLE, MIXED COLORS. Pretty double flowers of various shades of pink, purple and lavender. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c.



Carnations



CENTAUREA



Bachelor's Button

COCKSCOMB (Celosia)

Showy and brilliantly colored free-blooming annuals, growing best in light soil. The seed is sown in the open ground in May. The plants grow 2 to 3 feet high.

Chinese Woolflower. (Celosia Childsi). A new interesting type of the feathered Cockscomb. The flowers are large heads resembling great bunches of some bright colored wooly material. The flowers cut and dried will remain bright for weeks.

315—Crimson. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.

316—Yellow. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.

317—Pink. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.

PLUMED COCKSCOMB (Celosia Plumosa)

THOMPSONS' MAGNIFICENT. A very handsome variety covered with long, graceful plumes of most intense red and yellow. There is no flower that will produce such a brilliant mass of color as this. The plants are rapid growers and will flower from July until frost, and present a most attractive bit of color in any garden. We offer two colors separate.

355—Crimson. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 30c.

356—Yellow. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 30c.

357—Mixed Colors. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c.

PLEASE ORDER BY NUMBER

When ordering flower seeds it is not necessary to write out the name of the varieties wanted, simply give the number, the quantity and price.

Centaureas include some of the most valuable hardy annual flowers, including Bachelor's Button or Cornflower, Sweet Sultan, etc. All are very easily raised in the open ground.

Bachelor's Button or Cornflower. (Centaurea Cyanus).

The pretty, old-fashioned Single Blue Cornflower has been greatly improved and we now have some really fine varieties that should be more largely grown.

215—DOUBLE BLUE. These new double flowers are are so much larger and handsomer than the old single variety that it might almost be considered another flower.

The attractive blue color of the flowers, and their graceful shape and long stems make them most useful in the garden and as cut flowers.

They bloom all summer and fall, and if a plant is taken up and set in a large pot it will bloom in the house all winter. The seed we offer is of our own growing and was saved from the best double flowers only. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 35c; oz. 90c.

216—DOUBLE MIXED COLORS. We are now able to offer the true double Cornflower in various colors, ranging from white to deep pink, lavender and blue. The flowers are practically all double and of very pretty colors. A most attractive flower that all should raise. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 30c; oz. 75c.

325—Sweet Sultan. (Centaurea Imperialis). The improved large-flowered varieties are much handsomer flowers than the old Sweet Sultan of by-gone days. They are very easily raised and should be better known.

The flowers often grow two inches in diameter, and have long, graceful stems. They are completely double and form fluffy balls composed of fine hair-like petals. The plant is a vigorous grower and blooms for a long time.

The flowers are pure white, lavender and lavender and white. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.

326—CENTAUREA AMERICANA or "Basket Flower." This is a flower that should be better known. Like all of the Centaureas it is very easily raised in the open ground.

The flowers are large, often 3 in. across and have long, strong stems so they stand 3 feet above the ground.

The colors are lavender and white.

Sow the seed in May and the plants will produce their large handsome flowers from July until hard freezing weather. Thin the plants to 18 inches apart. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c; oz. 60c.

328—CENTAUREA MONTANA (Hardy Cornflower). See page 84.

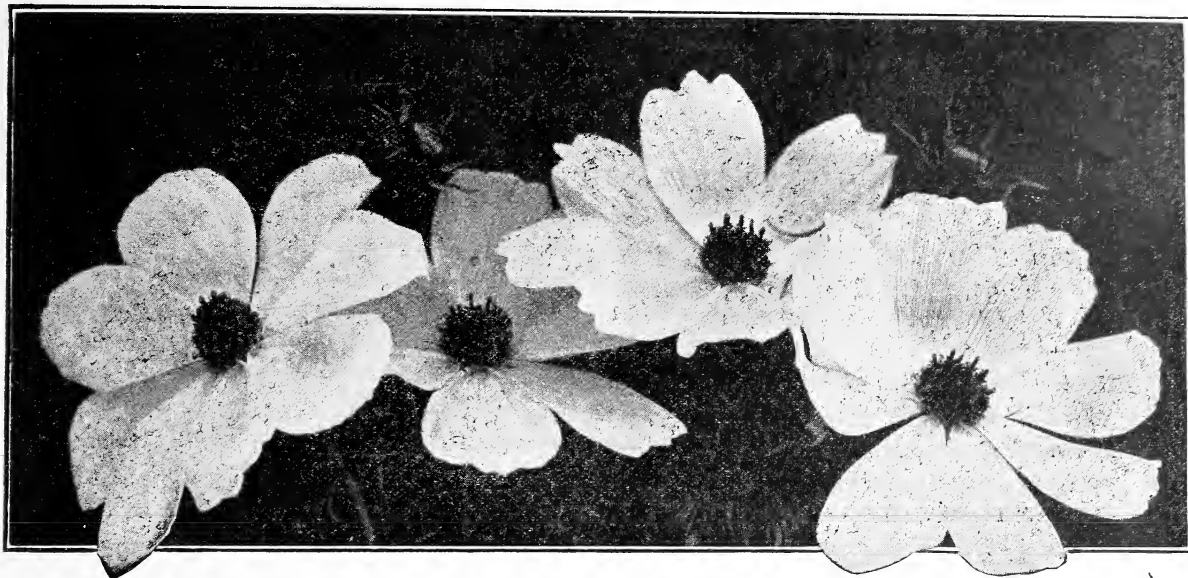
CLEOME—"Giant Spider Plant"

268—A very ornamental plant easily raised from seed. The flowers are bright crimson-rose and produced on tall stems 3 to 4 ft. high. The seed pods form slender spikes about the flowers, which suggests the name "Spider-Plant."

This plant makes a brilliant display in groups or planted amongst shrubbery and is an excellent honey plant. Sow in the open ground when warm. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.

COBOEA SCANDENS (Cathedral Bells)

359—A very rapid-growing climber. From seed planted in the spring the vines will very often grow 30 feet before fall, and are dotted with pretty, bell-shaped flowers, of a deep violet blue color, 1½ inches across. To get early effects the seed may be planted in boxes or pots edge-down, and the plants set out in May; or the seed can be planted in the open ground in May where the vines are to grow. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c.



Early-flowering Giant Cosmos

EARLY-FLOWERING GIANT COSMOS

350—We used to think we could not raise large flowered Cosmos in our short summers without great difficulty. But now we have a strain that produces immense flowers three inches across and commences to bloom in July when the seed is sown in the open ground in May.

By careful breeding we have produced a strain that has flowers as large as the late kinds, while they bloom two months earlier, from July to October. The colors range from pure white and light pink to deep red and the plants grow four to five feet high.

There is no more useful flower for decorating the house or to form a screen in the garden.

Sow the seed in May and thin out the plants to 1½ feet apart. They will soon form a dense hedge covered from top to bottom with bright colored flowers and delicate feathered-like foliage. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c; oz. 60c.

"Your Early Flowering Cosmos are wonderful. Last year I had Cosmos from July to November. They are quite as beautiful as the late variety and infinitely more satisfactory."—Mrs. H. C. Kelly, Springfield, Mass.

NEW DOUBLE CRESTED COSMOS

A new and distinct type of Cosmos, having large double flowers. These are a very pretty Cosmos of the same season as the Mammoth Flowering. We are offering three splendid colors.

334—Double Crested Pink Beauty.

333—Double Crested Crimson King.

332—Double Crested White Queen.

331—Double Crested Mixed Colors

PRICE EACH: Pkt. 15c; 2 pkts. 25c.

351—MAMMOTH FLOWERING COSMOS. The flowers of this improved variety are very large and of a charming range of colors, while the plants grow five to six feet high. In order to insure flowers in this latitude they should be started inside in March. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c; oz. 60c.

352—LADY LENOX. A new Mammoth cosmos with very large flowers of a charming shade of shell pink. Blooms late, so plants should be started early in March. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.

AFRICAN "GOLDEN ORANGE" DAISY
(*Dimorphotheca Aurantiaca*)

This extremely pretty daisy-like flower from South Africa is one of the best flower-garden subjects of recent years. The bright orange-yellow flowers glitter in the sunshine making a brilliant display from mid-summer until frost. The bushy plants grow a foot high, and are a mass of bloom. They are easily grown from seed sown in the open ground and should have a dry, sunny position.

366—NEW HYBRIDS. The large marguerite-like blossoms are the same as those of its orange-yellow parent, but in a wonderful variety of color ranging white through all the shades of red, yellow, orange and salmon, many marked with different colored zones. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 50c.

365—ORANGE YELLOW. A pretty shade of Persian Yellow and the flowers 2½ inches in diameter. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 40c.

DOLICHOS (Hyacinth Bean)

A free-flowering rapid growing climber with its Wisteria-like clusters of flowers followed by ornamental seed pods. The large bright-green heart-shaped leaves make very attractive foliage. Seed sown outside in May should make a vine 10 feet high by the first of August. We offer two colors of flowers:

404—WHITE. Flowers pure white; pea-shaped and in clusters like Wisteria. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c.

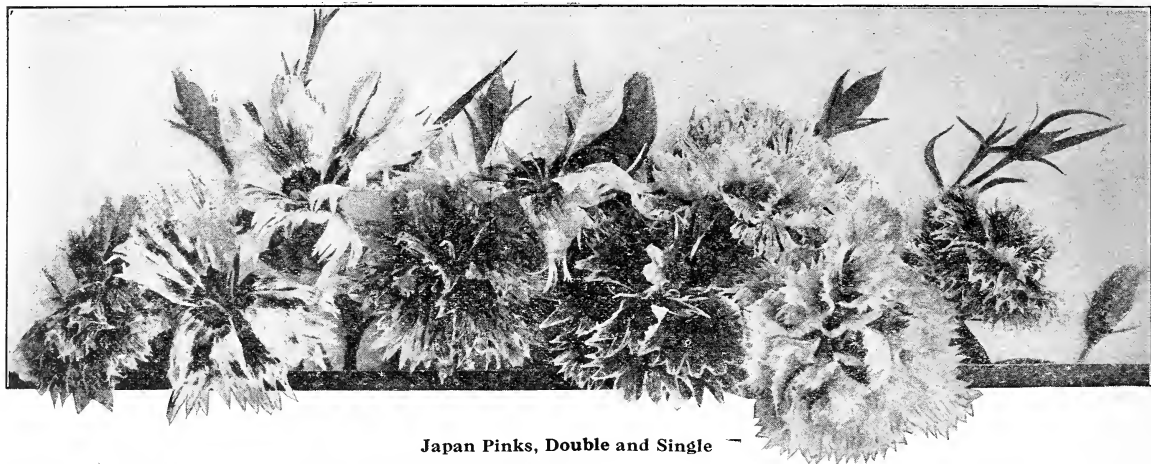
405—PURPLE. Same as the white except it has purple flowers. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c.

DAHLIAS

Dahlias, especially the single varieties, can easily be raised from seed by sowing in a box or pot in February, or March and transplanting into other pots as the plants commence to crowd. Set in the open ground when warm and support with stakes. The plants will flower the first year, and the roots can be saved and will flower much earlier the second year.

360—SINGLE DAHLIA. These are becoming very popular and fashionable flowers. Our seed is a mixture of the finest single varieties with largest flowers and best colors. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

361—DOUBLE DAHLIAS. Seed saved from the largest and finest double dahlias, and will produce a high percentage of fine double flowers. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.



Japan Pinks, Double and Single

ESCHSCHOLTZIA or CALIFORNIA POPPY

A very ornamental trailing plant with silvery leaves and large, bright-colored, saucer-shaped flowers. The plants spread over the ground two feet or more and their flowers stand above the leaves in great profusion. Seed sown out doors in May will bloom from July to November.

410—**GOLDEN WEST.** Large bright yellow flowers with an orange center. The largest and best yellow variety. A bed of or border of them will make a bright yellow mat which fairly glitters in the sunshine. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c; oz. 30c.

412—**MIXED COLORS.** Our own mixture made up of the best colors in the proper proportion. This mixture includes a large proportion of the newest and best varieties. It is splendid for carpet bedding or ground covering throughout the hardy border. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; oz. 40c.



California Poppies (Eschscholtzia)

DIANTHUS or PINKS

There are few annual flowers that will produce such a brilliant display of color for so long a time as the various varieties of dianthus. Seed sown in the spring produces a beautiful display of flowers from July to November. If the plants are given some light protection they will live over winter and flower very early the following spring.

385—**DOUBLE JAPAN PINK** (*Dianthus Heddegi*). Remarkably large and double, and of brilliant colors. The flowers are as large as carnations. The plants flower all through the late summer and fall and produce their gorgeous colored flowers in great profusion. Our strain of these pinks is very fine. Mixed colors, pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; oz. 85c.

389—**DOUBLE CHINESE or INDIAN PINK** (*Dianthus Chinensis fl. pl.*). Flowers very double and produced in clusters in a wide range of bright colors. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.

388—**DOUBLE FRINGED** (*D. laciniatus*.) This is a beautiful variety of the Double Japan Pinks. The petals are fringed at the edges and the flowers are very large and of many beautiful colors. We consider this the handsomest variety. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

386—**FIREBALL.** A very handsome Double Japan Pink of a clear, pure, brilliant scarlet, with no purple shade. The flowers are large and double, and resemble a fine, bright red carnation. They not only make a brilliant show on the plant but they are handsome as cut flowers. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

387—**SNOWBALL.** Large, pure white double fringed flowers which resemble white carnations. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

391—**LUCIFER.** A new brilliant geranium red; double flowered and nicely fringed. Very large and dazzling. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

390—**SINGLE DIANTHUS.** This single-flowering dianthus makes a most brilliant show of color in the garden. They flower continuously through the summer and fall, and a bed or border of them in very attractive. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

395—**COLLECTION** of one packet each of the seven varieties named above for 25c.

HARDY GRASS PINKS. See page 92.

Bush Eschscholtzia or Santa Barbara Poppy
(*Hunnemannia fumariaefolia*)

420—A really remarkable new flower. The plant grows in a bush form two feet high and is covered with large yellow cup-shaped poppies 3 to 4 inches across. Seed sown in May will produce plants that flower from the last of August until late in the fall. Thin the plants to a foot apart. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.



Helichrysum

GYPSOPHILA—BABY'S BREATH

470—The annual "Baby's Breath" is most attractive when used in vases with other flowers, adding a grace that many other flowers lack.

The plants grow two or three feet high and are covered with pretty little flowers and very small fine leaves. It is easily raised and should have a place in every garden. Sow the seeds in the open ground.

The variety we offer is "Elegans Alba Grandiflora" which is the tallest in growth and the most desirable of the annual sort. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 45c.

HELIOTROPE

475—IMPROVED LARGE-FLOWERING. Plants grow 2 feet high and produce very large clusters of flowers ranging from light blue to purple, and of delicious fragrance.

The seed should be sown in the house or greenhouse in March and the plants set in the open ground about June 1st in this locality (Western New York).

Heliotrope ought to be more largely grown. The new Large Flowering variety flowers early and is little trouble to raise. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.

HELIOTROPE PLANTS. We can furnish plants ready May, 15th. 50c per doz.; 50 plants \$2.00.

KOCHIA or SUMMER CYPRESS

495—A very ornamental plant which forms round bushes 1½ to 2 feet high, with feathery light green leaves, changing in the fall to bright crimson, so that the whole plant looks like a ball of fire. These little bushes are very pretty at all stages of growth and are especially attractive in the fall. Very easily grown from seed sown in the open ground in the spring. Thin the plants so they stand 2 feet apart.

KOCHIA TRICHOPHYLLA. The best variety. Pkt. 5c. ¼ oz. 15c.

KUDZU VINE (*Pueraria thunbergiana*)

500—A hardy perennial vine of remarkably rapid growth, and valuable for covering arbors, old trees, verandas, etc. The foliage is luxuriant and handsome and the flowers are bright of small size and produced in clusters.

The seed may be sown in the spring and the vines will grow 10 or 20 feet the first season, dying down in the winter, and the next season will grow 40 feet or more if given thorough protection. Pkt. 10c.

For Plants see page 87.

EVERLASTINGS

220—**HELICHRYSUM.** These annual Everlastings or "Straw Flowers" are easily grown from seed sown in the open ground and in the fall are covered with handsome, large, double flowers; the colors ranging from pure white to deep red. If the flowers are picked when but half open and thoroughly dried they will last for a year or more. PLANTS 2-2½ feet high. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.

For other Everlastings see *Acroclinium* page 59 and *Xeranthemum* page 81.

GAILLARDIA (Blanket Flower)

456—**DOUBLE (*Picta Lorenziana*.)** A very handsome double flower that makes a pretty show of color in the garden and through the late summer and autumn. The flowers are of good size and have long stems and are excellent for cutting. The colors are very bright, being mostly shades of yellow and bright red. The plants commence to flower in July and continue until November. Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 25c.

SINGLE GAILLARDIA (*Grandiflora*)

Hardy Perennial. See page 86.

GOURDS

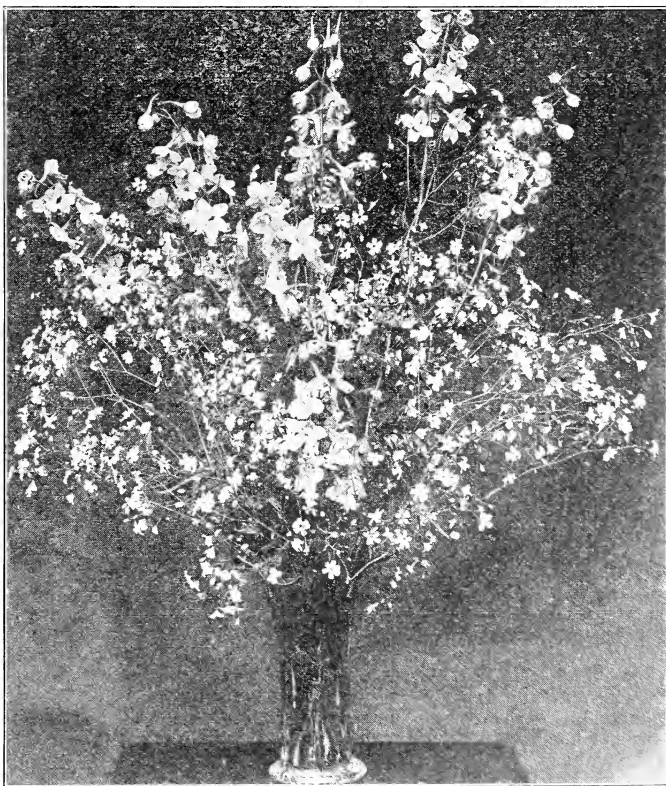
Cultivation similar to squash. The vines can be allowed to run on the ground, but gourds are usually planted where the vines can run over a fence, arbor or old tree. They are excellent climbers, and the fruit has such a variety of forms and colors that a collection of gourds is exceedingly interesting.

460—**DIPPER GOURDS.** The fruit at one end is long and slim and bulges at the other end so it can be used for dippers. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

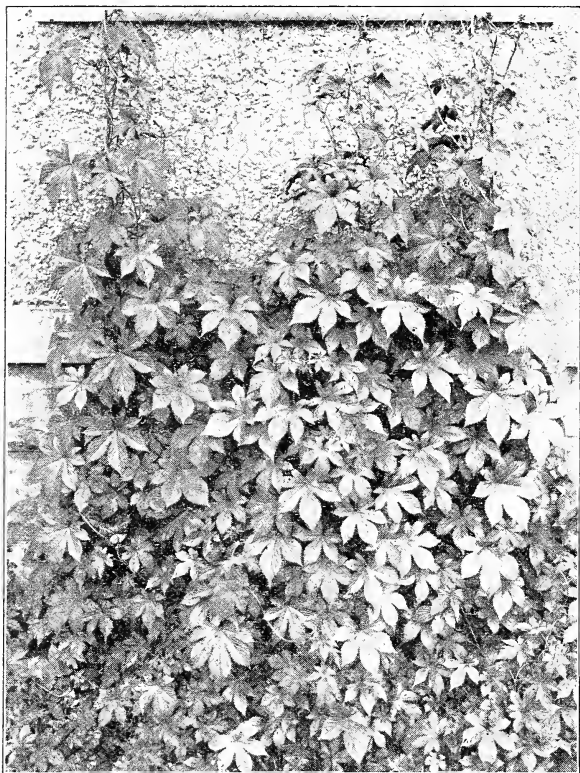
461—**JAPANESE NEST EGG.** Fruit white, resembling an egg in shape. Does not crack and is not injured by ordinary heat and cold. A vigorous grower and a decidedly ornamental climber. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

462—**MIXED SMALL SORTS.** A mixture of a large number of small ornamental sorts imported from Germany. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

463—**HERCULES GOURDS.** Club-shaped and about 3 feet long. The largest of the gourds. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.



Gypsophila arranged with *Delphinium*



Japanese Hop Vine

- 511—**LUSTROUS CARMINE** or "**NEWPORT PINK.**" A very charming variety with carmine-pink flowers which are very double. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

For hardy perennial Larkspur, see Delphinium, page 85.

LOBELIA

The Lobelias are a class of hardy annuals that have not received the attention they deserve. They will succeed well in window and porch boxes, as trailers for hanging baskets and vases or as carpet bedding and edging in the outdoor garden. They are of easy culture as the seed may be sown outside in the open ground or in the house. Plants may be lifted from the garden in the fall and brought into the house for the winter. They require a rich soil and plenty of moisture for best results.

- 501—**CRYSTAL PALACE COMPACTA.** A very compact growing variety covered with a mass of pretty dark blue flowers. Especially desirable for carpet bedding and edging or pot culture. Grows about 4 to 5 inches high. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.
- 502—**BEDDING QUEEN (Splendens).** A beautiful variety for the garden; making an upright growth, 9 to 12 inches high and giving a perfect mat of dark blue flowers with large white eyes. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.
- 503—**SAPPHIRE.** The best trailing variety and much used for hanging baskets, vases, etc. The long graceful sprays of foliage, often 2 feet long, are thickly set with pretty flowers of a deep sapphire blue with a white eye. This is one of the largest flowered sorts. Seed sown in January the plants will flower from June until frost. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.
- 504—**DWARF VARIETIES MIXED.** A mixture of the different colors of the dwarf upright growing sorts splendid for edging or carpet bedding. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

LUPINS (Lupinus)

The annual Lupins, with their long graceful spikes of pea-shaped blooms in various colors, make a gorgeous display in large beds or borders. Easily grown from seed sown outside in May. The plant grows about 2 ft. high and prefers a little shade.

- 516—**MIXED COLORS.** A great variety of shades and colors. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c. For Perennial Lupins see page 87.

JAPANESE HOP VINE

(*Humulus Japonica*)

- 490—A very popular climber of easy culture. In fact, once started it generally persists by self-seeding. It is a very quick grower; a plant 10-20 feet long coming from seed sown in early May. The foliage is dense, a lively green color, and similar in shape to the common Hop. It is very seldom affected by insects or extreme heat and will retain its foliage until frost. One of the very best annual vines for covering verandas and trellises. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

LARKSPUR (Delphinium)

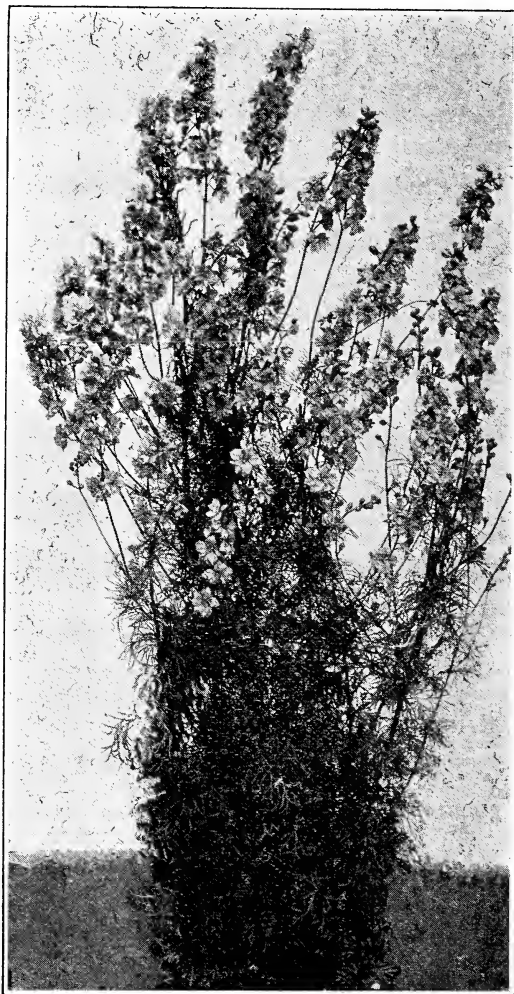
- 510—Few people realize how easy it is to raise these beautiful Larkspurs and how very attractive they are in the garden and as cut flowers.

The tall Stock-flowered varieties grow three to four feet high with spikes of large double flowers over a foot long and in many shades of color.

A row of these graceful plants with their many colored flowers is a pleasing sight. The plants are quite hardy and will continue to flower until snow flies.

The seed may be sown in the open ground in May and the plants thinned to a foot apart. These will flower in July and continue until hard frost.

Tall Branching Stock-flowered, mixed colors. A mixture of the following colors: White, light blue, dark blue, light pink and deep carmine. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.



A Plant of Annual Larkspur only three months from the Seed



Marigold—Double African Quilled

MARIGOLD

Marigolds are among our most satisfactory and easily grown annual flowers. They are indispensable to the old fashioned garden. Seed sown outdoors in May will continue to make a bright display of color from August until a hard freeze.

The African varieties grow about 2½ feet tall and have large double yellow and orange flowers, while the French grow only about 1 foot high and have smaller flowers in various shades of yellow and brown. The African are well suited for large beds or mixed borders and the French are better adapted for bedding purposes. They all prefer light soil and full exposure to the sun.

533—**DOUBLE AFRICAN, LEMON QUEEN.** A fine variety of soft lemon-yellow color. The best yellow variety. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.

534—**DOUBLE AFRICAN, ORANGE PRINCE.** A very showy variety with intense golden orange flowers. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.

535—**DOUBLE AFRICAN, QUILLED.** A mixture of the large flowered double sorts. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.

536—**DOUBLE FRENCH.** Covered from the ground to the top with pretty bright colored double flowers ranging in color from rich yellow to brown. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.

537—**DOUBLE FRENCH, GOLD STRIPED.** Double flowers in great profusion. The petals are a beautiful red brown margined with bright yellow. A very pleasing effect. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.

MARVEL OF PERU, or FOUR O'CLOCKS

An old fashioned flower that is still popular. They grow anywhere and bloom continuously all summer, each plant producing hundreds of large flowers, the colors being yellow, white, red and striped. The plants grow 2 feet tall and the flowers somewhat resemble morning glories.

Sow the seed in the open ground and thin out the plants to a foot apart. Useful to grow by the side of walls and fences.

530—**MIXED COLORS.** Pkt. 5c; ½ oz. 20c.

MALLOW (Lavatera)

528—The annual Mallow or Lavatera is a charming plant, growing 3 feet high and covered all summer with large, bright colored, saucer-shaped flowers. The colors are white, pink and red. Very easily grown by sowing the seed where the plants are to remain and thinning to a foot apart. They do not bear transplanting. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.

MIGNONETTE

550—**ALLEN'S DEFIANCE.** This improved variety has long spikes of flowers which under favorable circumstances sometimes grow over a foot long, and last a long time after cutting. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c; oz. 50c.

551—**MACHET.** The plants are of a dwarf habit and produce an abundance of very large spikes of flowers, being three times as large as the common kind, and continue in flower much longer. The flowers are of a red tinge and the fragrance is delicious. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c; oz. 70c.

552—**Goliath.** A new variety with immense spikes of flowers and very luxuriant foliage. The florets are unusually large and clustered thickly along the stem and are of a bright red color, which produces a very pleasing effect. The fragrance is powerful and delicious. Undoubtedly one of the very best varieties for house culture or open ground. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 30c.

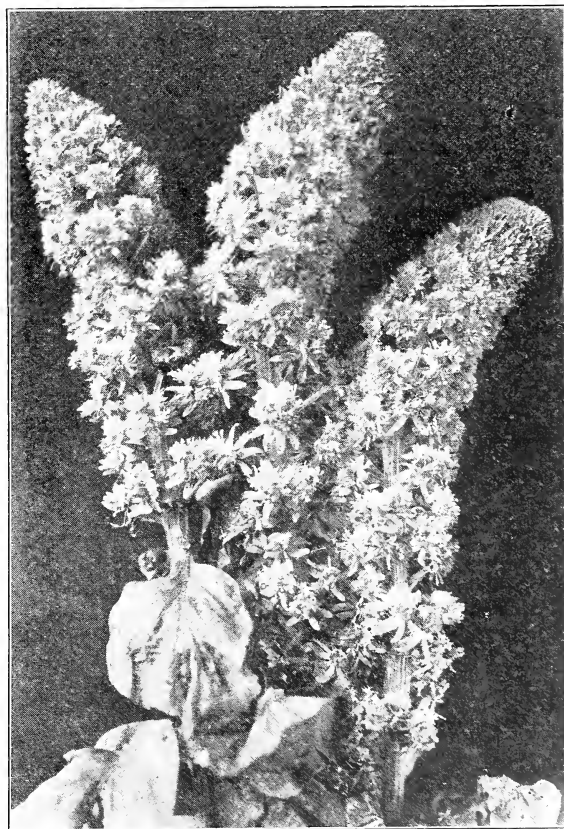
556—**DIAMOND (White).** A new white mignonette with large spikes of white flowers. It has the same fragrance as the red ones and is very pretty in contrast with them. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.

554—**MIXED.** A mixture of many varieties, including white, pink and red shades, all with large spikes of flowers. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 12c; oz. 40c.

555—**COMMON SWEET.** Small flowers, very fragrant; largely grown for bees. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; ¼ lb. 30c.

MOON FLOWER VINE (Ipomoea)

560—A climber of rapid growth that is invaluable for covering walls, trellises, arbors, etc. The plants will cover a large space to a height of 10 feet. The large heart-shaped leaves make a thick mass of foliage, and in the evening or on dull days the plants are covered with an abundance of large, white, fragrant flowers, 5-6 inches in diameter. As the seed has a very hard shell it should be soaked overnight in warm water before sowing. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 20c; oz. 60c.



Mignonette, Goliath



MORNING GLORY—(Convolvulus)

Morning Glories make a very rapid growth and produce vines 10 to 15 feet high during the summer from seed sown in the spring. Very useful for covering porches, fences, or outbuildings.

565—**MIXED COLORS.** Large, handsome flowers of many colors and markings. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c.

566—**NEW JAPANESE.** The Japanese have made wonderful improvements in the morning glory. The new Japanese varieties are of large size, and the colors and markings are of remarkable beauty. The foliage is also very ornamental, being variegated, striped and marked with different shades of green and white. The vines are not of as vigorous growth as the common morning glory, and require extra care. Our seed is of a very fine strain, comprising many plants with variegated leaves and flowers of the largest size and most attractive colors. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

NICOTIANA—Sweet Scented Tobacco

This is a handsome annual flower, easily raised from seed sown in the open ground. Plants grow about two feet high and flower from August until frost.

610—**AFFINIS.** Long trumpet-shaped white flowers with a delicate and delicious fragrance. Pkt. 5c.

611—**SANDERAE.** A new variety, with bright carmine red flowers. The plant grows two feet tall and of a bushy form, completely covered with large, bright red flowers, being much more prolific of bloom than the old variety. Everyone should raise a few plants of this charming new flower. Pkt. 10c.

612—**SANDERAE HYBRIDS.** These new hybrids of Nicotiana Sanderae have flowers of various colors, ranging from light pink to purple and bright red. Pkt. 10c.

NIGELLA

(Love-in-a-mist, or Devil-in-a-bush)

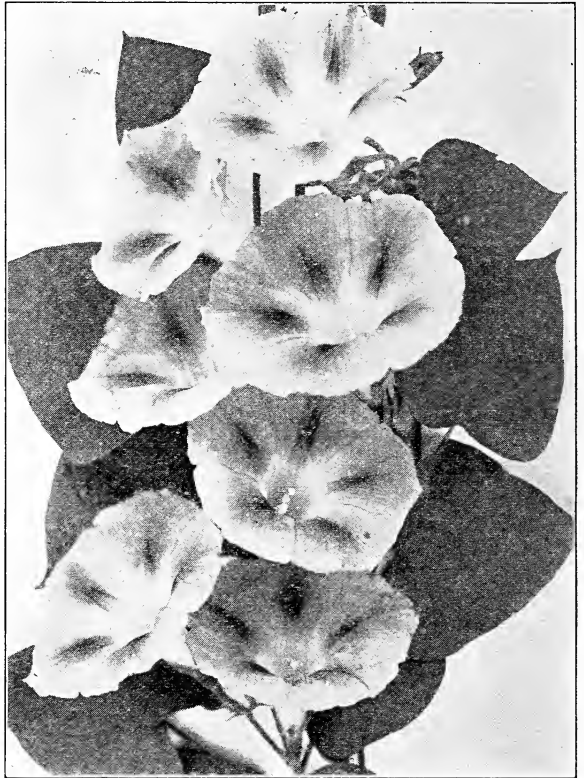
Very pretty annual, growing 1 to 1½ feet high with fine narrow leaves among which grow large double flowers with fringed edges. Easily grown by sowing the seed in the open ground. Thin the plants to a foot apart, as they grow in a bush form.

620—**DOUBLE MIXED (Dasmascena).** Large double flowers, blue and white. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c; oz. 40c.

621—**MISS JEKYLL.** A great improved large-flowering variety with light blue flowers. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI (Texan Pride)

Phlox makes a magnificent show in beds and masses where their brilliant and varied colors produce a gorgeous effect. Very easily raised and afford a bright display of flowers all through the summer. Sow seed in the open ground in the spring. A light soil and sunny position is best. This mixture is of the improved "Grandiflora," or large flowering strain, which produce much larger flowers than the old kind.



Morning Glories

682—**MIXED COLORS.** A great variety of the most brilliant colored and beautifully marked flowers. A bed or border of these phlox is a beautiful sight. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c; oz. 75c.

PORTULACA ("Sun Plant" or "Ross Moss")

Often called "Sun Plant," as it loves a warm, sunny place in the garden. Does best on rich loam and sandy soil. The plants run freely but grow only a few inches high and are covered with bright-colored flowers all summer.

730—**DOUBLE ROSE-FLOWERED.** The finest of all portulacas. The flowers are double and resemble a small rose. Our seed is the very finest obtainable, and will produce a large percentage of beautiful double flowers of many charming colors. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.

731—**SINGLE, MIXED COLORS.** A mixture of the largest and most brilliantly colored single varieties. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 12c; oz. 35c.



Phlox Drummondii



NASTURTIUMS

There is no flower more easily raised than nasturtiums, and they are so graceful and of such beautiful colors that they are more largely grown than almost any other annual flower. They are beautiful in beds and borders, and are also largely grown in hanging baskets and boxes outside of windows and on balconies, and for trailing on trellises. Seed should be sown about the middle of May in this latitude.

TALL NASTURTIUMS

575—LOBB'S IMPROVED NASTURTIUMS. The vines do not grow so long and rank as the common tall nasturtiums, which often entirely hide the flowers, but are covered with a mass of the most brilliant colored flowers of very graceful form. A row or bed of these nasturtiums is unsurpassed for beauty and attractiveness, and will be found a constant source of pleasure. They are among the finest nasturtiums for growing in boxes or baskets, as well as for outdoor culture. Our seed includes the finest varieties, ranging in colors from very dark red to the lightest yellow. **Mixed Colors.** Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

576—MADAME GUNTER'S HYBRIDS. These are new and charming varieties of Lobb's Nasturtiums, which were selected especially for the beauty and variety of their coloring and size of the flowers. The colors are more varied and more attractive than those of other nasturtiums, and the flowers are of the largest size. The foliage is also colored in many instances, which adds to their charm in no small degree. **Mixed Colors.** Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.30.

584—NEW VARIEGATED-LEAVED. A new race of nasturtiums with leaves spotted and marbled with white and light green on a deep green ground, which gives the vines a very ornamental effect even without the brilliant colored flowers which of course add greatly to their beauty. The flowers are large and of many bright and pleasing colors, ranging from light yellow and pink to deep red and gold. The seed we offer includes all the best varieties in this class. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c.

577—TALL NASTURTIUMS. Very vigorous vines growing 10 to 15 feet long if given support on which to climb; flowers of the largest size and beautiful colors. **Mixed Colors.** Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.10.

Selected Named Varieties of Tall Nasturtiums.

The following named varieties are among the most desirable and charming kinds. They have much larger flowers than the old type.

PRICE of any of the following named Tall varieties: Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

579—BRILLIANT. Glowing scarlet flowers and dark-leaved vines. Very handsome.

580—JUPITER. Very large rich golden yellow flowers on vigorous vines that make a tall growth.

581—CHAMELEON. Flowers of the largest size and beautifully marked and colored with various shades of red and yellow combined in the most attractive way. Flowers marked in two or three different ways will often be found on the same plant.

582—VESUVIUS. Large, deep salmon-pink flowers, and reddish foliage; very handsome.

578—SUNLIGHT. A bright clear orange and large flowers. A much admired color.

583—SPITFIRE. Brilliant scarlet flowers. Very bright and pleasing.

590—SPECIAL OFFER. We will send one packet each of the above named varieties of nasturtiums for 25c net, or one ounce of each for 65c.

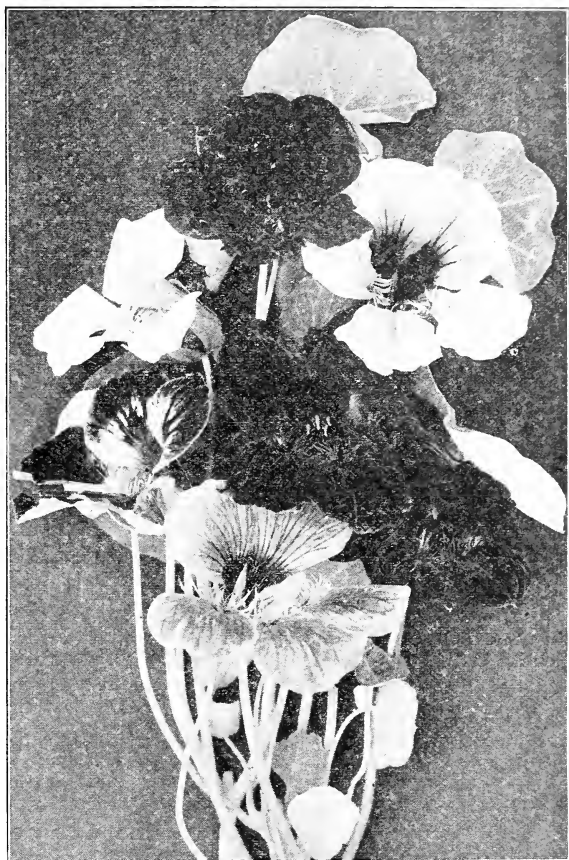
Dwarf or "Tom Thumb" Nasturtiums

These varieties grow only about a foot high and have flowers nearly as large as the tall growing kinds. They grow rapidly and soon form a handsome bed or border with brilliant colored flowers and handsome foliage. We can furnish varieties that have dark reddish leaves, and others with green and white mottled, and plain green leaves as preferred.

587—QUEEN OF TOM THUMBS. A new variety with ornamental foliage, the leaves being mottled and veined with white. The flowers are of various shades of yellow and scarlet. Very useful for borders, as the plants are quite ornamental even when not in flower. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

588—DARK FOLIAGE VARIETIES. This is a mixture of the best varieties with dark colored leaves and bright colored flowers. Very handsome border plants. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

585—DWARF, MIXED COLORS. A mixture of the best colors in the dwarf class. The colors are of every shade of yellow, red and pink, and the plants are very ornamental. Pkt. 5c; oz. 12c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.10.



Lobb's Nasturtiums

Dwarf Nasturtiums—Continued

Selected Named Varieties of Dwarf Nasturtium.

These varieties are carefully chosen from a long list of names and we offer these as the best of the Dwarf sorts. They are all of the large flowered type and each one a brilliant color.

PRICE of any of the following named Dwarf varieties: Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

586—RUDOLPH VIRCHOU. (Rose Queen). A very handsome rose pink of a bright and rich hue. It is much the finest pink variety we have seen, and should be in every collection.

591—EMPRESS OF INDIA. A dark leaved sort with fiery crimson flowers.

592—CARDINAL. A bright scarlet. Very showy.

593—CHAMELEON. The same color as the tall Chameleon except is dwarf.

594—CRYSTAL PALACE GEM. A large clear yellow with maroon blotches.

589—LADY BIRD. A splendid rich yellow spotted with scarlet. Dark leaved.

595—SPECIAL OFFER. We will send one packet each of the above named varieties of nasturtiums for 25c net, or one ounce of each for 65c.

NOTICE—No special discounts of any kind or extra packets can be allowed on Special Offers of Nasturtiums Nos. 590 and 595.



PANSIES—Johnson's Giant (Ruffled) (Photograph)

PANSIES

There is no flower so universally known and loved as the Pansy. It has so much individuality and character and still such a marvelous variety of colors that it is forever a source of wonder and interest. Although it has innumerable uses and can adapt itself to most any condition, it is remarkably responsive to good treatment. We are taking a great deal of pains with our pansy seed with the result that it is constantly improving in quality. We are doing our best to give you the very finest pansies possible for the price.

Seed sown in the open ground in the spring will produce flowering plants in August and September, and these plants may be wintered over with a slight protection of leaves for early flowers the next spring.

Seed sown in the open ground in August and September will winter over with a little protection, and give blooming plants as soon as the snow goes away. In fact, they often bloom under the snow.

Seed sown in the house in February or March and transplanted later will produce fine flowers all summer and fall and do fairly well the second year.

If the Pansy has a cool shady situation and plenty of moisture it will bloom vigorously all season. Although a biennial, fresh plants should be started each year.

625—Johnson's Giants. We know of no finer pansies than these. The seed was grown by an expert and was saved from only the largest and handsomest flowers with ruffled or fluted petals. The flowers are of the largest size, often 2½ inches across and have long stiff stems when well grown. The colors are rich and bright and the flowers show a great variety of marking as well as solid colors of very rich tints. These pansies will please every one. Pkt. 20c; ½ oz. \$1.50; ¼ oz. \$2.25.

626—Masterpiece or Giant Ruffled. These pansies are very large and the petals are frilled and ruffled to a greater extent than other kinds. The colors are excellent and the plants of great vigor, holding the immense flowers well up on long, strong stems. The petals are often so large and fluted that the flowers appear to be double. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 75c; ¼ oz. \$1.25.

627—Harris' Special Mixture. This is our own mixture especially designed for a showy bedder. It is made up of all large flowering sorts and in a splendid range of bright colors. It contains a good percent of light colors.

The seed is sold at a very moderate price and we do not think as good a mixture can be bought elsewhere for so low a cost. It is not a cheap mixture by any means, but a really fine one sold at a much lower price than is usually charged for one so good. Pkt. 15c; ½ oz. 60c; ¼ oz. \$1.00.

628—Trimardeau or Giant Pansies. These are among the largest pansies grown. The flowers are of good colors and of good form, and the plants make a vigorous growth and flower continuously. A very satisfactory variety. Pkt. 10c; ½ oz. 40c; ¼ oz. 75c; oz. \$2.75.

629—STRIPED AND MOTTLED PANSIES. This class comprises some of the most interesting and attractive pansies, the flowers being striped and marked with a great variety of colors. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; ½ oz. 45c.

630—Orchid-Flowered Pansies. A very unique and beautiful class of pansies, distinguished particularly for their delicate and beautiful coloring and peculiar form. The flowers are of medium size and of distinct shape, the two upper petals being elongated and stand upright, and they are beautifully veined with darker shades on light ground colors. All lovers of pansies should try this. Pkt. 15c; 2 pkts. 25c; ½ oz. 75c.

632—Snowflake. A snow white pansy with flowers of the largest size and handsomest form. The finest white pansy. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; ½ oz. 50c.

633—GOLDEN YELLOW PANSY. This is a beautiful pure yellow pansy, of large size and handsome. Everyone should have a few plants. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; ½ oz. 50c.

634—MIXED COLORS. A good mixture of nice pansies. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c; ½ oz. 35c; ¼ oz. 60c.

PANSY PLANTS. Our Pansy Plants are good vigorous young plants that are ready to bloom when you receive them and they will bloom all summer. The plants are ready to ship May 15th. See List of "Plants of Annual Flowers," page 92.

"All your seeds were O. K. as usual. I want to tell you that the Petunia seed I had of you, both double and single, are the admiration of every one that has seen them. They are wonderfully beautiful, both double and single. I have some as large as tea saucers, six inches across." CHARLES WATLING, Penn Yan, N.Y., Aug. 14, 1919.



PETUNIAS

There are few flowers that give such a constant display of bright colors as the Petunia. They start to flower early in the summer and are constantly in bloom until fall. The improved large-flowering kinds are really beautiful flowers and are well worth the little extra trouble to raise.

The small flowered bedding petunias may be sown in the open ground in May. Care should be taken not to cover the seed more than necessary. The best way is to press the seed into the soil without covering at all. Thin the plants to a foot apart.

HARRIS' PERFECTION DOUBLE PETUNIA

650—It has always been difficult to raise good double Petunias from seed. The seed usually sold produces very few really double flowers.

The seed we now offer produces from 60 to 70 per cent. double flowers when well grown.

The flowers are delicate and of attractive coloring with remarkably beautiful lines and markings on every petal.

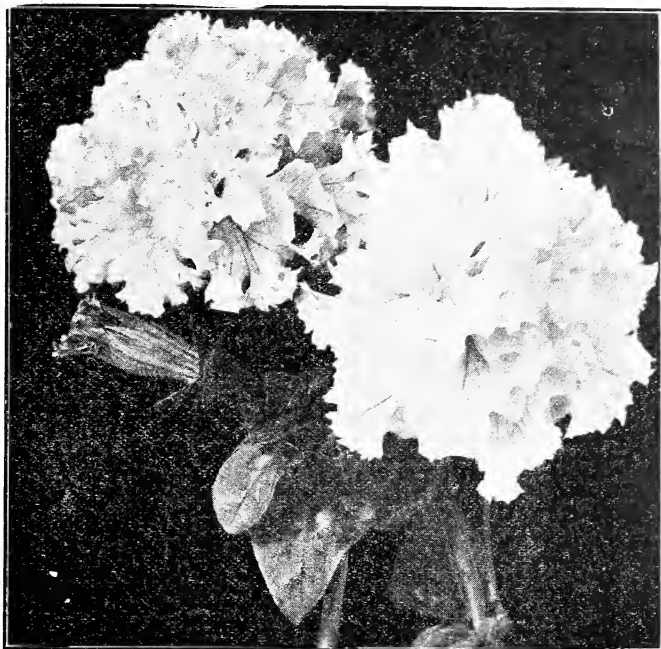
These are beautiful flowers and are well worth extra pains required to raise them.

Sow the seed in a box in very fine soil. The half inch on top should be put through a fine sieve. Sow the seed on the surface and sprinkle lightly. Do not cover the seed. Sprinkle lightly every day. These directions apply to all the large flowering petunias, whether double or single. Pkt. 25c; 200 seeds 50c; 500 seeds \$1.00.

SINGLE PETUNIAS

653—**Fringed Hybrids.** Very charming single flowers with fringed and ruffled edges like the "Ruffled Giants," but not so large. These are beautiful petunias for beds and borders, as they produce a great profusion of bloom and are of pleasing colors, and the flowers are much larger and handsomer than the common garden sorts. Pkt. 15c; 500 seeds 25c.

659—**Triumph.** A large single fringed pink variety and of the superbissima type. The color is the exquisite pink of Rosy Morn and the flowers are very large and beautifully fringed. Pkt. 25c; 200 seeds 50c.



Harris' Perfection Double Petunias (Photograph)

RUFFLED GIANTS OR "FLUFFY RUFFLES"

651—These are immense flowers beautifully ruffled or fluted on the edges of the petals as shown in the photograph reproduced on this page.

The ground colors range from white to deep pink and royal purple. Each flower is veined and marked with many lines of various colors. There is usually a bright golden spot in the throat of each flower.

The plants are of vigorous growth and if set out 2 feet apart will completely cover the ground and produce profusion of flowers all through the summer.

Sow seed in the same way as recommended above for Double Petunias. Pkt. 20c; 300 seeds 50c.

652—**Giants of California.** These are the largest single petunias with flowers often 5 inches across. They are of many shades of pink, lavender, violet, etc., all beautifully marked and veined with deeper colors. Many have yellow in the throat which gives a bright look to the flowers. These are very handsome petunias and are well worth raising. Pkt. 20c; 300 seeds 50c.

SINGLE BEDDING PETUNIAS

The plants are literally covered with bright colored flowers all summer and make a brilliant display in beds or borders. The seed may be sown in the open ground or in boxes or pots as preferred.

658—**ROSY MORN.** The flowers are of a most pleasing shade of light carmine pink, free from any objectionable purple shade. This is the popular pink bedding Petunia that is so much admired in porch boxes, and borders. A very dainty and effective color. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 45c.

654—**HOWARD'S STAR.** The flowers are deep crimson with a large five-pointed white star in the center. Very handsome and one of the best kinds for beds, borders, etc. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

655—**SNOWBALL.** Pure white flowers on compact bushy plants, only a foot high. Very pretty bedding plants. Pkt. 10c.

656—**SPECIAL MIXTURE.** Composed of the best named varieties of this class with handsome flowers of really fine colors, far superior to ordinary "Mixed Colors," which are usually the cheapest and most ordinary kinds. The colors in mixture are white, carmine-pink (with star) and deep red. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 20c.

657—**SINGLE MIXED COLORS.** Not as good a mixture as above, but as good as any for the price. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

PETUNIA PLANTS. We have plants of Harris' Perfection Double, Ruffled Giants, and Rosy Morn. For prices and shipping directions see list of "Plants of Annual Flowers." Page 92.



Single Petunias—Ruffled Giants



POPPIES

Poppies are so easily grown and present so gorgeous a display of beautiful colors and graceful flowers that everyone should have them in abundance. The flowers are much handsomer if the seed is sown in August or September, and the plants allowed to stand over winter. They will then flower early in the summer.

If the stems of poppies are put in water the instant they are picked the flowers will last well when brought into the house.

700—Shirley Poppies. These are the most delicately colored and graceful of all poppies. The flowers are single and semi-double, and are produced on long, slender stems; but their great beauty lies in the exquisite coloring of the flowers which are of many delicate shades of pink and rose color, often shading in a single flower from pure white to deep rose. Mixed colors. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c; oz. 40c.

701—DOUBLE RANUNCULUS FLOWERED. Very handsome double flowers, growing on long slender stems. They are of bright attractive colors, and produce a charming effect where grown in clumps or masses. One flower (the double one) is shown in the picture of Shirley Poppies. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

702—KING EDWARD. A very showy poppy of large size and brilliant scarlet color shaded crimson and with black at the base of each petal in contrast to which stand out the bright yellow anthers in the center of the flower. The plants grow $2\frac{1}{4}$ feet high and flower profusely. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.

703—ADMIRAL POPPY. The flowers are large and are produced on stems nearly 2 feet long. The color combination is clear white, edged with a broad band of brilliant scarlet around the edge. This is one of the most showy and attractive poppies we have ever seen. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

704—CARDINAL. New Hybrids. Very large, double poppy of the Carnation-flowered type; as round as a ball and of various shades of color. The plants are of dwarf or compact growth and produce their large ball-like flowers in great profusion and continue to flower an unusually long time. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

705—DOUBLE CARNATION. Immense globular flowers borne on long stems. The flowers are so double that they are as round as a ball and are of many brilliant colors. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.

706—TULIP POPPY. The flowers much resemble a bright scarlet tulip, and are very unique and attractive. They are produced on long slender stems and protrude well above the foliage. A bed or mass of these poppies present a most gorgeous blaze of color and will be an ornament to any garden. Pkt. 5c; 3 pkts. 12c.



Shirley Poppies

707—DANBROG or DANISH CROSS. Large single brilliant scarlet flowers with a pure white spot at the base of each petal which forms a white cross. Very handsome. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.

708—ENGLISH SCARLET FIELD. The scarlet field poppy that grows so commonly in English fields. The flowers are large and carried on long stem standing two feet or more high. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.

PERENNIAL POPPIES. See page 88.

SALVIA or Scarlet Sage

The plants grow about $2\frac{1}{4}$ feet high and are completely covered with long spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers. Very attractive on lawns and borders and useful for cut flowers. Seed should be sown in March or April in boxes or hotbed, and the plants set out in the open ground when danger of frost is over. There is no flower that can compare with salvia in brilliancy of color and profusion of bloom.

760—SPENDENS. Brilliant scarlet flowers borne on plants that grow $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high. Pkt. 10c; oz. 60c.

761—BONFIRE. An improved strain of the common Salvia Splendens. The plants are more compact, forming a bush about $2\frac{1}{4}$ feet high completely with long spikes of rich scarlet flowers. This is the finest salvia we know of. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

762—DWARF SALVIA, Zurich. The plants only grown about 18 inches high and are neat and compact, being completely covered with long spikes of flowers. Blooms earlier than other kinds and is especially valuable for planting in borders where the taller kinds would be too high. The flowers are of the largest size and cover the plants from August until frost. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

SALVIA PLANTS. For earlier blooming we can ship you good bushy plants. See our list of "Plants of Annual Flowers." Page 92.



Salvia Splendens



Salpiglossis

JERUSALEM CHERRY (*Solanum Capsicastrum*)

806—This very popular pot plant for winter decoration is easily grown from seed sown outdoors in the spring. They make nice attractive little bushes in the summer and in the fall they will be covered with white flowers. They can then be potted up and brought in the house where they will soon cover themselves with the pretty bright scarlet round berries. Or they may be started inside earlier in the spring and set out in May. In this way they will bear their red fruit in the outdoor garden. They look like a miniature fruit tree about 1 foot high. **Pkt. 10c.**

SCABIOSA or Morning Bride ("Sweet Scabiosus")

The Scabiosa is a very satisfactory flower. Seed sown in the open ground will produce flowers in August and they will continue to bloom until the snow flies, as they are hardy and are not injured by early frosts. The flowers are double and almost round and are produced on long stems two feet tall. They keep well when cut and are handsome for the house.

IMPROVED LARGE FLOWERED VARIETIES. Large double

flowers on long stiff stems; very showy in the garden and fine for cutting. We can furnish the following colors and varieties separate:

777—AZURE FAIRY. The flowers are of a light blue or blue-lavender, of a very pleasing shade. **Pkt. 10c.**

779—SNOWBALL. White. **Pkt. 10c.**

778—SCARLET. **Pkt. 10c.**

772—FLESH PINK. **Pkt. 10c.**

773—CHERRY RED. **Pkt. 10c.**

781—ROSE. Rose pink. **Pkt. 10c.**

776—Mixed Colors. A mixture of all the above varieties. **Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c; oz. 40c.**

780—CAUCASICA. (Hardy perennial). See page 89.

PLEASE ORDER BY NUMBER

When ordering flower seeds it is not necessary to write out the of the varieties wanted. Simply give the number, the quantity wanted and the price.

**SCHIZANTHUS
(Butterfly or Fringe Flower)**

786—One of our very best annuals that should be better known. It is so well adapted for a border to beds of taller flowers, as well as for pot culture in the house or conservatory. The plants are compact, of branchy growth, 2 feet high and covered with exquisite butterfly-like flowers in a wonderful range of color.

Seed sown in the open ground in the spring will make blooming plants in a few weeks and by successive sowings a continuous display may be had all season. Seed sown in the autumn will make excellent house plants for the winter.

We offer a splendid strain of seed in mixed colors. **Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c.**

SALPIGLOSSIS or Velvet Trumpet

People visiting our grounds always admire the long rows of Salpiglossis which we raise for seed. It is not as familiar to many people as it should be.

The Salpiglossis is not difficult to raise and is one of the handsomest and most interesting of the garden annuals.

The flowers are about 3 inches across and are shaped like Morning Glories and Petunias. Their real beauty lies in the remarkable shades of color and beautiful marking which differ in the flowers on every plant. The ground colors are yellow, blue, purple, red, etc., and are veined and marked with a great variety of colors. The texture of the flowers is like fine velvet and they are carried on slender plants three feet high and are very graceful.

The seed may be sown in the open ground in May, and the plants will flower in July and continue until killed by frost.

The seed we offer was saved from flowers of a great variety of colors, including all the most desirable shades.

750—SALPIGLOSSIS (*Grandiflora*), Mixed. **Pk. 5c; ½ oz. 20c.**

SCARLET RUNNER BEANS

784—A rapid growing annual climber bearing sprays of brilliant scarlet pea-shaped blossoms. It grows about 10 feet high, making a quick dense shade that is very useful for ornamenting porches, trellises, etc. The seed may be planted out-doors as soon as danger of frost is over. May also be used as a snap or shell bean for eating. **Pkt. 10c; ½ pt. 25c; pt. 45c.**



Morning Bride, or Sweet Scabiosus



SWEET PEAS

To get good sweet peas the seed should be sown as early as possible. The best soil is one containing some clay. The land should be made rich with manure or fertilizer. The vines should be watered thoroughly once a week in very dry weather. On ounce of seed will sow 10 to 15 ft. of row.

NEW EARLY FLOWERING LONG SEASON VARIETIES

These new varieties of Sweet Peas are destined to supersede the Spencers in time, just as the Spencers have displaced the old "Grandiflora" type. We have seen nothing in sweet peas to compare with these New Early Flowering kinds. They not only flower very early but they continue to flower longer and much more profusely and the flowers are larger and more beautiful.

They have the most beautiful waved petals, large size long stems and vines that are very vigorous and produce flowers in wonderful profusion from early until late in the season, succeeding where the ordinary varieties fail.

The following varieties are among the most beautiful of this class yet produced.

Price of any of the following Early Flowering varieties: Pkt. 15c; 1/2 oz. 40c; oz. 75c.

883—**EARLY SNOWFLAKE.** The very finest white sweet pea we know of. Flowers very large and produced three and four on a stem.

884—**EARLY LIBERTY.** A magnificent large flower of the most brilliant crimson. It does not fade in the sun and is the finest variety of this color.

893—**EARLY SONG BIRD.**—A most charming light blush pink for Florists' use. Very large flowers three and four on a stem.

898—**EARLY WEDGEWOOD.** A new "blue" Sweet Pea of the Early Flowering Type. The clear light blue-lavender is the same color as the later Wedgewood Spencer and a different shade than Early Songster.

896—**EARLY SONGSTER.** A fine shade of lavender. This is a color that is very choice and it is rare to find the combination of such a good lavender and such a splendid type of flower.

894—**EARLY SPRING MAID.** Cream tinted with rose pink. Flowers very large and have long stems.

895—**EARLY HERCULES.** Rose pink, unusually large flowers and very vigorous vines.

888—**EARLY MORNING STAR.** Bright orange-scarlet and a grand flower of finest form and largest size.

871—**YARRAWA.** The color is deep pink on cream ground. The effect is a very pleasing soft pink. The flowers are often 2 1/4 in. across and of beautiful form.

890—**COLLECTION OF EARLY FLOWERING SWEET PEAS.** 1 packet each of any 6 of the above named varieties for 75c. 1/2 oz. each of any 6 varieties for \$2.00.

891—**EARLY FLOWERING SWEET PEAS MIXED.** A mixture of all the above named varieties. This makes the very finest mixture of sweet peas that can be procured at any price. Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 25c; oz. 40c.

SPENCER SWEET PEAS

The following varieties have been chosen with the greatest care and we think they are the cream of the Spencers up to date.

PRICE of any of the following Spencer varieties: Pkt. 10c; 1/2 oz. 25c; oz. 40c.

863—**MARGARET ATLEE.** A beautiful new variety of a charming shade of light pink. The color is really rose pink on a cream ground with a salmon shade at the base of the petals. The flowers are of the largest size and handsomest form, many being duplex or semi-double. We regard this as the very finest light pink sweet pea.

861—**HERCULES.** There are other varieties of this color, soft rose pink, but none equal in size and beauty the new Hercules. The vines are of remarkable vigor and produce a great profusion of very large flowers on long stiff stems—generally four to a stem. Do not miss this.

859—**WEDGEWOOD.** The finest "blue" Sweet Peas. The color is light blue-lavender, much clearer and better than any of the older so-called blue varieties. A very strong grower and usually produces four flowers on a stem. One of the finest new varieties.

857—**NEW MIRIAM BEAVER.** This is one of the most beautiful of the pink varieties. The color is light clear salmon pink. A charm-shade of color and the flowers are of magnificent size and form.

864—**VERMILLION BRILLIANT.** A most beautiful bright scarlet sweet pea. The color is clear and brilliant and does not fade. The flowers are perfect form and of the largest size.

858—**MRS. CUTHBERTSON.** The largest and handsomest "pink and white" yet produced. Very pleasing flowers.



Sweet Peas

854—**HENRIETTA.** A very double and dainty clear flesh pink. A different shade than Margaret Atlee and a splendid companion to it.

866—**THOMAS STEVENSON.** The color is a beautiful orange-scarlet. The flowers are of the largest size and there are usually four on a stem. One of the best red varieties.



Snow-on-the-Mountain

SWEET PEAS—Continued

870—**WHITE SPENCER.** One of the best varieties have very large beautifully waved flowers.

900—**COLLECTION OF SPENCER SWEET PEAS.** We will send 1 packet each of any 5 of the Spencer Sweet Peas described above for 40c. We will send ½ oz. each of any 5 varieties for \$1.00 or 1 oz. each 5 varieties for \$1.70.

The prices in these "collections" are net, and we can allow no discount, premium, or extra seeds when ordered at these prices.

872—**"SPENCER" VARIETIES MIXED.** This is a mixture of many of the "Spencer" varieties described above, and others not listed, and are mixed so as to give some flowers of each kind and a large proportion of the best colors. This mixture is far superior to the ordinary mixed Spencer Sweet Peas grown together without much regard to varieties or color. Pkt. 8c; oz. 30c; ½ lb. \$1.09; lb. \$3.00.

GRANDIFLORA SWEET PEAS

For those who want some good mixed Sweet Peas, but do not wish to pay the necessarily high prices for the Extra Early and Spencer varieties we have an exceptionally fine mixture of the Grandiflora varieties. These are large handsome flowers and are just as pretty colors as the higher priced sorts, and this mixture is made up of the choicest and best named varieties.

882—**GRANDIFLORA VARIETIES MIXED.** Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; ¼ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.00.

SNAPDRAGON (Antirrhinum)

The improved varieties of Snapdragon are beautiful plants in the garden and are especially handsome as cut flowers.

Snapdragons are really biennials, but as they are often winter-killed in the north they are usually treated as annuals. If the seed is sown in the house in March and the plants set out in May they flower in June or July and continue until late in the fall. If given protection the plants will often survive the winter and flower in the spring or early summer.

Seed sown in the open ground early in the spring will produce plants that flower in August.

The following varieties are all of the Improved Large flowering or

Grandiflora class, which have much larger and handsomer flowers than the old varieties.

TALL VARIETIES—2 to 2½ ft.		Pkt.	¼ oz.
790—Queen Victoria.	White	\$0.05	\$0.25
793—Golden King.	Bright yellow	.05	.25
796—Venus.	Light pink with white throat	.05	.30
794—Silver Pink.	A delicate pink	.05	.40
791—Rose Queen.	Rose-pink	.05	.25
792—Firefly.	Scarlet with yellow throat	.05	.25
795—Pink Beauty.	Deep rose pink	.05	.30
797—Mixed Colors		.05	.20

1 Package each of the 7 above named varieties for 25c

HALF-DWARF VARIETIES—15 to 18 inches		Pkt.	¼ oz.
798—Golden Queen.	Clear yellow	\$0.05	\$0.25
799—Rose Dore.	Old rose	.05	.25
800—Diana.	Rose pink	.05	.35
801—Mixed colors		.05	.20

SNOW-ON-THE-MOUNTAIN (Euphorbia Variegata)

810—A very ornamental and remarkably distinct plant. Its bright green foliage broadly margined with white make an extremely showy border plant and presents the appearance of being continually in bloom. The plants rapidly grow to about two feet high and are neat, upright plants. For some unknown reason this pleasing border plant has been neglected, yet we know of no annual that will make a more satisfactory border or edging about 2 feet high. It grows well in most any position from seed sowed in the open ground in the spring. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c.

SCARLET RUNNER BEANS

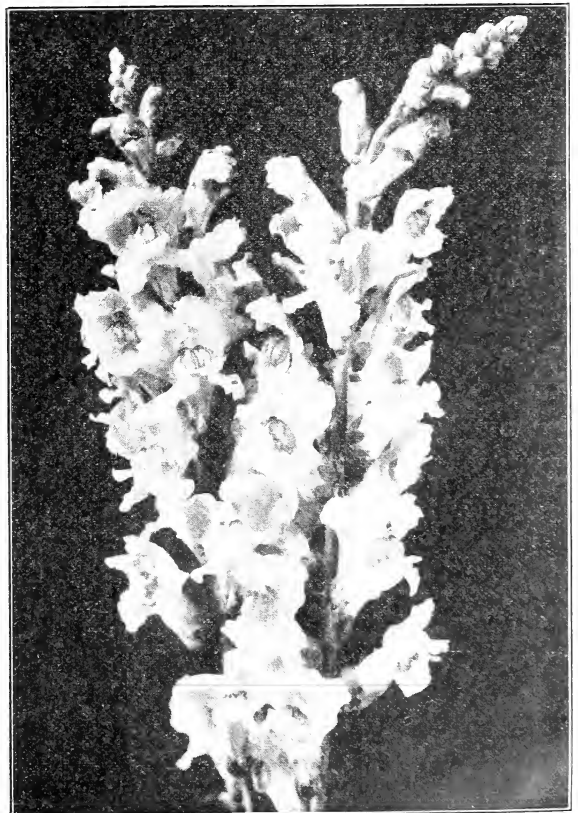
784—A rapid growing annual climber bearing sprays of brilliant scarlet pea-shaped blossoms. It grows about 10 feet high, making a quick dense shade that is very useful for ornamenting porches, trellises, etc. The seed may be planted outdoors as soon as danger of frost is over. May also be used as a snap or shell bean for eating. Pkt. 10c; ½ pt. 25c; pt. 45.

SUNFLOWERS

825—**NEW MINIATURE SUNFLOWERS.** These small, single sunflowers make a very bright, attractive and ornamental plant. The flowers are 2½ to 3 inches across, and are produced in great profusion on long stems, which makes them excellent for cutting. Many of them are very interesting and beautiful. The petals in some cases are quilled like Cactus Dahlias, and some of the flowers are double and semi-double, while the colors range from yellow to light cream. The plants form bushes 4 to 5 feet high and are covered from top to bottom with these pretty star-like flowers. The seed we offer is a mixture of the best new varieties. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c; oz. 50c.

836—**DOUBLE CALIFORNIA.** The finest double sunflower. Plants from 5 to 6 feet high, and the flowers are large, deep yellow and very double. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; ¼ lb. 50c.

MAMMOTH RUSSIAN. See page 54.



Snapdragon



STOCKS

Stock can be grown in the open ground or in pots, and are of the easiest culture, requiring the same treatment as asters.

Ten-Weeks or Early Flowering Stocks

820—LARGE FLOWERING DWARF. Plants grow about a foot high and the flowers are of the largest size, perfectly double and of delicate fragrance. Will bloom in August if sown in the open ground in May. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 45c.

Perpetual Large Flowering Stocks

These are the handsomest stocks, growing 18 inches to 2 feet high, with long spikes of large double flowers of delicious fragrance. Seed sown in the house in March will produce plants that will flower in July and until late in the fall. To get plants that will flower in the winter seed should be sown in July or August, and the plants placed in pots or boxes about the last of October in the North.

822—Beauty of Nice. A very beautiful stock, growing 2 feet tall and having very double flowers of a delicate shade of pink. The tall branching plants are covered with long sprays of these charming sweet scented flowers, and are very handsome either in the garden or as potplants in the house. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 45c.

823—Bianca. Like Beauty of Nice described above, but has pure white flowers. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 45c.

824—Old Rose. Same as Beauty of Nice, except in color, which is pleasing shade of old rose. A charming variety and in our opinion the handsomest stock of this class. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c.

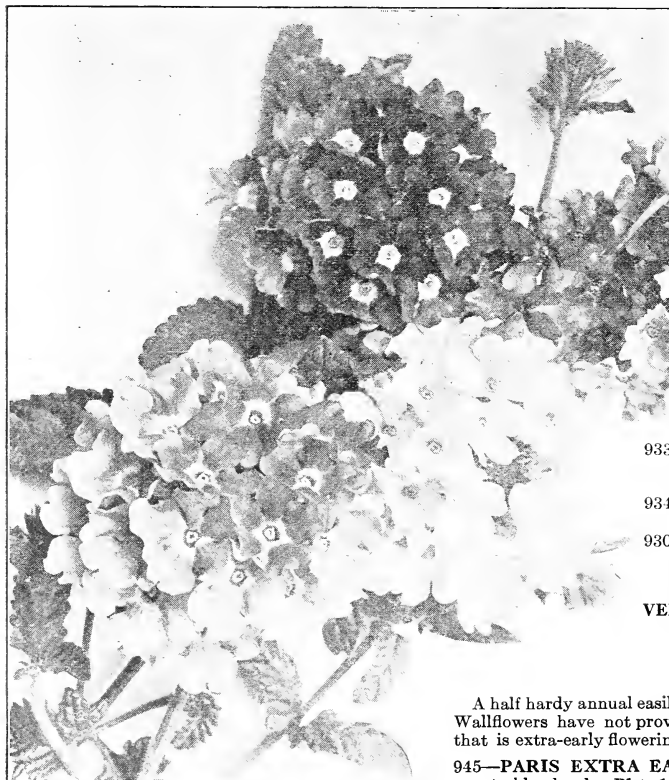
825—Mixed. The above three kinds mixed. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 55c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00.

PLANTS. See list of "Plants of Annual Flowers" page 92.

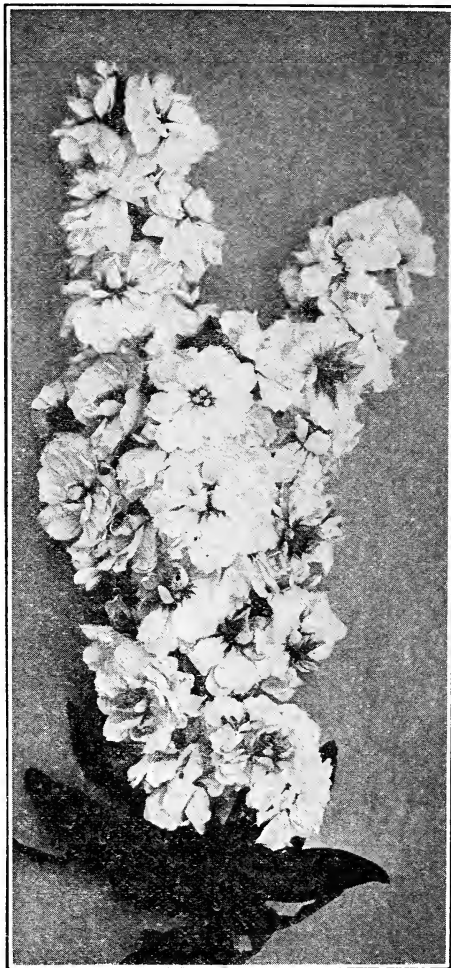
VERBENAS

For an ideal bedder there is nothing better than Harris Mammoth Verbenas. A graceful plant with handsome foliage and covered with large umbels of brilliant blooms in a great variety of colors, from self-colors to striped.

Verbenas are particularly fine for beds, borders, mounds, window-boxes, etc., or as an undergrowth to tall plants, and will bloom continuously until frost.



Mammoth Flowering Verbenas



Stocks

For early spring bloom, sow under glass in February; for later flowers sow in March or April. Can also be sown in the open ground in May and they will bloom from the end of July on. We offer the following colors:

932—SCARLET. Fiery-red, making an especially brilliant bedder. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.

931—WHITE. Pure white flowers of magnificent size. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.

933—PINK SHADES. A mixture of all the different shades and combinations of pink. Very dainty. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.

934—BLUE SHADES. A very delicately colored mixture of all shades of blue. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.

930—MAMMOTH FLOWERING MIXED. A well balanced mixture of all the above colors and many other good ones. This strain produces the largest and handsomest flowers. There are no finer verbenas in cultivation. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

VERBENA PLANTS. See list of "Plants of Annual Flowers." Page 92.

WALLFLOWERS

A half hardy annual easily grown from seed started in a box in the house. The ordinary Wallflowers have not proven successful in our climate, but we are offering a strain of seed that is extra-early flowering and will surely bloom satisfactorily the first season.

945—PARIS EXTRA EARLY MIXED. A French strain ranging in color from white to blood red. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.



Harris' Double Giant Zinnia

SEEDS FOR A WILD FLOWER GARDEN

There are many annual flowers that can be grown as easily as weeds. Seed of such flowers simply scattered on the ground in a corner of the garden will make a pretty display of flowers. Of course the soil must be fairly good and free from grass and the larger weeds must be pulled out during the season.

We have made up a mixture of seeds of the hardest annual flowers that will bloom from early summer until late in the fall. These are not wild flowers.

965—**Tall Sorts.** Growing from 18 to 36 inches high. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c.

966—**Dwarf Sorts.** Growing from 10 to 18 inches high. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c.

WILD CUCUMBER VINE

(Echinocystis lobata)

955—A very useful and ornamental vine to cover a porch, wall or old trees. The vines grow with remarkable rapidity and soon cover a trellis 20 feet high, and are covered with small white flowers followed by prickly seed pods which are quite ornamental. The seed should be planted very early in the spring or late in the fall. Cut small slits in the hard shell of the seed and soak in warm water for 24 hours before planting in the spring. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

ZINNIA (Youth and Old Age)**HARRIS' DOUBLE GIANT ZINNIAS**

The Zinnia has always been one of the most popular hardy annuals, as it well deserves to be. They have long been considered the "back-bone" of the "Old-Fashioned Garden," but Harris' Double Giant Zinnias can as well be used as the "back-bone" to the most artistic garden.

The rows of large, brilliant, double Zinnias growing for seed on Moreton Farm are always a cause of great admiration from our visitors.

A well known authority on flowers when looking over our grounds remarked that he had never seen as fine Zinnias as we had growing for seed.

The flowers of this strain are often 5 in. across, and perfectly double, showing practically no brown centers. The plants are of very robust growth, 2 to 3 feet high and when covered with these immense bright colored flowers are very ornamental. The flowers remain in good condition on the plant for three weeks or more after they come out.

If sown in gentle heat in March, the plants will flower the later part of June and continue until killed by frost.

We can furnish some of the best colors separate or mixed as desired.

HARRIS' DOUBLE GIANT ZINNIAS

975—**Scarlet.** A rich glowing red that is very handsome. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.

976—**Golden Yellow.** Rich crome yellow. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.

980—**Orange.** A very attractive Persian orange. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.

978—**Mixed Colors.** None but the clearest and most desirable colors are allowed in this mixture. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 50c.

982—**Mixed Colors.** (Not our own growing). Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 30c.

GIANT PICOTEE ZINNIA

983—This is a very attractive Zinnia novelty that is pleasing to the lovers of flowers. The flowers are large and double and the range of colors include many shades of crimson, scarlet, white and pink with well defined gold picotee marking on slightly fringed petals. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.

RED RIDING-HOOD ZINNIA

979—A very pretty dwarf Zinnia only a foot high and covered all over with little round bright scarlet flowers about an inch across and very double. A most effective plant for borders. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c

For ZINNIA PLANTS see "Plants of Annual Flowers". Page 92.

EVERLASTING (Xeranthemum)

970—This is one of the oldest and prettiest of the "Everlasting" flowers. It is the one often called "Immortelle." It grows 2 to 3 feet high from seed sown in the open ground and bears an abundance of bright rose, purple and white flowers. These may be dried and preserved for winter bouquets. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 30c.



HARDY PERENNIAL FLOWERS



Harris' Hardy Pompon Chrysanthemums. Choice Varieties Mixed. See page 84.

There is no feature of the garden that gives so much real satisfaction as a well arranged Hardy Plant border, producing from April to November a continuous succession of charming flowers. The constantly increasing popularity of Old-fashioned Hardy Garden Flowers is well founded because there is no class of flowers that so constantly bring some thing fresh and new of interest and delight.

In arranging a border or group it is well to consider the height and general form of each kind of plants. Tall growing varieties should of course be placed in the background with the lower ones in front. The time of blooming and the colors are also important considerations. Some kinds do best in shade while others require full sunlight, so the adaptability of each plant to its position should be considered.

PLANTS OF PERENNIALS. The quickest way to get results with perennials is to buy the plants and put them directly into their permanent position. In fact, there are many varieties that can not be raised from seed by the amateur. The plants we offer are field grown 2 year plants and will bloom with the first year.

PERENNIALS FROM SEED. Most of the perennials offered in our list can be grown quite easily from seed. To a great many it is not only very interesting, but a real satisfaction to raise their own perennials from seed. Under the same headings and descriptions we offer both seed and plants of most varieties. This seed is almost entirely grown on Moreton Farm.

For more comprehensive directions for the growing of Perennials see our pamphlet, "The Making and Care of a Hardy Garden" which will be sent free on request. Our Plant Department is always at your service and will be glad to help you with suggestions and information.

Plants Sent Prepaid

All Plants, Roots and Bulbs listed on the following pages, unless otherwise noted, are forwarded prepaid to any point East of the Mississippi River. (To points West of the Mississippi River and Canada add 10% of the total amount of the order for postage or express). If the customer wishes the goods sent by express and will pay the charges, he may deduct 10% from the amount of the order and we will ship "collect."

Harris' Back-Cover Perennial Flower Collection

The hardy plants shown on the back of the cover of this catalogue are among the most desirable kinds for the border and garden. These plants are all of our own growing and are good large roots. This is a chance to get some very fine hardy plants at a low price.

They will be sent post paid to any place in the United States and we guarantee their safe delivery in good condition.

Harris' Hardy Plant Collection No. 1 Price Post-paid \$1.50

This collection is made up as follows:

2 plants Aquilegia. Long Spurred Hybrids. (See page 83).....	\$0.30
2 plants Delphinium. Gold Medal Hybrids. (See page 85).....	.50
2 plants Foxglove. Light Colors Mixed. (See page 85).....	.30
2 plants Oriental Poppy. (See page 88).....	.40
2 plants Scabiosa Caucasica, Lavender. (See page 89).....	.40

Regular Price.....\$1.90

Harris' Hardy Plant Collection No. 2

Special price for the collection **\$4.50** post-paid.

This collection is made up of 6 plants each of the kinds named in Collection No. 1. The regular price would be \$4.75. Special price for these 30 plants **\$1.50** post-paid.

Special Collection of Hardy Perennial Seeds No. 999 for 35 cts.

All the plants shown on the back of the cover of this catalogue can be raised from seed. They will flower the second year after sowing. We will send one packet of each of these varieties for **35c**. The regular price is 55c.



Anemone

ACHILLA

PATRMICA, DOUBLE, "BOULE DE NIEGE." This is the new variety resembling the well-known Achillea "Pearl", but a distinct improvement. The flowers are more full than the Pearl and appear more nearly clear white; hence its name: "Boule de Nieve" (Ball of Snow). The plants are 2 feet high and are covered from June until October with a great profusion of small double pure-white flowers in clusters. It is a most satisfactory plant for borders and also for cut flowers. The plants are perfectly hardy and will increase and spread rapidly. **Plants, 10c each; doz. \$1.00; 50 plants \$2.50.**

ANEMONE (Windflower)

One of the most beautiful and important of the hardy autumn-flowering plants. They can be planted in clumps throughout the hardy border to brighten it during the late fall months, or planted in solid beds, preferably in a partially shaded position. The flowers are extremely graceful and ornamental both in the garden and as cut flowers. The plants should be protected in the winter by a slight covering of leaves or litter.

PLANTS ONLY. We have good strong field grown plants of either variety at **20c each; 3 for 50c; \$2.00 per doz.**

WHIRLWIND. Semi-double, pure white and a profuse bloomer.

QUEEN CHARLOTTE. One of the finest. The flowers very large, semi-double, and the color the silvery-pink of the La France rose.

ARMERIA (Sea Pink or Thrift)

118—FORMOSA. Dwarf plants about 9 inches high, growing as tufts of bright evergreen foliage making an excellent subject for the rocky or low edging. The bright pink flowers appear more or less from early spring until late fall. The seed may be sown outside in the spring in the place where the plants are to remain and they will bloom the second year. We have both plants and seed.

SEED: pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.

PLANTS: 10c each; \$1.00 per doz.

BELLIS, or DOUBLE DAISY

These pretty daisies are quite hardy and need only a little protection of leaves or litter. They are especially useful for edges of borders of beds, as they are only 6 to 8 inches high. Blooms from April to August.

230—DOUBLE MIXED COLORS. Composed of pink, white and rose.

SEED: Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 30c; 1/4 oz. 50c.

PLANTS: 10c. each; \$1.00 per doz.

AQUILEGIA (Columbine)

The graceful and beautiful flowers growing on long stems are very showy in early summer while for the ballance of the season the large clumps of delicate foliage are very attractive. Single plants, if left undisturbed in the hardy border, in two or three years grow to be large clumps. While they will do well in most any position they greatly prefer partial shade and much moisture.

The seed may be sown in the open ground where the plants are to remain.

The best way is to sow the seed in a box where it can be kept shaded and moist and as soon as large enough, transplant to the garden. It must be remembered that the little plants are very slow growers the first year, but once established will rapidly increase in beauty and size year after year. The seed we offer is all our own growing.

We have some very nice field grown plants of all these varieties that will bloom the first year. They should be planted as early as possible.

143—MRS. SCOTT ELLIOTT'S LONG SPURRED STRAIN.

(See cut). The very best strain of long spurred Columbines grown. A choicest selection of varieties with the longest spurs and most delicate colors.

Seed: Pkt. 15c; 2 pkts. 25c.

Plants: 20c each; \$2.00 per doz.

141—LONG SPURRED HYBRIDS (See cut on back cover).

This is the strain that is used in our Hardy Plant Collection. These are all long-spurred flowers very similar to Mrs. Scott Elliott's strain except there is a greater variation in colors.

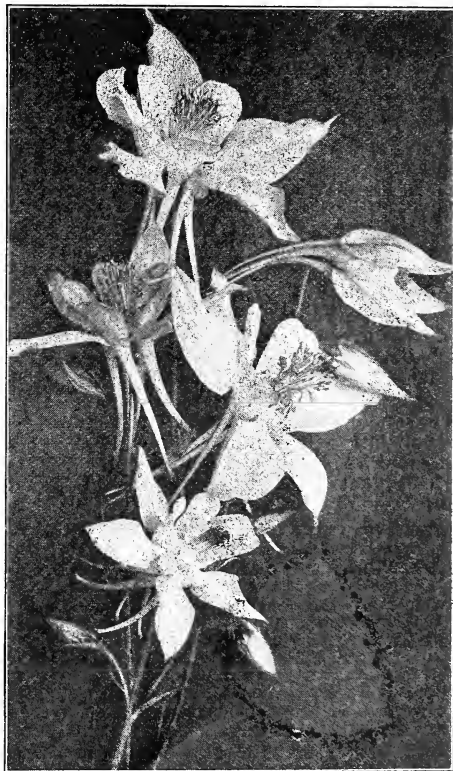
Seed: Pkt. 1 c; 1/8 oz. 30c.

Plants: 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

140—CHRYSANTHA. Large, long spurred, canary yellow flowers and a very profuse bloomer.

Seed: Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.

Plants: 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.



Aquilegia

142—COERULEA. One of the most attractive varieties, the flowers being blue and white, of large size with long spurs. **Seed: Pkt. 10c. Plants: 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.**



Canterbury Bells

CANTERBURY BELLS

(Campanula Medium)

Canterbury Bells are not, strictly speaking, perennials, but are hardy biennials flowering the second year from seed sown in the open ground. They may also be treated as annuals by sowing the seed indoors in early spring and setting out the young plants the first half of May. These will give some flowers the first year, but do better the second. They will do well in any garden soil, but prefer a little shade and slight protection of coarse litter in the winter. To have a good showing of Canterbury Bells every year new plants should be set out each season.

We can furnish plants that will flower this summer if set out in good, rich soil.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| 290—Single Blue. | Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c. |
| 291—Single White. | Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c. |
| 292—Single Rose. | Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c. |
| 294—Single Mixed. | Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c. |

PLANTS, all the above Colors, 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

298—Double Mixed Colors. Seed only: Pkt. 5c.

CUP AND SAUCER. (C. Medium Calycanthema). The flowers of this variety differ from the ordinary single type in having a very large calyx which looks like a saucer for the cup-like center.

- | | | | |
|------------|----------------------------------|------------|----------------------------------|
| 297—Blue. | Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c. | 296—Rose. | Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c. |
| 295—White. | Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c. | 293—Mixed. | Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c. |

PLANTS, all the above Colors, 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

OTHER CAMPANULAS OR BELL FLOWERS

Both the kinds given below are hardy and will last for a number of years. They do best in a rich soil and partial shade. They are very handsome plants remaining in flower a long time.

260—**PERSICIFOLIA** or **PEACH BELLS**. One of the most beautiful varieties, grows 2 to 3 feet high and has large blue bell-shaped flowers. Blooms in June and July. Seed only. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

261—**PYRAMIDALIS**. Called "Chimney Bell-flower." Grows 4 to 5 feet tall with long stately spikes of large porcelain-blue flowers. Commences to bloom in August and continues a month or more. Seed only. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

PERENNIAL CANDYTUFT

(Iberis Sempervirens)

274—A very handsome border plant, producing large heads or spikes of pure white flowers early in the spring. It is perfectly hardy and is well adapted for cemeteries as well as for edges and borders in the garden. One foot high. SEED: Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c. PLANTS: Good vigorous plants. 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

HARDY CHRYSANTHEMUMS

These small, hardy varieties produce a great profusion of blooms late in the fall after most other flowers have been killed by frost and are fine as cut flowers.

The plants may be taken up, placed in large pots or tubs in the house during the winter and will flower for a long time. Plants left in the open ground will usually come through the winter all right, and form large clumps increasing in size each year.

Plant in a sheltered spot, such as by the side of a wall or building with a southern or eastern exposure if possible.

These varieties are selected for their hardiness and sureness of bloom in our northern climate. There are only a few varieties of Pompon Chrysanthemums that will surely bloom and are hardy enough to with-stand our severe winters and this list is the result of many years of experience.

Our plants are all field grown and large enough to bloom well the first year.

QUEEN OF THE WHITES. A large fluffy pure white. The flowers about 2 inches across.

TENNYSON. A large pink the same type and size as Queen of the Whites. The best sure-blooming light pink.

CANARY. A clear canary yellow. $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. This is the best yellow pompon.

TERRA COTTA. A small button-flowered sort, the flowers being only $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch across, and the color a brilliant Chinese Orange.

AMELIA. A very striking color combination of bright yellow with a red center. A most profuse bloomer. Flowers of medium size.

SMALL WHITE. Flower small and slightly tinted with pink.

BOB. Flowers about 1 inch across and an attractive combination of yellow and Morocco red.

MAGENTA. Of a Tyrian rose color and medium size.

PRICE of any of the above: 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

CHOICE VARIETIES MIXED. (See cut on page 82). We have a mixture of many of the above varieties that we can recommend. These are all good large plants and we are selling them at the exceptionally low price of \$1.75 for 25 plants.



Chrysanthemum, Hardy Pompons

GOLDEN GLOW

Every one knows this popular, robust grower which produces such a mass of golden-yellow flowers from July to September. For some situations it cannot be surpassed.

PLANTS. 10c each; \$1.00 per doz.



Coreopsis

COREOPSIS

340—**LANGEOLATA GRANDIFLORA.** A grand hardy flower that succeeds everywhere and blooms all summer and fall. The flowers are 2 inches across, bright golden yellow with brown centers. They grow on long, graceful stems and are very handsome on the plant, as well as for cutting. They will last a week after being cut. The plant grows 2 to 3 feet high and in two years form a large clump. **SEED:** Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; oz. 65c
PLANTS: 10c each; doz. 75c; 50 plants \$2.50.

SHASTA DAISY

This new daisy originated in California and has met with great popularity. Flowers are like the wild Marguerites, but very much larger, often measuring four inches across, and are produced well above the plant on long graceful stems 1 to 2 feet in length, making very handsome flowers for vases and decorations.

If the seed is sown in the open ground in the spring good large plants will be obtained for flowering the following year.

370—**ALASKA.** A much improved variety of Shasta Daisy with very long overlapping petals of the purest white. Well grown flowers are often 5 inches across. **SEED:** Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c.

PLANTS: Strong, field-grown plants that will bloom this year. 10c each; doz. 75; 50 plants \$2.25.

HARDY GRASS OR SPICE PINKS

(Dianthus Plumarius)

These hardy fragrant Pinks were always to be found in the old gardens, and are still great favorites. The plants we offer are field grown and will flower this year.

400—**Dwarfs Double Pinks.** These are the old-fashioned "Grass Pinks," but are larger and of better colors than the old kind. The flowers are very double and of a rich spicy fragrance. The plants grow about a foot high and produce a great many flowers. **SEED:** Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c. **PLANTS:** Each 10c; doz. \$1.00.

401—**Cyclops Pink.** The flowers are single and semi-double and borne in great profusion from May until frost, after the plant is established; and if the seed is sown early in boxes or hot bed, they will flower the first season. The plants grow from 12 to 15 inches high, and are valuable for bedding as well as cutting. The flowers are of beautiful shades of red and deep pink and are very fragrant. **Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c. No Plants.**

DICTAMUS FRAXINELLA (Gas Plant)

As a single plant on the lawn, or grouped in the herbaceous border, this interesting perennial will always prove its value through its large white or red flower spikes, as well as the peculiarly fascinating odor the whole plant radiates. Requiring very little care and doing well, even in poor soil, the plant blooms with astonishing regularity commencing shortly after Memorial Day and continuing for four weeks. We have plants of both the deep pink and the white. **PLANTS:** 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

DIGITALIS (Foxglove)

(See colored photograph on back cover)

446—The tall stately spikes of these old-fashioned flowers add a dignity to any garden. Growing in most any position, easily raised from seed and being perfectly hardy they will always increase in popularity. The variety we are offering in the most handsome variety, with large gloxinia-like flowers. We have selected this strain very carefully from only white and pink flowers.

This is the same seed and plants as used in our Hardy Plant Collection. **SEED:** Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.

PLANTS: 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

CENTAUREA MONTANA (Hardy Cornflower)

328—One of the hardiest and most easily grown perennials. Grows about 2 feet high and of a spreading habit. The large violet blue flowers are continually appearing from July to September. The seed can be sown in the open ground and the plants will do well in any position.

SEED: Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

PLANTS: 10c each; \$1.00 per doz.

DELPHINIUM (Hardy Larkspur)

(See photograph on back cover)

The tall and stately Delphiniums are among the most beautiful and picturesque of all hardy border plants. Growing to a height of 4 to 6 feet the many immense spikes of beautiful flowers in every imaginable shade of blue add more pleasure and beauty to the garden than any other one perennial. They easily adapt themselves to any position and the plants may be set either in the Spring or Fall or they may be raised from seed sown out of doors in the Spring. The seed may be sown where the plants are to remain or sown in a separate bed and transplanted later. In either case, one should have, from seed, good blooming plants the following year.

Used as a back ground to a border by planting in a line 2 ft. apart, or planted in groups at intervals, or associated with shrubbery the Delphinium can be relied upon to be entirely satisfactory. A succession of flowers may be had throughout the entire season if the spikes are cut back as they finish flowering.

Until well established the plants prefer the shade and plenty of moisture, but later on they will do exceedingly well in the open sunlight especially if the ground be top-dressed to protect it from the burning sun.

This is the same seed and plants we use in our Special Hardy Plant Collection.

GOLD MEDAL HYBRIDS. We offer a very fine strain of seed of these tall growing Delphiniums selected for vigorous growth and pretty shades of blue.

SEED: Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

PLANTS: For quicker and more definite results we have a stock of fine large field grown plants of exceptional merit. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

FALSE DRAGON-HEAD (Physostegia)

One of the most beautiful of the mid-summer flowering perennials. It grows as dense bushes, 3 to 4 feet high, bearing spikes of delicate tubular pink and white flowers resembling heather.

SEED: Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

PLANTS: 10c each; \$1.00 per doz.



Forget-Me-Not, "Royal Blue"

FORGET-ME-NOT (*Myosotis*)

A half hardy perennial easily grown from seed. It does best in a moist, partly shaded situation. Flowers the first season if sown early, and will live over winter if given a covering of leaves or other light protection, and will last for a number of years. The seed may be sown in early spring or during the summer.

435—**PALTUSTRIS**. The true **Forget-Me-Not**. Charming blue flowers with white centers. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c.

436—**ROYAL BLUE**. A beautiful new variety of Alpine Forget-Me-Not with very large flowers of a deep blue—a richer color than other kinds. A fine variety for pot culture as well as the open ground. Pkt. 8c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

437—**MIXED COLORS**. Composed of Alpine varieties of various colors, including white, pink and different shades of blue. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c. Plants 10c each; doz. \$1.00.

HELIOPSIS (Orange Sunflower)

477—**PITCHERIANA**. A splendid and useful border plant of strong, upright growth about 3 to 4 feet high and having very showy, slightly cup-shaped, thick, daisy-like flowers about 2 inches across, centers profusely borne in loose bunches during August and September.

A perfectly hardy plant of easy culture from seed. Excellent for the perennial border or for naturalizing in dry spots and very good for cutting. Require the full sunlight and dry soil. We have both the seeds and plants.

SEED. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

PLANTS. 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

GAILLARDIA (Blanket Flower)

The hardy single Gaillardias are easily raised in any good soil and bloom continually from July until late in the fall. The flowers are deep crimson edged with gold and stand up on long stems, making most graceful and ornamental flowers both in the garden and when cut.

455—**GRANDIFLORA**. The improved large-flowering variety. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

GYPSOPHILA (Baby's Breath)

For a white billowy mass the Hardy Baby's Breath is well known. It imparts an airiness to both garden and bouquet and the tiny white flowers, borne in myriads on such slender stems appear as clouds floating in the air. Unlike the annual variety described on page 69 it grows about 3 feet high.

We have plants of both the single and double and seed of the single varieties.

471—**PANICULATA**. Very pretty, small, pure white single flowers. Very effective when grown among other flowers or arranged with them in the bouquet.

SEED. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.

PLANTS. 3 year roots 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

DOUBLE BABY'S BREATH

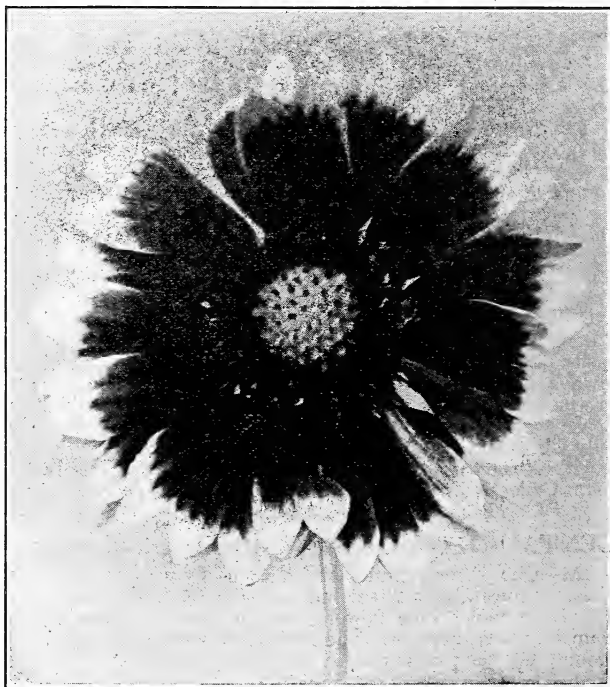
PANICULATA fl. pl. The flowers of this variety are pure white and double and it is the most desirable sort. The flowers when cut will last for months. It is very hard to obtain these plants as it was necessary to import the young plants from Europe. We have a splendid stock of 4 year old roots that will give great satisfaction.

PRICE. 50c each; \$5.00 per doz.

HELIANTHUS (Sunflower)

MULTIFLORUS PLENUS. A hardy and quick growing plant somewhat similar to Golden Glow, except that the flowers are larger and the plant not so tall. The flowers are bright yellow, very double and the most serviceable variety of Sunflower for cutting. A fine plant for massing in the border.

PLANTS. 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.



Gaillardia grandiflora



Hollyhocks

PERENNIAL OR HARDY SWEET PEAS (Lathyrus)

The hardy sweet pea will last for years when once established. The vines grow six feet or more in length and are covered for months with flowers which grow on upright stems holding six to eight blossoms. A very ornamental vine for covering fences, walls, etc.

910—SEED: MIXED COLORS. White and rose pink. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c.

PLANTS. 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

LYCHNIS (Jerusalem Cross)

521—CHALCEDONICA—One of the very brightest of our hardy border plants. The flowers are arranged in large flat panicles of the brightest scarlet. It is of easy culture, growing in most any position and easily grown from seed sown in the open ground, and blooming the first year if sown early. It is also known under the names of Lamp Flower, Maltese Cross, Ragged Robin, etc.

SEED. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c.

PLANTS. 10c each; \$1.00 per doz.

LUPINE (Lupinus)

There are only a few really good blue flowers, and the Lupine is one of them. The flowers grow on long spikes standing 3 feet high and well above the handsome foliage. They are in bloom during most of June in the North, and in May further South. They are perfectly hardy, forming handsome persistent clumps that are excellent for the herbaceous border or for naturalizing. The young plants prefer a position that is partially shaded and cool. **Seed Only.**

POLYPHYLLOS—Blue. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 25c.

526—POLYPHYLLOS—Mixed Colors. Blue, white and pink. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 20c.

HOLLYHOCKS

The Hollyhock is one of the very oldest of cultivated flowers, having been in cultivation in China when first brought to the attention of

Europeans. Since then there has been wonderful development in doubleness and colors and the admiration for the Hollyhock has steadily increased.

Its best position is in hardy plant groupings or in groups alone where it makes a fine show during July. It should, as a rule, not be planted among the shrubbery as the Hollyhock needs light on its lower leaves.

They are easy to raise from seed sowed in the summer and they will be in their prime the following summer. They may be sowed in their permanent position or sowed in a bed and transplanted in the fall.

CHATER'S SUPERB. A magnificent strain of hollyhock. The flowers are of the largest size, perfectly **double**, and grow close together on the stem, forming a long spike of the most beautiful flowers equal to camellias. These are undoubtedly the finest double hollyhocks grown, and this seed is of our own growing.

We can furnish seed or plants of the following colors: 480—White, 481—482—Rose, Yellow, 483—Maroon, 487—Newport Pink, 486—Dark Blue, 484—Mixed Colors.

SEED. Pkts. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c. PLANTS. 10c each; \$1.00 per doz. 485—SINGLE. Single hollyhocks are more vigorous and resist rust better than the double, and are very handsome. Mixed Colors.

SEED. Pkt. 5c; ¼ oz. 15c. PLANTS. 75c per doz.

KUDZU VINE (Pueraria Thunbergiana)

500—A hardy perennial vine of remarkably rapid growth, and valuable for covering arbors, old trees, verandas, etc. The foliage is luxuriant and handsome and the flowers are bright purple, of small size and produced in clusters.

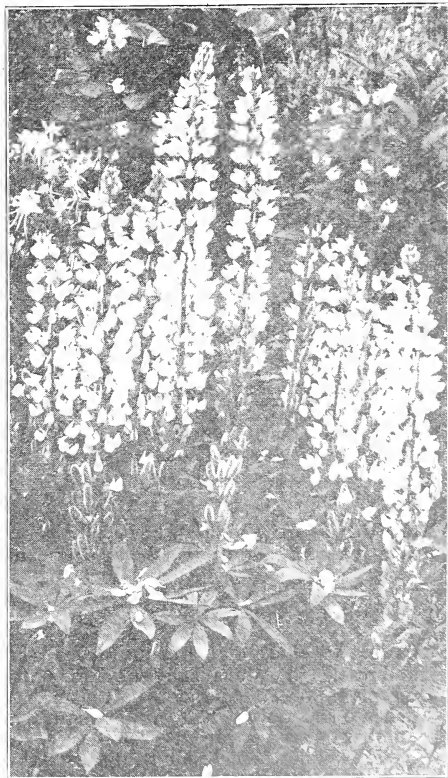
The seed may be sown in the spring and the vines will grow 10 or 20 feet the first season, dying down in the winter, and the next season will grow 40 feet or more.

SEED. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c. PLANTS. 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

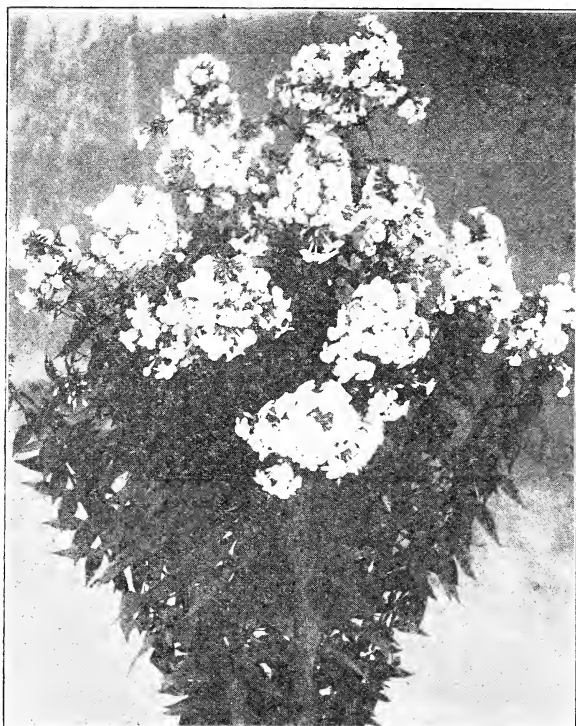
LAVENDER (Lavendula Vera)

520—The old-fashioned sweet-scented hardy Lavender that used to be in every garden. It should be more extensively grown. It grows to be a bushy plant 3 feet high covered with delightfully fragrant blue flowers from July to September.

SEED. Pkt. 10c; ¼ oz. 25c. PLANTS. Our plants are fine large 3 year old roots. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.



Lupines



Hardy Phlox—F. G. Van Lassburg

HARDY PHLOX

One of the most satisfactory of all hardy flowering plants. When planted in groups or clumps they are magnificent and remain in flower nearly all summer, one season of bloom succeeding the other closely.

The 6 varieties we offer is the result of very careful selection. Each color is entirely distinct from the others and they are all good hardy growers.

The plants should be set out 18 inches apart in good, rich soil if possible and the ground should be kept well cultivated. The plants we offer are all **strong field grown**.

F. G. VAN LASSBURG. The finest pure white phlox with individual flowers as large as a half dollar. One of the best growers in cultivation. **15c each; \$1.50 per doz.**

MME. BEZANSON. One of the best bright red varieties and the earliest of them all. **15c each; \$1.50 per doz.**

RICHARD WALLACE. A fine growing sort. Immense truss of large white flowers with a big violet eye. Very showy. **15c each; \$1.50 per doz.**

MISS LINGARD. A very dainty light pink. This is really an exquisite color. **20c each; \$2.00 per doz.**

MRS. CHAS. DORR. The only real lavender phlox and a good bright color. **20c each; \$2.00 per doz.**

ASIA. A wonderfully large flower of a bright salmon pink color. The most attractive phlox we know of. **20c each; \$2.00 per doz.**

PYRETHRUM or "PAINTED DAISY"

(*Pyrethrum roseum hybridum*)

740—A charming flower of early culture and should be more generally grown.

The picture shown here is a photograph of a part of a clump on our own grounds from seed sown the year before. The beauty of the flowers is in their coloring, which cannot

be reproduced here. They are like large daises, but of various shades of pink, deep red and purple and make a pretty show in the garden and very handsome cut flowers, having stems $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet long. The plants are perfectly hardy and will last for years, flowering most of the summer.

SEED. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c.

PLANTS. 15c each; doz. \$1.50.

HARDY POPPIES

720—**ORIENTAL.** These magnificent poppies make a brilliant display of color in the garden in May and June, and are very handsome as cut flowers.

The flowers are cup-shaped and as large as a small bowl—6 inches or more across, and grow on long, stiff stems 3 to 4 feet high. The color is fiery scarlet.

If raised from seed it should be sown in the spring and the plants set out in August or September where they are to remain for several years undisturbed.

This is the variety which is offered in Hardy Plant Collection as shown on the back cover.

SEED. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

PLANTS. These are pot grown plants and can be set out in the spring. **20c each; \$2.00 per doz.**

721—**Oriental Hybrids.** These new hybrids vary in color. A considerable proportion are scarlet like the original Oriental, but some are of various shades of pink, lilac and rose, and are very handsome and interesting. **Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.**

722—**Iceland Poppies.** They flower the first year if seed is sown early in the spring. The flowers are single and of beautiful colors, shading from deep yellow and scarlet to white. They stand in bold relief above the low growing plants on graceful stems a foot or more in length and have a delicate fragrance. They are perfectly hardy and will flower for a number of years. Mixed colors. **Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.**

NOTE.—While these Iceland Poppies will flower the first year seed sown in the spring, they do best if sown in August or September when they flower early in the following season.



Pyrethrum, or "Painted Daisy"

HEUCHERA (Coral Bells)

493—Compact growing plants of easy culture with erect spikes of bright scarlet bell-shaped flowers in graceful panicles. One of the best of the scarlet perennials. Very desirable for the front of the border, rockery or for cut flowers. Grows $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet high and blooms during July and August.

SEED. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.

PLANTS. 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

SEDUM (Stone Crop)

SPECTABILE. An erect growing variety with broad, thick, light green foliage and immense heads of very showy rose-colored flowers. Grows about 18 inches high and blooms during October. It is at its best when most other flowers are gone.

PLANTS. 20c each; \$2.00 per doz.

SCABIOSA

(See photograph on back cover)

780—CAUCASICA. Very handsome flowers either for the garden or house. They last a long time after cutting and are very attractive flowers, being of a beautiful shade of light lavender blue and have graceful stems. 18 to 20 inches long. They commence to bloom last of June and continue through September. Perfectly hardy. This is the variety offered in our Hardy Plant Collection on page 82.

SEED. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

782—WHITE. This is the same as the lavender variety except that the flowers are pure white and should be grown in combination with it.

SEED. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c.

PLANTS. Good field grown plants of either color. 20c each; \$2.00 per doz.

SWEET WILLIAMS

The improved large-flowering varieties of Sweet William produce a wonderful display of color and are very attractive in beds or borders as well as for cut flowers.

Seed should be sown in the spring or summer, and the plants may be transplanted in the fall or following spring, so they stand about a foot apart. They are perfectly hardy.

The "Perfection" strain we offer has the very largest flowers and the clearest and most desirable colors.

We have both seed and plants of the following colors:

SEED. 915—Perfection White.	Pk. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.
916—Perfection Maroon.	Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c.
917—Perfection Newport Pink.	Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.
918—Perfection Scarlet Beauty.	Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.
919—Mixed Colors.	Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15c.

PLANTS. Our plants are all transplanted field-grown plants and are exceptionally fine. We have them in either of the four colors named above. 10c each; 85c per doz.; \$6.00 per 100.

PRIMROSE

Primula Veris Superba

The largest flowered and most hardy Primrose we know. This is, beyond a doubt, the best hardy Primrose. A very profuse bloomer, the individual flowers $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. The color is bright canary yellow with a golden center.

PLANTS. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

RUDBECKIA (Cone Flower)

745—NEWMANI. Often mis-called "Black-eyed Susan" because the flowers are quite similar. It is indispensable to the hardy garden as it will grow well in most any position or soil and give a wealth of bloom suitable for cutting.

SEED. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

PLANTS. 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.



Sweet Williams

YUCCA (Adam's Needle)

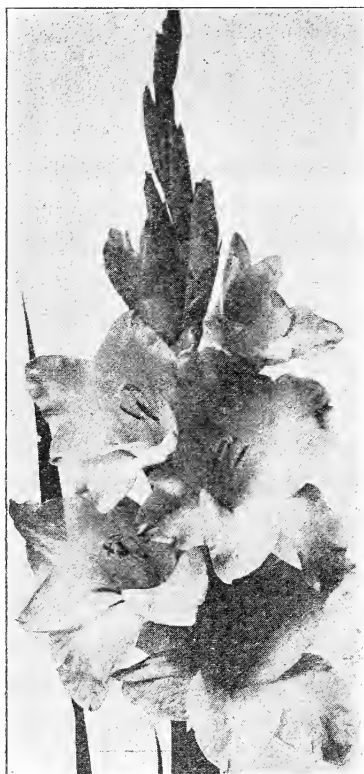
FILAMENTOSA. A stately foliage and flowering plant with broad sword-like foliage that is evergreen. During June and July the 5 or 6 feet tall stem bears a showy display of large fragrant, white, drooping flowers. Very effective as a single specimen.

PLANTS. 20c each; \$2.00 per doz.

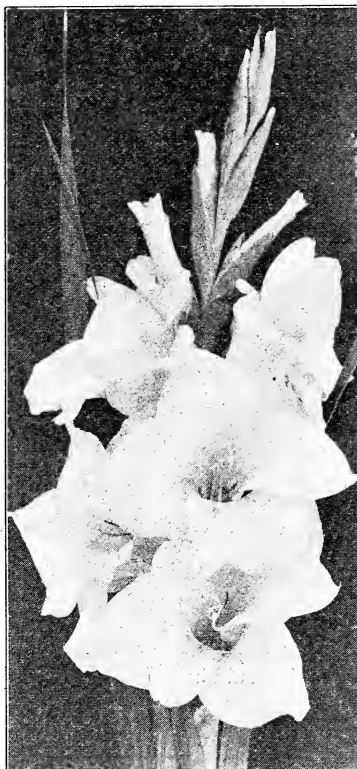
ALL THESE PERENNIAL PLANTS SENT PREPAID

We send all flowering plants and bulbs by parcel post or express prepaid to places east of the Mississippi River, (not including Canada). To places West of the Mississippi River and in Canada add 10 per cent. to the price if the plants are to be sent by parcel post. That is, if the price of a dozen plants is \$1.50 add 15 cents, making the cost delivered \$1.65. This applies to all plants except vegetable and strawberry plants.

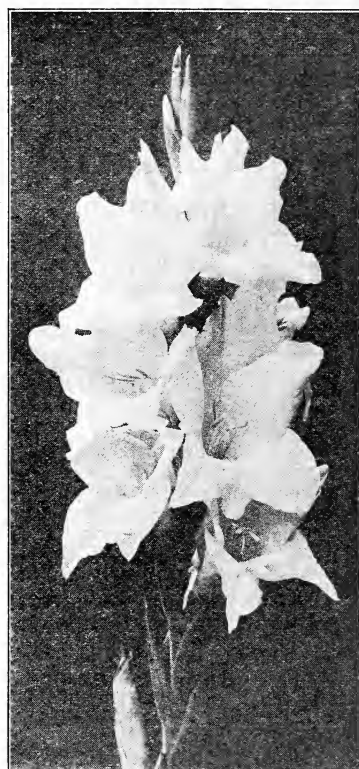
ORDER EARLY—Perennial flowers should be set out as early as possible in the spring. Orders will be booked at any time and the plants will be sent at the right time to set them out. If ordered late in the spring, we cannot be responsible for their failure to do well.



Niagara



Peace



Glory of Holland

GLADIOLUS

Whether wanted for show in the garden or for cutting, there is no flower more attractive, useful, or more easily grown than the Gladiolus. As cut flowers through the summer and autumn they are unsurpassed.

When put in water new flowers open out every day so a good spike will last for ten days in good condition if the faded flowers are picked off.

The culture of Gladiolus is very simple, and satisfactory results can be obtained even under the most ordinary conditions. All that is required is fairly good soil and enough attention to keep weeds down, and in very dry weather watering during the blooming period is of benefit.

The bulbs should be set out during May or first part of June. If the best spikes for cutting are wanted plant the bulbs in rows 3 feet apart and 4 inches deep. For mass effect, the bulbs may be set 8 to 10 inches apart in groups. Fresh stable manure should not be used.

The varieties we offer are chosen from among the hundreds of kinds now on the market because of their superior qualities. We have eliminated all of the undesirable kinds so that this list includes nothing but **really fine** varieties of the **most improved type**. The bulbs we offer are of our **own growing** and are all first size and will give the finest flowers this season.

Price, postage prepaid:

	Each	Doz.	50
AMERICA. A beautiful variety with large flowers of a delicate and charming shade of lavender pink. One of the best for florists.....	\$0.07	\$0.75	\$2.75
ATTRACTION. A rich crimson with white center and throat. The best for the price for this class of color.....	.07	.75	2.75
BARON HULOT. This is considered the best "blue" gladiolus. The flowers are large and the color is of an indigo shade. Very unusual and handsome.....	.08	.90	3.50
DAWN (Tracy's.) One of the very finest of the new varieties. The color is light salmon or shell pink shading to white inside, with purple marking on the lower petals. The flowers are very large and of fine form.....	.15	1.75	7.00
GLORY OF HOLLAND. Pure creamy white; large and very handsome. One of the very best white varieties. Of vigorous growth, the spikes of flowers standing 4 feet or more high. The only pure white obtainable at this price.....	.08	.85	3.25
HALLEY. A very early flowering variety with immense flowers of a deep salmon pink. In the throat are small white blotches marked with scarlet. The finest early variety.....	.07	.70	2.50
MRS. FRANCIS KING. The large flowers are of an intense vermillion scarlet that always attracts attention.....	.07	.70	2.50
MRS. FRANK PENDLETON. A magnificent flower of the largest size, and a beautiful shade of color, salmon pink deepening towards the center with a large deep red blotch in the throat.....	.15	1.50	5.00
MRS. FRYER. A grand new variety of glowing scarlet or flame color. Very large and of the handsomest form.....	.12	1.25	4.00
MRS. WATT. A rich velvety wine color unmixed with any other shade. A vigorous grower.....	.12	1.25	4.00



GLADIOLUS—Continued

	Price, postage prepaid:		
	Each	Doz.	50
NIAGARA. Creamy white flowers with lower petals deeper yellow and the ends splashed with carmine. The throat is also marked with a spot of carmine. The flowers are very large and well expanded. One of the finest light colored varieties.	\$.10	1.00	3.75
PANAMA. A most beautiful gladiolus having flowers of the largest size and graceful form, while the color is a charming shade of deep salmon-rose with a silvery luster. One of the very best. . . . .	.10	1.00	3.75
PEACE. A charming new variety almost white with purple markings on lower petals. The flowers are immense and open nearly the whole length of the spike at the same time. . . . .	.10	1.00	3.75
PINK PERFECTION. Magnificent large flowers of a soft apple-blossom pink. One of the prettiest colors on our list. . . . .	.45	1.50	4.50
RUFFLED GLORY. The flowers are creamy white and the edges of the petals are beautifully ruffled. A charming variety. . . . .	.12	1.10	3.75
SCHWABEN. Decidedly the finest yellow gladiolus. A very vigorous grower producing long spikes of very large flowers 6 inches across. The color is clear canary yellow. . . . .	.15	1.25	4.25
WAR. A magnificent new gladiolus that always gets much admiration. The flowers are of immense size and of a deep glowing crimson. The finest deep red gladiolus yet produced. Spikes of flowers very long and 8 to 10 flowers are out at one time. . . . .	.15	1.30	4.50
MIXTURE NO. 2. This mixture is made up by mixing about an equal number of bulbs of the following handsome named varieties which comprise all the best colors; Peace (white) , Baron Hulot (blue) , Pink Perfection (bright pink) , Niagara (primrose) , Attraction (red and white) , Panama (light pink) , Mrs. Fryer (scarlet) . This is a mixture far superior to any ordinary "mixed gladioli." . . . . .	.08	.85	3.25
MIXTURE NO. 1. This mixture is composed of some of all the varieties described above and it is only through extraordinary circumstances that we are able to sell such a good mixture at so low a price. . . . .		.50	2.25

Primulinus Hybrids. The *Primulinus gladiolus* is a class having much smaller flowers than the other kinds but they are far more graceful and of soft pleasing colors. The spikes of flowers are long, slender and graceful. The colors are mostly yellow, pink and red, of soft, delicate shades, making very useful flowers for indoor decorating. We have a mixture of the most desirable colors.

SPECIAL OFFER. We will send 2 bulbs of each of the following six varieties for \$1.00. They would cost separately \$1.34: **Halley, War, America, Glory of Holland, Mrs. F. Pendleton, Schwaben.** These are the very finest varieties and will give a lot of beautiful flowers.

Order simply "**Gladiolus, Special Offer \$1.00.**"

NOTICE. If 50 or more bulbs are to be sent by **express collect**, deduct 25c from the price of each 50 bulbs. This does not apply when bulbs are sent by mail nor to quantities less than 50.

CANNAS

For lawn decoration there is no plant equal to the improved varieties of cannas. Their bright, luxuriant foliage and long spike of brilliant flowers make a beautiful display in beds and borders. The roots should be started in pots in the house or hotbed in March or first part of April and the plants set out in the open when danger of frost is past. Or the roots may be set out in the open ground about May 1 in this latitude, but will not flower so early. The following are among the newest and best varieties of large-flowering cannas for bedding.

NOTICE—As these are all dormant roots and should be in the soil by April 15th we do not advise shipping them after that date.

ORANGE BEDDER—A green foliated variety. Flowers a bright orange suffused with scarlet. A free bloomer and the best of its color. **Each 15c; doz. \$1.25.**

HUNGARIA—A beautiful new pink canna the color of a La France rose. The flowers are very large and produced on immense trusses. Green foliage 3½ feet. **Each 15c; doz. \$1.35.**

FIREBIRD. By far the best red canna with green foliage. The flowers are immense and of a glowing bright scarlet. Grows 4½ feet tall. **Each 20c; doz. \$1.75.**

LONG BRANCH. A grand new orchid-flowering canna with immense flowers of a bright crimson, edged with a wide irregular band of gold. One of the very best of the newer kinds. Green foliage; 5 feet. **Each 15c; doz. \$1.25.**

WM. SAUNDERS. Another new variety, considered the best bronzed-leaved canna for bedding, as it grows only 3½ feet high and produces immense flowers of a glowing crimson-scarlet color often 5 inches across. **Each 15c; doz. \$1.35.**

KING HUMBERT. This is one of the very finest cannas yet produced. The flowers are of immense size, often 6 inches across, and the color is an intense orange scarlet with deep red markings. The leaves are bronzed-red and the whole effect is very striking. Should be in every collection. 4½ feet. **Each 15c; doz. \$1.25.**

SOUV. d'ANTOINE CROZY. Brilliant scarlet flowers edged with gold. One of the most showy and attractive grown. Flowers large and abundant and do not fade in the sun. Green foliage; 4 feet.

FLORENCE VAUGHAN. Rich golden yellow, dotted with crimson; large and handsome flowers. Green foliage; 4½ feet. **Each 12c; doz. \$1.00.**

J. D. EISELE. Flowers of large size and a beautiful shade of vermilion scarlet with an orange shading; one of the very finest. Green foliage; 5 feet. **Each 12c; doz. \$1.00.**

PENNSYLVANIA. Immense flower of an intense orange-scarlet, a charming shade of color and one of the best cannas. Flowers often 7 inches across and produced in great abundance. Green foliage; 5½ feet. **Each 12c; doz. \$1.00.**

LOUISIANA. Immense orchid-like flowers of a most vivid scarlet. A tall plant suitable for center of a bed. Green foliage, 6 feet. **Each 12c; doz. \$1.00.**

JEAN TESSOT. Most brilliant glowing scarlet. Large flowers and very handsome. One of the best we have seen. Green foliage; 5 feet. **Each 12c; doz. \$1.00.**

COLLECTION—One each of the above named 12 varieties for **\$1.25**

SPECIAL MIXTURE—We will send a mixture made up of 50 roots of the above named varieties for **\$2.75** post paid.



PLANTS OF ANNUAL FLOWERS

Porch Box and Bedding Plants, Climbers, etc.

The following is a list of plants we have chosen to grow in order that you may begin to get earlier results from your garden as well as be relieved of the seed sowing and care of the little plants. A number of these plants are suitable for porch boxes, vases, etc.

These plants are all started early in the greenhouse, transplanted the requisite number of times and kept pinched back to make good sturdy, bushy plants, which are ready for shipment between May 15th, and June 1st. We urge you to order as early as possible before May 15th, and we do not advise shipments being made after June 15th.

SAFE DELIVERY GUARANTEED

We guarantee the plants or bulbs that we sell to reach the purchaser in good condition. If any plants or bulbs should arrive in poor condition, so that they cannot be saved, notice must be sent to us **immediately** and more plants will be sent to replace those that are not good. We cannot, however, consider any claim for plants arriving in poor condition if notice is not sent to us within three days after the plants are received.

If you have occasion to write us in regard to plants that have been received in unsatisfactory condition, please mention the date when received and state just how many plants of each kind are not good.

All plants shipped prepaid between May 15th and June 15th and no orders filled for less than 6 plants of any one variety.

	Doz.	50	100
AGERATUM, Blue Perfection. Excellent for a low border or edging. Blooms all summer. . . .	\$0.60	\$2.20	\$4.00
ASTERS. Good strong transplanted plants of the following varieties. . . . .	.35	1.10	2.00
<div> <div> AMERICAN BEAUTY, Rose and Purple MAMMOUTH BRANCHING, White SENSATION, Red HEART OF FRANCE, Rose MORETON PINK </div> <div> ROCHESTER LAVENDER ROYAL, White and Purple WHITE KING VIOLET KING LATE BRANCHING, White, Rose, Lavender and Mixed Colors </div> </div>			
CARNATIONS, Giant Marguerite. Will bloom in the open ground all summer. Good double flowers in mixed colors. . . . .	.45	1.80	3.25
CALENDULA, Double Yellow or Double Orange King. Blooms all summer until a heavy freeze. . . . .	.50	1.80	....
CASTOR OIL BEANS. These plants will make an enormous growth during the season. . . . .	.60	2.25	....
CENTAUREA, Dusty Miller. Fine cut silvery foliage. Fine for edging, vases, hanging baskets, etc. . . . .	.75	2.85	....
COSMOS. Early Flowering Giant, Mixed Colors; Mammoth Flowering Mixed Colors; Lady Lenox, shell pink. Nice large plants, well rooted. . . . .	.75	2.75	....
ENGLISH IVY. The deep green Ivy so much admired in porch boxes, hanging baskets, etc. From 3 inch pots. 15c each; \$1.60 per doz.			
FORGET-ME-NOT. Mixed Colors.	1.00	3.50	6.50



PLANTS OF ANNUAL FLOWERS—Continued

	Doz.	50	100
HELIOTROPE, Lemoin's Giant. 2 feet tall with large flowers. Very fragrant.....	\$.55	\$2.10	\$....
LARKSPUR. Tall branching, mixed colors. Long spikes of various colored double flowers....	.35	1.10	2.00
LOBELIA, Trailing. A fine plant for hanging baskets, etc. Very dainty and pretty.....	.85	3.30	....
MARIGOLD. Tall African. Lemon Queen and Orange Prince.....	.45	1.75	3.25
PANSY, Giant Mixed Colors. These plants will bloom in the summer and fall and if protected will live over winter and flower very early in the spring.....	.40	1.40	2.60
Golden Yellow. A clear yellow of large size.....	.40	1.40	2.60
PETUNIAS. Harris' Perfection Double. Beautiful large double flowers.....	1.00	4.00	....
Ruffled Giants or "Fluffy Ruffles." Good bushy plants ready to bloom.....	.85	3.25	....
Rosy Morn. The favorite light pink bedding variety so much admired in porch boxes and in borders.....	.60	2.20	4.00
SALVIA OR SCARLET SAGE, Bonfire. Beautiful plants for beds on the lawn or around the sides of houses. The most attractive plants for this purpose. Good strong plants.....	.80	2.65	....
SCABIOSA OR MORNING BRIDE. Mixed Colors. Excellent for cut flowers all summer and fall.....	.60	2.10	4.00
SNAPDRAGONS. Venus, Golden King, Queen Victoria, Firefly or Mixed Colors. Good vigorous bushy plants.....	.45	1.60	3.00
STOCKS, Beauty of Nice. Double flowers on long spikes; very fragrant. Mixed Colors....	.40	1.20	2.20
Old Rose. A beautiful shade.....	.40	1.20	....
VERBENA, Mammoth Flowering, Mixed Colors. Fine for the porch boxes or flower bed.....	.60	2.10	....
VINCA MAJOR, Trailing Vinca. The green and white leaved vine so much used for vases and window boxes. From 3 inch pots. 15c each; \$1.60 per doz.			
WALLFLOWER, Paris Earliest, Mixed Colors.....	.60	2.10	....
ZINNIAS. Double Giant Scarlet, Yellow, Orange or Mixed Colors. These wonderfully large double zinnias will flower early and continue to bloom all summer.....	.40	1.40	2.60

HARRIS' SELECTED THREE PORCH CLIMBERS

One plant each of the following three excellent porch vines for 35c.

COBEA SCANDENS. One of the best annual climbers for porches and trellises. Good large plants from 3 inch pots that will make a rapid growth. 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

KUDZU VINE. A very dense growing perennial vine. These plants will make a splendid porch covering this season. 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

MOONFLOWER VINE. A very rapid climber with an abundance of large white evening flowers emitting a rich Jassamine odor. 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

MISCELLANEOUS BULBS

DOUBLE PEARL TUBEROSES

One of the most successful of the late-flowering Summer bulbs. The best results are obtained if the bulbs are planted in pots during March and April, thereby allowing them to get well established before planting outside, though good results are to be had from bulbs planted outdoors during May. Bulbs when planted outdoors may be set 8 inches apart, or may be planted in groups of six or eight bulbs.

EXCELSIOR DOUBLE PEARL. Large, double flowers valuable for cutting. Doz. 65c; 50 for \$2.25.

CINNAMON VINE

The handsome foliage is dark green, thick and glossy and free from insects, while numbers of white blossoms emit a delightful cinnamon like odor. We know of no other vine that will more quickly and satisfactorily cover an arbor or trellis, wall or fence for shade or screen purposes. It will thrive anywhere, and when once established will grow for years, as it is perfectly hardy. Though it dies back in the winter, it does not winter kill and will grow again the next year with added vigor. Grows 25 to 40 feet high.

LARGE SIZE BULBS. Each 10c; \$1.00 per doz.

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM

(Elephant's Ear)

This is one of the finest tropical plants which can be grown in the open air in the north. It can be made to pro-

duce three to ten leaves three to four feet long and nearly as wide, on stalks four to six feet high.

The soil best suited to Caladiums is a mixture of fibrous loam, leaf mold, peat and well rotted cow or sheep manure in equal parts, with a sprinkling of sand added. Bulbs may be planted outdoors as soon as danger of frost is over, covering about three inches deep; or for largest growth start early indoors in pots and set out when the weather is warm and settled. But little water must be given to the roots till active growth commences when, as the plants develop, they require an abundance. Humidity and warmth are necessary for their best development.

LARGE BULBS. Each 15c; \$1.50 per doz.

GIANT SUMMER HYACINTH

(Hyacinthus Candicus or Galtonia)

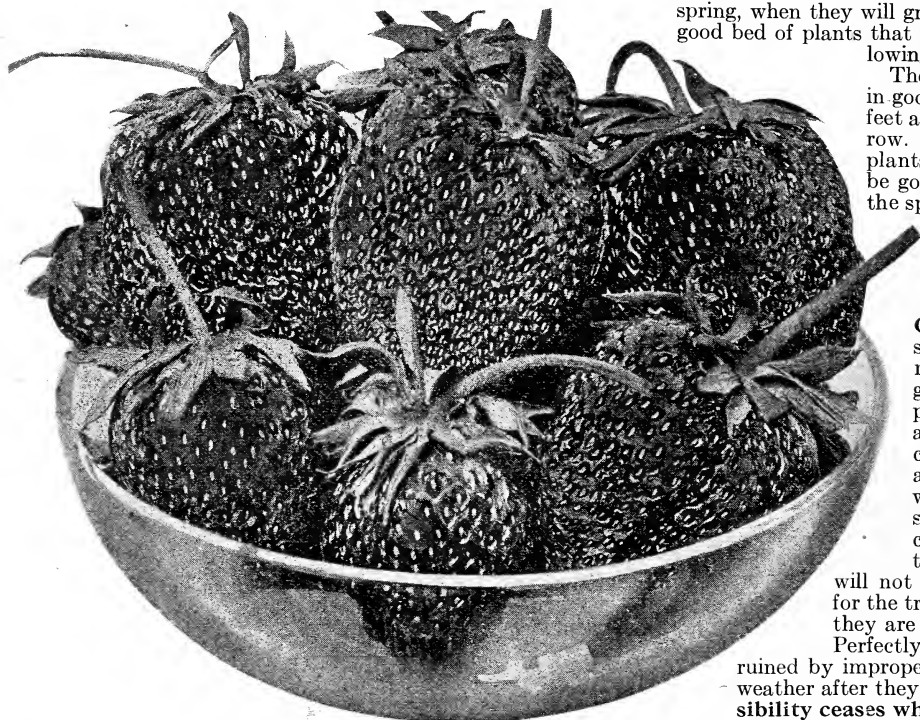
A luxuriant-growing, summer-flowering plant, spreading 2 to 3 feet, throwing spikes 4 to 5 feet in height, each bearing 20 to 30 large, white, bell-shaped flowers, splendid for groups. If planted in the center of beds of scarlet Gladiolus, the effect is magnificent.

In our northern climate if the plants are heavily mulched they may be left in the ground for several years with increasingly better results.

PRICE. Each 10c; doz. \$1.00



STRAWBERRY PLANTS



Early Jersey Giant Strawberry (Photograph)

Sherman. We have never raised a strawberry quite equal to the Sherman. The plants are of wonderful vigor with long, strong stems and large deep green leaves.

The berries are large, smooth, round, beautifully colored and of high quality. But what is more remarkable they continue to ripen for a month to six weeks, or nearly twice as long as other varieties.

The berries commence to ripen medium early, and long after other kinds are past and gone you can go to the row of Shermans and find plenty of nice big berries.

This long-season habit makes the Sherman a grand berry for the home garden as well as for market. If you have some early kind and the Sherman you will have berries from the very first to the last of the season.

The flowers are imperfect and therefore should be some other perfect flowering variety planted with the Sherman to fertilize the blossoms.

Price: Dozen 50c; 50 plants \$1.20; 100 plants \$2.25.

Senator Dunlap. We consider this one of the best early varieties for the home garden. The berries are large, of good color and are sweet and of high flavor. The plants are vigorous, healthy and produce great crops of berries. The flowers are perfect. Doz. 45c; 50 plants \$1.10; 100 plants \$2.00.

Early Ozark. For early use the Ozark is an excellent variety. The berries are large of nice rounded form, deep red and quite firm. The vines are vigorous and produce big yields. This is an excellent berry for canning as well as table use. Doz. 45c; 50 plants \$1.00; 100 plants \$1.80.

FALL OR EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES

These new strawberries are truly ever-bearing. The young plants when set out in the spring start to bear fruit before they have hardly taken root and continue to bear all through the summer and fall. The largest quantity of berries on plants set out in the spring is usually produced in August and September, although they will continue to fruit through October.

These same plants will start bearing again in the spring and produce a crop in June and another crop in August and September if not allowed to over-bear.

These ever-bearing strawberries should have rich land and the best of care. Treat the same as other berries. Be careful to pick off the fruit stems or blossoms when the plants are first set out and for a few weeks afterward.

NOTE.—To get a good crop of berries the first year, the plants must be set out early. Do not wait until June, but order the plants early and set them out by the first of May in the North, and earlier farther south.

The best time to set out strawberries is in the spring, when they will grow all summer and form a good bed of plants that will bear profusely the following year.

The plants should be set out in good rich soil in rows 3 to 3½ feet apart and a foot apart in the row. It is best to set out the plants as soon as the ground can be gotten into good condition in the spring, but they will do very well if set out as late as the middle or last of May.

SAFE DELIVERY GUARANTEED.

We assume all risks of the plants reaching the purchaser in good condition. If the plants are not satisfactory and in good order when received we must be notified at once, and the matter will be adjusted to the satisfaction of the purchaser. But it must be distinctly understood that we

will not hold ourselves responsible for the treatment of the plants after they are received by the purchaser.

Perfectly good plants are often ruined by improper planting or unfavorable weather after they are set out. Our responsibility ceases when the plants are delivered in good condition.

Early Jersey Giant. This is the largest berry we have ever raised. The fruit is immense, often 2 inches or more across. The berries are bright red of good shape and only moderately firm. The flavor is sweet and good. The vines are quite productive and yield a lot of big handsome berries which ripen early. Perfect flowers. Doz. 45c; 50 plants \$1.20; 100 plants \$2.25.

BY PARCEL POST. If plants are to be sent by parcel post add postage for 4 lbs. per 100 plants. See rates page 4.

Special Collection of Strawberries for the Home Garden

We will send a collection consisting of

40 plants Early Ozark
40 plants Senator Dunlap } For \$2.00 post paid.
40 plants Sherman

These varieties are of fine quality and productive, and being composed of early, medium, and late kinds they will produce a continuous supply of berries from the first to the last of the season. If ordered separately these plants would cost \$2.70.

We can make no change in the quantities of varieties of which this collection is composed. The plants will be sent the day they are dug, and we guarantee they will reach the purchaser in good condition. Order early. The plants should be set out May 1st to 15th to get the best results.

Peerless. This is the largest and handsomest of the Fall-bearing varieties that we have grown. The berries are immense, sometimes nearly two inches across. They are of rounded form, perfectly smooth and symmetrical. The berries are sweet and of good flavor. The plant is vigorous and produces heavy crops of fruit. This is one of the best market berries as the large handsome fruit sells at top price. Doz. 50c; 50 plants \$1.60; 100 plants \$3.00.

Progressive. This is the highest flavored Fall-bearing variety we know of. The berries are not very large but the flavor is rich, sprightly and delicious. If you have the Progressive you can enjoy delicious berries all through the summer and fall. The plants of this variety usually produce too many berries and half of them ought to be picked off as soon as they form. This will give the others a chance to grow larger. If left to produce all the fruit many of the berries will be small. When well grown there is no finer Fall berry than this and it is enormously productive. Doz. 50c; 50 plants \$1.60; 100 plants \$3.00.



VEGETABLE PLANTS

We raise large quantities of cabbage, cauliflower, celery, tomato and other plants, and aim to have them of superior quality to the plants usually sold.

The plants are all carefully packed and we guarantee their safe arrival in good condition.

We shall be glad to quote special prices on large lots if you will let us know the kinds and quantities required.

BY PARCEL POST AND EXPRESS. We can send plants by parcel post if the necessary postage is added to the price. See rates page 4. Plants ordered at the dozen price are sent **post-paid**. Postage must be added to price of larger quantities.

Weights of plants are as follows: Cabbage, Cauliflower and Brussels Sprouts, 3 lbs. per 100. Celery, 2 lbs. per 100, 15 lbs. per 1000. Tomato and Egg Plant weigh, 10 lbs. per 100. Pepper Plants, 5 lbs. per 100.

ASPARAGUS. See page 13.

Cabbage Plants. Early transplanted plants, ready April 15 to May 15. These plants are well hardened and will stand frost without injury. They are far superior to plants grown in frames without transplanting. Such plants, of course, can be sold much cheaper. Varieties: Early Jersey Wakefield, Enkhuizen Glory, Copenhagen Market, Stanley. 20c per doz.; \$1.00 per 100; \$7.00 per 1000.

Field-grown plants, all leading varieties, ready from June 20 to July 20. 15c per doz.; 40c per 100; \$2.00 per 1000. Please write for prices on large lots stating quantity and varieties required.

Cauliflower. Early transplanted plants, ready April 15 to May 15. Early Snowball. 30c per doz.; \$1.25 per 100.

Field-grown plants, ready June 20 to July 20. Snowball and Danish Giant or Dry Weather. 15c per doz.; 75c per 100; \$4.50 per 1000.

Celery. Early transplanted plants, ready middle of May. Golden Self-Blanching and White Plume. 85c per 100; \$6.50 per 1000.

Field-grown, strong, stocky plants of the following varieties: Golden Self-Blanching, Easy Blanching, White Plume, French's Success, Giant Pascal, ready last of June, or first of July. 50c per 100; \$2.75 per 1000. Write for prices on larger lots.

Brussels Sprouts. Field-grown plants, ready June 20. Doz. 15c; 60c per 100.

Egg Plant. As these plants are easily injured in transplanting we raise them in pots and wrap the ball of earth in paper so as not to disturb the roots. Black Beauty, ready May 25. 75c per dozen; 50 plants for \$2.50.

HORSERADISH sets. See page 26.

RHUBARB, roots. See page 38.

Pepper. Strong transplanted plants ready last of May. Varieties: Harris' Earliest, Giant Crimson, Ruby King, Bull Nose, Neapolitan, New Giant Cayenne. 30c per doz.; \$1.50 per 100; \$12.00 per 1000.

Tomato. Our tomato plants are strong and stocky and are well hardened, and are much superior to plants taken directly out of greenhouses. Ready May 10 to June 15. Varieties: New Extra Early Earliana, John Baer, Bonny Best, Success, Stone, Dwarf Champion, Tucker's Favorite, Ponderosa and Golden Queen (yellow). 30c per doz.; \$1.50 per 100; \$11.00 per 1000.

UNTRANSPLANTED TOMATO PLANTS from the seed bed. Nice little plants ready to set out in frames or pots; all above varieties, 50 plants 30c; 100 50c; 1000, \$3.00.

Weight packed for mailing, 1 pound per 100 plants.

These untransplanted plants are not ready to set out in the open ground but must be transplanted into frames or boxes where they can grow for a few weeks.

PLEASE NOTE. Not less than 6 plants of one variety will be sold at the dozen rate; 50 plants of one variety at the 100 rate; 500 of not more than two varieties at the 1000 rate. This applies to all the plants listed on this page.

GARDEN TOOLS, ETC.

POT LABELS AND GARDEN STAKES

Pot Labels	Plain		Painted	
	100	1000	100	1000
4 in. long.....	\$0.20	\$0.85	\$0.25	\$1.20
5 in. long.....	.22	1.10	.28	1.60

Garden Stakes	Plain		Painted	
	100	1000	100	1000
12 in. long, 1½ in. wide.....	\$1.40	.....	\$1.60	.....

These are nice smooth, white, wooden labels of best quality.

Weight for mailing: Pot labels 3 lbs. per 1000. Garden stakes 2 lbs. per 100.



Lang's Hand Weeder. A very useful tool for hand weeding. A boy with one of these weeders can do twice as much work in a day as he could without it. Price 25c each; 3 for 65c.

GARDEN LINE. Good strong hemp garden line, 50 feet 50c; (by mail 55c); 100 feet, 85c; 200 feet, \$1.50. Weight 1 lb. per 100 ft.

Lawn Mower Sharpener. Clover Leaf Compound sharpens lawn mowers quickly and effectively. By applying a little of this compound to the knives and running the mower light for a few minutes the mower is sharpened. This can be done often with very little trouble and the mower always kept sharp. Directions for using with each can. Price 50c per can post-paid.



INSECTICIDES AND FERTILIZERS

Arsenate of Lead. This is the best poison to use against worms and insects that eat leaves of plants, fruit, etc.

The paste form should be applied in water using 1 lb. to 20 gallons.

The powdered form may be used either in water or dusted on the plants. If in water use 1 lb. to 30 gallons.

PASTE. 1 lb. can 35c; 12½ lb. pails \$2.75 each; 25 lb. pail \$4.00.

POWDER. 1 lb. can 50c; 12½ lb. pail \$4.20.

TOBACCO DUST. Tobacco dust is an excellent material for keeping bugs off cucumber, melon and squash vines. The dust should be applied when the leaves are wet so that it will adhere to them. It should be used in liberal quantities. **For fumigating green-houses** the tobacco dust we sell is most excellent. It burns evenly and will light without the use of kerosene. 5 lbs. will fumigate a house 20 x 100 feet. 5-lb. package 50c; 10-lbs. 75c; 50 lbs. or more at 7c per lb.

FORMALIN (Formaldehyde, 40 per cent). A valuable disinfectant for destroying germs that cause diseases in plants. It is very effective when used to destroy smut germs in oats and scab on potatoes. To treat oats use 1 pint formalin to 50 gallons of water and soak ten minutes. For potatoes use 1 pint to 30 gallons and soak two hours. Pint 50c; quart 90c; gallon jug \$3.00.

Formalin cannot be sent by mail or parcel post.

SULPHO-TOBACCO SOAP. For killing aphides or lice on roses and other plants we have found Sulpho-tobacco soap very effective and convenient. Directions for use are printed on the cover of each cake. A 3-oz. cake makes 1½ gallons, and an 8-oz. cake 4 gallons of the solution. 3-oz. cakes 10c; 8-oz. cakes 20c.

BUG DEATH



A well known insecticide for potato bugs or any leaf-eating insect. It is a fine powder and is applied by dusting on the plant when the leaves are damp. Easily applied, safe and effective. 1 lb. can (with sifter top) 25c; 3 lb. 45c; 5 lb. 75c; 12½ lbs. \$1.40.

BUG DEATH APHIS. A new form of Bug Death for use on roses and other plants that are injured by aphids or plant lice. Also effective against current worms. 12 oz. (can with sifter top) 20c.

LAMBERT'S DEATH TO LICE. This is the most effective remedy for killing lice on poultry we have found. Death to Lice is a powder and is easily applied to the fowls by dusting it through the feathers. It kills the lice within a few minutes after applying. It should be used on setting hens and on young chickens as soon hatched. It is perfectly harmless and will not injure the most delicate chickens. 15-ounce cans 25c. Full directions for use are printed on each can.

WHITE HELLEBORE. The best remedy for currant and cabbage worms. Apply dry or in water. Per lb. 85c.

Nitrate of Soda. This is the most soluble and quickly available form of nitrogen or "ammonia." It is of great benefit in forcing a strong, luxuriant growth in plants. It is especially valuable for cabbage, cauliflower, beets, carrots, onion tomatoes, potatoes and similar crops, as well as for grass and grain. It can be advantageously used as a top dressing after plants are set. It is immediately available to the plants when applied.

Gardeners should always have some nitrate of soda on hand to use it whenever they want to promote a quick, strong growth in plants. A little nitrate dissolved in water at the rate of about tablespoonful (1 oz.) to 2 gallons of water will stimulate a rapid growth either when applied to plants in frames, greenhouses or open ground. If your plants don't grow well, try a little nitrate on them—but don't use too much. 10 lbs. 75c; 50 lbs. \$2.100 lbs. \$5.25; 200 lb. bag \$10.00. Price for larger lots will be quoted by letter.

Bone Meal. This is one of the best fertilizers for gardens, lawns, fruit trees, etc. It is perfectly harmless and can be used with safety in any quantity desired. The plant food in bone meal is not immediately available, so its benefit tends over a longer time than is the case with other fertilizers and is more soluble.

For lawns use 3 to 5 lbs. per 100 sq. feet. For roses, small fruit bushes and shrubs, use two handfuls around each plant and spray or hoe it in.

This Bone Meal is finely ground and contains 4 per cent ammonia and 50 per cent phosphate of lime. 10 lbs. 60c; 50 lbs. \$2.100 lbs. \$4.25; bags of 200 lbs. \$8.00.

INOCULATE YOUR ALFALFA, CLOVERS, COW PEAS, SOY BEANS, VETCHES AND ALL OTHER LEGUME CROPS WITH

Mulford Cultures

FOR LEGUMES



Uninoculated ALFALFA Inoculated
Photographed on same scale. Plant on left not inoculated; plant on right inoculated with Mulford Culture for Alfalfa. All other conditions identical.

THE CONTRAST SPEAKS FOR ITSELF

It has been found necessary in most cases where alfalfa, Soy beans and vetches have before been grown on the land to inoculate it in some way with the bacteria necessary to the development of these plants and other legumes. The easiest way to do this is to inoculate seed before sowing with pure cultures of the bacteria suited to the particular kind of plant.

Mulford Cultures contain pure, tested strains of active, vigorous nitrogen-fixing bacteria for inoculating seeds of legumes or soil.

Legumes offer the best-known means of maintaining soil fertility and rejuvenating overcropped and wornout fields. They add both humus and nitrogen to the soil and thus increase the yield of wheat, corn and other non-legume crops.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture and many State Agricultural Experiment Stations recommend inoculation of legumes with nitrogen-fixing bacteria to induce a prompt "catch" and increase the yield.

Mulford Cultures are prepared for

ALFALFA AND SWEET CLOVER
RED CLOVER
ALSIKE CLOVER

COW PEAS
SOY BEANS
VETCH

GARDEN PEAS
GARDEN BEANS
LIMA BEANS
SWEET PEAS

A trial package (enough for a small garden) of Mulford Culture for Garden Peas, Garden Beans, Lima Beans and Sweet Peas will be sent for 25c each.

A different culture has to be used for each kind of plant.

Be sure to state the particular kind of plant on which you desire to use the Mulford Cultures, otherwise we will not know what culture to send you.

PRICES: 5-Acre size
1-Acre size
Garden Size (¼ acre).....

These prices include delivery.

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MORETON FARM, COLDWATER, N. Y.

Date.....1920

Please state below whether you raise vegetables for home use or market.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—If the seeds here ordered should prove not true to name, or of inferior quality, we will refund the money paid for them or replace them without extra charge, but all our Seeds and Plants are sold on the distinct understanding and with the agreement by the purchaser that we will be liable for any loss or damage that may occur by reason of the failure of the Seeds or Plants to grow or to be accepted or all orders on any other terms.—J. H. Co.

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Please Order by Number

[illegible]

Totals

If your order includes seeds in "packets" amounting to \$1.00 you may select seeds in "packets" amounting to 25¢ extra without charge, if given below.

BUFF ORPINGTON CHICKENS



Moreton Farm Buff Orpingtons—Cockerel and Pullets

These are magnificent fowls. Handsome to look at, good layers and delicious to eat—surpassing any other breed in this respect.

The chickens grow remarkably fast. In ten weeks they often get to weigh 3 pounds, and at six months they weigh 7 to 8 pounds. When fully matured the cocks weigh 9 to 10 pounds.

For the table there is no breed equal to the Buff Orpingtons. The flesh is tender, juicy and delicious. Anyone who wants to raise the best chickens for his own table or to sell to particular customers should raise Buff Orpingtons. They ought to pay well at the present price of meat.

The young chickens are remarkably healthy, vigorous and strong.

The pullets start to lay when only six months old. We have had pullets hatched the last of May commence laying the middle of November. They lay well all winter.

They lay good size brown eggs which hatch well, and the chickens are very strong and vigorous.

Our Buff Orpingtons were raised from some of the best stock in the country and are fine, large, vigorous birds, perfectly pure-bred and high class in every way. The color of our flock is remarkably good, being much more uniform than is usual with this breed. There are very few flocks, even those of the best breeders who charge very high prices, that can compare with the Moreton Farm flock in size, vigor and beautiful golden buff color.

Mr. M. H. May, of Vermont writes March 3, 1919:

"Last April I purchased some Buff Orpington eggs of you. Put them in an incubator and hatched 28 chicks, raised 21—12 cockerels and nine pullets. The pullets commenced to lay in November and were laying so well that I kept a record of their eggs for the month of January and February. The nine laid 351 eggs and have laid 16 the first two days in March. I had one cockerel that weighed 10½ lbs. at Christmas time. That was his live weight. They are the best lot of chickens I ever owned."

Mr. Asa Samp of the Ultra Poultry Farms writes, Oct. 31, 1919:

"The Orpingtons arrived yesterday A. M. in fine condition and I am well pleased with them. Their color is exceptionally good and the male bird is a magnificent fellow. I thank you for your selections and presume I shall want some more later."

Get a Buff Orpington Cockerel and improve the size and quality of your flock. Orpington blood will make a great improvement in almost any flock of grades or mixed breeds.

Cockerels, extra fine.....\$7.00 to \$10.00 each

These are the very finest birds we have; practically perfect in every way.

Cockerels, good utility stock.....\$4.25 each; 2 for \$8.00

These are large, vigorous, pure-bred cockerels, but have some slight defects in color of plumage or other minor points that make no difference for practical purposes.

Pullets, first May hatched.....\$4.50 each

Eggs. The eggs we offer are from carefully selected birds and will produce Buff Orpingtons of the highest class.

The eggs can be sent by parcel post. See rates of postage on page 4. Weights are as follows: 1 setting 4 lbs., 2 setting 6 lbs., 50 eggs 10 lbs., 100 eggs 20 lbs.

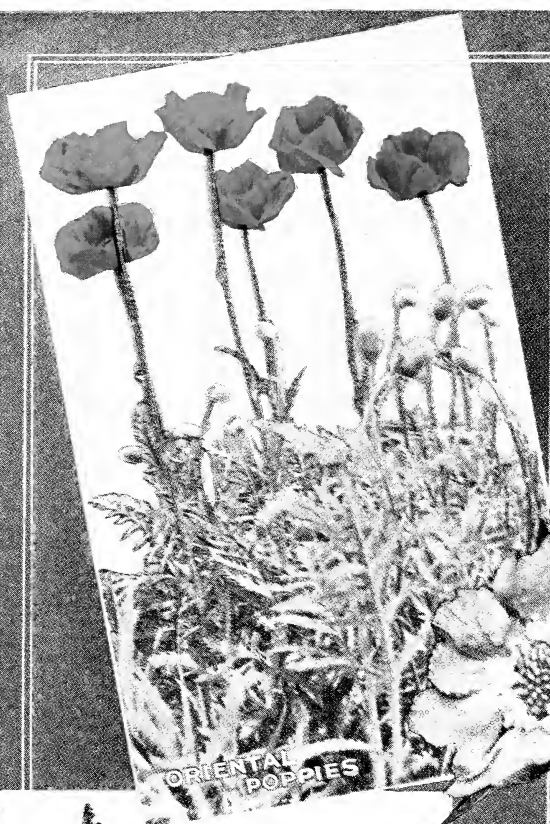
1 setting	13 eggs	\$2.25	50 eggs	\$ 6.50
2 settings	26 eggs	4.25	100 eggs	12.00

Mr. John Forham, Stillwater, N. Y., writes Feb., 1919:

"I want to thank you for the 2 settings of eggs I bought from you last year. They hatched out 21 and raised 19, which I think was as high as any eggs I have hatched."

Mr. Clayton Longard, Point Peninsula, N. Y., writes January 12, 1920:

"Will say we had fine luck with the eggs we set which we received of you (Buff Orpingtons). We raised 32 out of the fifty eggs. Had 20 pullets. We expect to give you an order this year for some more."



ORIENTAL
POPPIES



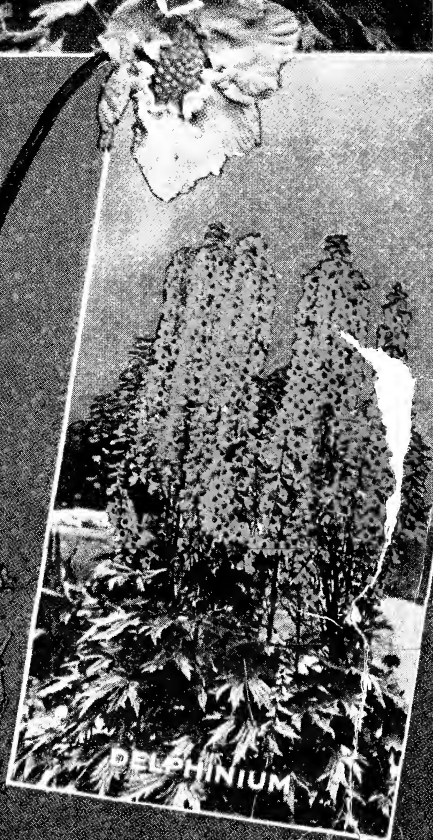
AQUILEGIA OR
COLUMBINE



DIGITALIS OR FOXGLOVE



SCABIOSA
CAUCASICA



DELPHINIUM

FOR SPECIAL COLLECTION OF PLANTS SHOWN HERE
SEE PAGE 82